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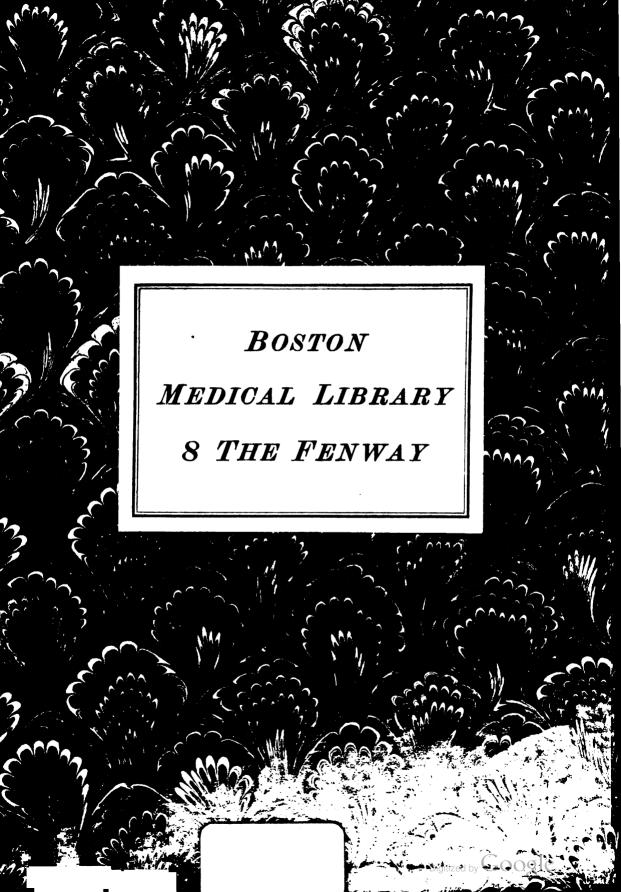
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THE

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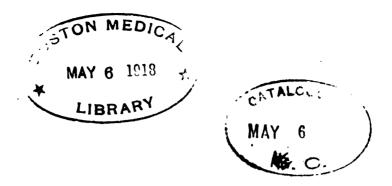
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INDEX.

ARTICLES.

African Department of the Peabody	Grandgent's Dants 4	14!
Museum, The, O. Bates 479	K. N. Robin's Farm Mortgage Hand-	
Alumni Association, Election of Directors	book	204
	D 16 D	~
of 57	P. M. Brown's International Realities 6	51.
American Foreign Policy, Some Basic	J. R. Hays's Collected Poems 6	312
Reasons for an, G. G. Wilson 486	May's Isaac Mayer Wise 6	114
Athletics:	White's William Orne White 6	115
Basebali	Brewer's Rights and Duties of Neutrals. 8	
Crew. See Rowing.	Ibsen's Brand (Dawson's trans.) 6	
Football	H. Webster's Rest Days 6	117
Golf93, 233	Prof. Wright's Third French Repub-	
Hockey	lic 6	318
Lacrosse	Aiken's Jig of Forslin 6	115
Minor Sports	Books Received146, 277, 446, 6	
		118
Miscellaneous93, 233, 389	Business Conditions and College Enrol-	
Rowing	ment	98
Soccer		
Tennis	Carnegie Pension System, Proposed	
Track		35
Athletics cost too much		90
Atmetics cost too much 205	Carnegie Proposals, Harvard's Reply to	
		03
Birth-Rate in Harvard and Yale Gradu-	Clubs:	
ates, A Study in, J. C. Phillips 25	Annapolis	91
Book Reviews:	Arisona	01
The Yoga-System of Patanjali, etc 140		94
Kittredge's Study of Gawain and the	Boston	
Green Knight	Buffalo 39	91
E. B. Holt's The Freudian Wish and ite	Chicago 39	91
Place in Ethics	Cincinnati	
H. O. Taylor's Deliverance; the Freeing	Class Secretaries 5	
of the Spirit of the Ancient World 144	Connecticut	
Slattery's The Gift of Immortality 145	Connecticut Valley 39	
M. and S. Chase's A Honeymoon Ex-	Dallas, Texas 31	92
periment	Delaware 39	
From the Diary of an Ambulance Driver 155	Hawaii	
Friends of France	Kansas City 31	
Elson's Book of Musical Knowledge 271	Keene, N.H 31	
Representative English Plays 272	Kentucky 39	93
Gustav Fröding's Poems (translated by	Louisiana	93
Stork)	Lowell	
Bristol's Social Adaptation 274	Lynn	
Hagedorn's The Great Mase 276	Madison, Wis	
C. W. Stork's Sea and Bay 276	Maryland	
R. A. Sanborn's Horizons	Memphis, Tenn	93
Arensberg's Idols	Minnesota	94
Aiken's Turns and Movies 277	Nebraska	
Grenfell's Tales of the Labrador 433	New Hampshire	
Grant's Their Spirit	New Jersey	2.5
Crothers's The Pleasures of an Absen-	New York City96, 389, 55	οU
tes Landlord	North Dakota 39	94
W. R. Castle's Genetics and Eugenics 434	Philadelphia39	94
H. N. Fowler's History of Sculpture 435	Rochester	94
	San Diego	<u> </u>
Coester's Literary History of Spanish	Somerville	
America 437	Southern California 39	
Benedict's and Lomax's The Book of	Syracuse	95
Texas	Taunton	95
Sheahan's A Volunteer Poilu 440	Utah	
Gordon's Aspects of the Infinite Mystery 441	Vermont	
Durant Drake's Problems of Religion 442	Washington, D.C 30	
Rideout's The Far Cry 444	Western Pennsylvania	
Francke's Personality in German Lit-	Worcester 39	y5
erature before Luther	College Yard, In the, S. M. Crothers 29	93

Commencement, 1916:	1	Military Situation at Cambridge, The,	
Exercises in the Stadium	44	C. A. Coolidge	493
Afternoon Exercises	48 35	Military Training in Vacation and in Term Time	201
	207	Münsterberg, Hugo, G. F. Moore	225
Corporation Records64, 209, 361, 5		Management Lago, o. r. Management.	
		Necrology150, 280, 448,	622
Degrees, Honorary, 1916	46	New Harvard Poet, A, Rudolph Altrocchi	138
Department of the Classics, The, C. H.		News from the Classes99, 233, 396,	
Moore 1		Non-Academic134, 268, 431,	600
Department of Music, W. R. Spalding 3 Divinity School Centenary, The		Olney, Richard, W. Warren	600
Divinity School Centensiy, The		On Giving Santayana's Sonnets to a	w
"E Litteris Lesti, pro Patria ad Arma,"	- 1	Friend, Rudolph Altrocchi	455
Isabelle H. Fiske 4	156	One Hundredth Number, The, A. B. Hart	
End of the Year, The (1917), W. B. Munro &	513	Opening of the Year, The, W. B. Munro.	197
End of the Year, The (1916), and the Summer Vacation, W. B. Munro	. 1	Overseers, Election of	57
Summer Vacation, W. B. Munro	34	Nomination of	530
Parelter Como Corlova Torres to the	امه	Overseers' Records73, 213, 367,	52 y
Faculty, Some Serious Losses to the 3 Fogg Art Museum	154	Parker, C. P., E. K. Rand	298
	77	Peabody Museum, The African Depart-	
French, Teaching of, before 1750, A.		ment of the, O. Bates	479
Matthews 3		Phi Beta Kappa	62
French Military Mission, The 8	520	Plattsburg, The Exodus to	518
O		Plattsburg, The Exodus to	200
Germanic Museum, The, K. Francke Graduates' Window, From a184, 314, 4	23	President's Report, The, A. L. Lowell 316,	250
Graduates window, From a104, 514, 4	*/*	Professional Address in Appleton Chapel,	300
Harvard Commencement Days, A.		F. C. Shattuck	369
	287		
Harvard Divinity School, The, W. W.	- 1	R.O.T.C., The	514
Fenn	14	Radcliffe College, B. M. Boody	
Harvard Forest. See Unwritten Records. Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission,	1	76, 219, 370, Royce, Josish, G. H. Palmer	
The Work of the, R. W. Lovett 4	107	Royce, To Josiah, Isabel K. Whiting	
Harvard Roll of Honor, The		Itoyoc, 10 Jostan, 1400cc 11. Whiting	#00
Harvard Surgical Unit with the British		Sedgwick, Ellery, M. A. DeW. Howe	178
Expeditionary Force in France, H. Cabot 3	305	Short Reviews140, 270, 434,	606
	204	Simonds, F. H., W. P. Eaton	180
Harvard's New Endowment, R. M. Sal-	ا ۱۰۰	Special Students, No More, of the Old	100
tonstall	45	Type	41
Hughes, Charles Evans, G. G. Wilson	21	Student Expenses at the Medical School	
Hurlburt, Byron S	10	Student in War-Time, Odell Shepard	18
	- 1	Student Life, D. H. Ingram	80
Ideals of Chemical Investigation, T. W. Richards	!	R. T. Fry	
Richards	1	Sullivan, Mark, W. Morrow	
Ideals of Empire, The, B. Wendell 4	100	Summer School, The	43
Joffre, Marshal, at Harvard	531	Technology, An Alliance with	208
	I		
Law School's Growth, The	198		193
Lawrence Base Ball Club, The 3	346	Tutorial System, How it is working	38
Literary Notes	3U&	Twombly, A. E. See New Harvard Poet, A.	
Long, Governor, as a Harvard Student, W. R. Castle, Jr	504	Undercurrent, The, Rudolph Altrocchi	488
77. 20. Outday, 07	~~	University Notes153, 284, 452,	
Marriages	320	University Press, New Quarters for the	206
Martin, E. S., J. T. Wheelwright 1	177	Unwritten Records in the Harvard Forest,	
Medical School, Student Expenses at the (529	Some, R. T. Fisher	191
Meetings:	₂₀	Variabed Names B C Bantoni	188
Divinity Alumni	58 59	Vanished Names, R. S. Rantoul Varia	
Harvard Engineering Society of N.Y.	60		
Graduates' Magazine Association	61		
Law School Association	60	War Commencement of 1917, The	
	an l	W D W No Doletions The	- NO

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BYRON SATTERLEE HURLBUT, '87 Retiring Dean of Harvard College.



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IDEALS OF CHEMICAL INVESTIGATION.1

In the address today I shall try to put before you some of the ideals of chemical investigation. Our present efforts and our hopes for the future are founded upon past acquisitions; therefore, I shall call your attention first to the gradual development of chemistry.

Less than three centuries ago, an outspoken student of nature sometimes faced the grim alternatives of excommunication, imprisonment, or death. Today he no longer needs to conceal his thoughts in cryptic speech of mystic symbolism. Although the shadow of incomprehensibility may still darken the language of science, mystery is no longer necessary to protect the scientific investigator from persecution. The generally recognized value of the truth within his domain gives him the right to exist.

The courage needful for the task of addressing this august assembly on a topic concerning chemistry is, therefore, of a different order from the courage required for such a task in the days of Galileo. The problem to-day is not how to obscure the thought, but rather how to elucidate its inevitable complications.

Modern chemistry has had a manifold origin and tends toward a many-sided destiny. Into the fabric of this science men have woven the thought of ancient Greek philosophers, the magic of Arabian alchemists, the practical discoveries of artisans and ingenious chemical experimenters, the doctrine of physicists, the stern and uncompromising logic of mathematicians, and the vision of metaphysical dreamers seeking to grasp truths far beyond the reach of mortal sense. This complex fabric enfolds the earth, — indeed, the universe, — with its far-reaching threads.

The history of the complicated evolution of chemistry is profoundly significant to the student of human thought. Long ago, at the very dawn of civilization, Hindu and Greek philosophers were deeply interested in the problems presented by the nature of the universe. They speculated intelligently, although often with childlike natveté, concerning energy

Address delivered in Sanders Theatre on June 19, 1916, before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

and the structure of matter; but they forbore to test their speculations by experiment. They builded better than they knew: their ancient atomic hypothesis, ardently supported but very inadequately applied two thousand years ago, now finds itself installed in the innermost recesses of chemical theory. Independently, ancient artisans and mediæval alchemists, dealing with the mysterious actual behavior of things, acquired valuable acquaintance with simple chemical processes. After much chemical knowledge of facts had been gained, alchemy sought the aid of philosophy. Thus, little by little, order was brought into the chaos of scattered experience. But strictly chemical knowledge alone was inadequate to solve the cosmic riddle; it had to be supplemented by knowledge of heat and electricity, - agencies which produce profound alterations in the chemical nature of substances. Thus the study of physics was combined with that of chemistry. Again, since mathematical generalization is essential to the study of physics, this discipline also was, of necessity, added to the others, All these powerful tools taken together having failed to penetrate to the ultimate essence of things, imagination is invoked, and physicochemical dreams today conceive a mechanism of infinitesimal entities far beyond our most searching powers of direct observation.

Chemistry has not grown spontaneously to its present estate; it is a product of human mentality. The science which we know today is but an echo of the eternal and incomprehensible "music of the spheres," as heard and recorded by the minds of individual men. Impersonal and objective although matter and energy may be, their appreciation by man involves much that is subjective. The history of science, like all the rest of human history, is, as Emerson said, "the biography of a few stout and earnest persons."

Robert Boyle, self-styled "the skeptical chymist," a gentle spirit skeptical only of the false and vain, pure-minded aristocrat in an age of corruption; Mikhail Lomonosoff, poet, philosopher, philologist and scientific seer, far outstripping contemporary understanding; Antoine Lavoisier, whose clear mind first taught man to comprehend, after thousands of years, the mighty stolen gift of Prometheus; John Dalton, Quaker peasant, who found convincing chemical evidence for the ancient atomic hypothesis; Michael Faraday, a blacksmith's son, whose peerless insight and extraordinary genius in experiment yielded theoretical and practical fruits beyond the world's most daring dreams:—these men and a few score others are the basis of the history of chemistry. The science has not come into being, Minerva-like, full-grown from the brain of Jove. She has been born of human travail, nursed and nourished from feeble infancy by human caretakers, and she sees the universe today through human eyes.

The diversified origin of chemistry has shaped the varied contemporary application of the science and its many-sided destiny in the years to come. Chemistry has wide theoretical bearings, but at the same time is concerned with the crudest and most obvious affairs of manufacture and everyday life. Chemical knowledge must form an essential part of any intelligent philosophy of the nature of the universe, and alone can satisfy one manifestation of that intense intellectual curiosity which today, no less than of old, yearns to understand more of the fundamental nature of things. On the other hand, rational applied science today must follow in the footsteps of the swiftly advancing strides of theory. The laws of chemistry cannot be adequately applied until they have been discovered. Chemical insight, concerned with the intimate changes of the substances which are all about us as well as within our bodies, furnishes us with the only means for employing material things to the best advantage. Chemical processes appertain in large degree to medicine, hygiene, agriculture and manufacture: these processes depend upon laws of which the perfect understanding is essential to the full development of most of the activities of civilized life.

However oblivious we may be of the inexorable laws of chemistry, we are ever under their sway. Our consciousness is housed in a mortal shell, consisting primarily of compounds of less than a score of chemical elements. The physiological behavior of our bodies is inevitably associated with the chemical changes or reactions among highly intricate chemical unions of these few elements. The driving tendency or immediate cause of the reactions which support life is to be found in the chemical affinities and respective concentrations of the several substances. Our bodies are chemical machines, from which we cannot escape except by quitting our earthly life. The nature of the chemical elements and their compounds therefore presents one of the most interesting and important of all problems offered to mankind. That the study of the chemical problems of life is consistent with the study of man in a biological, a psychological, or a spiritual sense is obvious. Today the epigram: "The proper study of mankind is man" must be greatly broadened in order to correspond with modern knowledge.

These words regarding the origin and significance of chemistry serve as an introduction. Your committee has honored me by the request that I should tell you something about the object and outcome of my own endeavors, and these could be made clear only by reviewing the peculiar nature of chemistry. In my case the incentive to the pursuit of science was primarily that intense curiosity concerning the nature of things, which echoes down the ages from the time of the ancient philosophers. To the feeling of curiosity, as time went on, was added the perception that only through a knowledge of the fundamental laws of chemistry can men

use the resources of the world to the best advantage. Any further gain in this knowledge must, sooner or later, directly or indirectly, give mankind more power. Even an abstract chemical generalization must ultimately be of priceless service to humanity, because of the extraordinarily intimate relation between theory and practice.

The field is wide, and it is traversed by many paths. Among these one must be chosen and persistently followed if progress is to be made; and in my case that one was the study of the fundamental attributes or properties of the chemical elements, and the relation of these properties to one another. The work was undertaken with the hope of helping a little to lay a solid foundation for our understanding of the human environment.

What, now, are the fundamental attributes of the elements? First and foremost among these stands weight, - the manifestation of the all-pervading and mysterious force of gravitation possessed by all forms of matter. Hand in hand with this attribute of weight goes the equally inscrutable property of inertia, — that tendency which causes a body once in motion to keep on moving forever in the same straight line, if not acted upon by some new force. The idea of inertia, conceived by Galileo and amplified by Newton, was one of the starting-points of both modern philosophy and modern physics. So far as we know, weight and inertia run parallel to each other. Of any two adjacent bodies, that having greater weight has also greater inertia. Hence they may be determined at one and the same time, and this Siamese-twinlike conjunction of properties establishes itself at once as perhaps the most fundamental of all the attributes of matter. Next perhaps comes volume, the attribute which enables matter to occupy space, with the corollaries dealing with the changes of volume caused by changes of temperature and pressure. Other fundamental properties are the tendency to cohere (which has to do with the freezing and boiling points of the liquids) and the mutual tendency of the elements to combine, almost infinite in its diversity, which may be measured by the energy-changes manifesting themselves during the reaction of one substance with another.

These are only a few of the important properties of the elements, but they present an endless prospect of further investigation, in spite of all that has been done during the past hundred years. For as yet we know only the surface of these things, and comprehend but little as to the underlying connections between them, and the reasons for their several magnitudes. Why, for example, should oxygen be a gas, having an atomic weight just four times as great as that of helium, and why should it have an intense affinity for sodium and no affinity whatever for argon or fluorine? No man can answer these questions; he can discover the facts, but cannot yet account for them. The reasons are as obscure and elusive as

the mechanism of gravitation. But we shall not really understand the material basis upon which our life is built until we have found answers to questions of this sort.

In order to correlate the properties of the elements, and to attain any comprehension of their significance, one must first exactly ascertain the facts. Therefore, my endeavor has been to institute systematic series of experiments to fill the gaps in our knowledge of the actual phenomena. In much of this work I have had the invaluable aid of efficient collaborators, for which I am grateful.

The atomic weights were the first of the fundamental properties of the elements to receive attention in carrying out this plan. These, as everyone who has studied elementary chemistry knows, represent the relative weights in which substances combine with one another. They are called atomic weights rather than merely combining proportions because they can be explained satisfactorily only by the assumption of definite particles which remain indivisible during chemical change. Even if some of these particles or so-called "atoms" suffer disintegration in the mysterious processes of radioactive transformation, the atomic theory remains the best interpretation of the weight-relations of all ordinary chemical reaction. Indeed, it is entrenched today as never before in man's history.

The determination of atomic weights is, primarily, a question of analytical chemistry, — a question of weighing the amount of one substance combined with another in a definite compound, — but its successful prosecution involves a much wider field. First, the substances must be prepared and weighed in the pure state and, next, they must be subjected to suitable reactions and again weighed with proof that in the process nothing has been lost and nothing accidentally garnered into the material to be placed on the scale pan. These requirements involve many of the principles of the new physical chemistry, so that the accurate determination of atomic weights really belongs as much in that field as in the field of analytical chemistry.

At Harvard during the last thirty years the values of the atomic weights of thirty of the most frequently occurring among the eighty or more chemical elements have been redetermined. From data secured here and elsewhere is compiled an international table of atomic weights, revised from year to year by an authoritative committee, composed of representatives of various nations. The values thus recorded are in daily use in every chemical laboratory throughout the world, serving as the basis for the computation of countless analyses performed by the analytical chemist, whether for technical or for scientific purposes.

This practical utility of atomic weights, although not forgotten, was not the prime incentive in the work under discussion. The real inspiration leading to the protracted labor of revising these fundamental quantities was the hope of finding some clue as to the reasons for their several magnitudes, and for the manifest but incomprehensible relationships of the elements to one another.

The unsolved cosmic riddle of the meaning of the atomic weights may have far-reaching significance in another direction, because the atomic weights may be supposed to hold one of the keys to the discovery of the mechanism of gravitation. The mutual attraction of the earth and sun, for example, must be due to the countless myriads of atoms which compose them, each atom possessing, because of its own appointed relative atomic weight, a definite if infinitesimal gravitational force attracting other atoms. If we could discover the reasons for the individual atomic weights, we should probably gain a far better understanding of the all-embracing force built up of the infinitesimal effects represented by their individual magnitudes.

Among the striking facts to be considered is the constancy of gravity (and, therefore, of the sum total of the weights of all the atoms concerned). Moreover, not only is the sum total of the weights of the atoms remarkably constant, but also in many cases the values for the individual elements are found to be numbers of amazing constancy. Silver from all parts of the world and from many different ores yields always the same value; copper from Europe has the same atomic weight as the native metal mined under the bottom of Lake Superior; and, yet more wonderful, the iron which falls from the sky, in meteorites having their birth far beyond the terrestrial orbit, has precisely the same atomic weight as that smelted in Norway. Many atomic weights, therefore, must be supposed to be constant, whatever the source of the elements.

Although thus we know only one kind of copper and iron and silver, evidence has recently been discovered which points towards the existence of at least two kinds of metallic lead. Every sample of ordinary lead always has exactly the same atomic weight as every other sample; but lead from radioactive minerals, — lead which seems to have come from the decomposition of radium, — has neither the same atomic weight nor the same density as ordinary lead, although in many of its properties, including its spectrum, it seems to be identical. This recent conclusion, reached only two years ago at Harvard, has been confirmed in other laboratories, and it now seems to be beyond question. Whatever may be the ultimate interpretation of the anomaly, the solution of this cosmic conundrum must surely give us a new idea of the essential nature of matter. Indeed, the fascinating subject of radioactivity bids fair to give us in many ways an entirely new insight into the innermost structure of the atom.

During the progress of the study of the combining proportions of the

elements, it became more and more evident to me that the atomic weights should be considered not only in relation to one another, but also in relation to many other essential distinguishing attributes of the elements. This wider problem involved great extensions of the experimental field in which already many new data have been accumulated. The explanation of the nature of the researches would take us far beyond the scope of this present address, but their object deserves attention. This object is the correlation of the various properties into a consistent whole, in the hope of tracing the unknown physical influences which determine the nature of the elements.

The rigorous science of thermodynamics enables us to predict in logical and precise fashion some of the relations between physical properties. My hope is not only to aid in providing accurate experimental basis for calculations of this kind, but also to achieve the correlation of different properties, apparently independent of one another from a thermodynamic point of view,—thus, perhaps, enabling one by inductive reasoning to penetrate further into the causes which lie back of all the attributes of matter.

The inductive methods used in comparisons of this sort cannot be explained here today. They are partly statistical, partly mathematical, and partly graphical. From the nature of the problem, which involves many unknown variables, perfect mathematical exactness is not to be expected. Nevertheless, little by little, one may hope to trace the conflicting tendencies and ascribe them to a few common causes.

With the help of these methods the tentative conclusion has been reached that the space occupied by the atom and molecule in solids and liquids is highly significant. The actual atomic bulk or volume is diminished but slightly by moderate mechanical pressures and by cooling even to the absolute zero; but it is very greatly affected, apparently, by the mutual attractions of the atoms, called cohesion and chemical affinity. Usually the less volatile a substance (that is to say, the more firmly it is held together by cohesion), the greater is its density and the less is its compressibility, other things being equal. In other words greater cohesion is associated with greater compactness. Likewise the existence of powerful chemical affinity between elements forming a compound is usually associated with great decrease in volume during the act of combination, and consequent increase in the density of the product in relation to the average density of the constituents. Thus we can hardly escape the inference that both cohesion and affinity, by pulling the atoms together with enormous pressure, actually exert a compressing effect upon the atoms, or at least upon the space which they demand for their occupation. The result of each of these compressing agencies is found to be greater the greater the compressibility of the substances concerned,—a new evidence of the reasonableness of the inference. Not always are these effects easily traced, because the situation is often complicated, and the several effects are superposed. Nevertheless, enough evidence has been obtained to leave but little doubt, at least in my mind, as to the manner of working of the essential agencies concerned.

But we need not dwell upon this tentative hypothesis. Many more data and much more thought are necessary to establish it in an impregnable position, although no important inconsistency has thus far been pointed out in it. At present it may be looked upon as valuable because it, like other hypotheses of this type, has stimulated thought and experiment concerning the fundamental facts with which it deals.

As the years go on, the recent contributions to the study of atomic weights, and volumes, and other properties will be sifted and tested; and such contributions as may stand the test of time will take their places among the multifarious array of accepted chemical facts, laws and interpretations accumulated by many workers all over the world.

But we may well ask: What use, in the years to come, will mankind make of this knowledge, gained step by step through the eager study of many investigators?

Chemistry has, indeed, a many-sided destiny. A mere catalogue of the countless applications of the science, which underlies many other sciences and arts, would demand time far exceeding the limits of this brief discourse. Some of the more obvious uses of chemistry have become daily topics in the public press. America is gradually awakening to the consciousness that, because every material object is composed of chemical elements and possesses its properties by virtue of the nature of these elements, chemistry enters more or less into everything. We perceive that chemical manufactures must be fostered, and also that chemical knowledge must be applied in many other industries not primarily of a chemical nature. Although chemistry plays so prominent and ghastly a rôle in war, her greatest and most significant contributions are towards the arts of peace. Even explosives may be highly beneficent; they may open tunnels and destroy reefs, furthering friendly communication between men; dig ditches for irrigation; help the farmer in his planting; and in many other ways advance the constructive activities of mankind. Again, poisonous gases, harnessed and confined within safe limits, may render valuable aid to humanity in preparing precious substances otherwise unattainable.

Such obvious and well-recognized offices of chemistry need no further presentation to this intelligent company. Neither is it necessary for me to call your attention to the services which science may render to agriculture through the chemical study and enrichment of the soil in preparing it for the development of those subtle chemical mechanisms called plants, upon which we depend for our very existence.

There is a further beneficent possibility worthy of more than passing mention — namely, that which arises from the relation of modern chemistry to hygiene and medicine. Already your attention has been called to the indisputable fact that the human body is, physiologically considered, a chemical machine. For this reason, future knowledge of chemical structure and of organic reaction may perhaps revolutionize medicine as completely as it was revolutionized by the devoted labors of Pasteur. not by doing away with his priceless acquisitions of knowledge, but rather by amplifying them. Chemistry may show how germs of disease do their deadly work through the production of subtle organic poisons, and how these poisons may be combatted by antitoxins; for both poisons and antitoxins are complex chemical substances of a nature not beyond the possible reach of chemical methods already known. In that far-off but not inconceivable day when the human body may be understood from a chemical standpoint, we shall no longer be unable to solve the inscrutable problems which today puzzle even the most learned hygienist and physician. Is not a part, at least, of the tragedy of disease a relic of barbarism? A race which could have put as much energy and ingenuity into the study of chemistry as mankind has put into aggressive warfare, might have long ago banished many diseases by discovering the chemical abnormalities which cause them.

May not the study of subtler questions, such as the nature of heredity, also lead us finally into the field of chemistry in our search for the ultimate answer? Even psychology may sometime need chemical assistance, since the process of thinking and the transmission of nervous impulse are both inextricably associated with chemical changes in nervous tissue; and even memory may be due to some subtle chemical effect. In the realm of thought there can be no question of the blessed service already performed by science in dispelling grim superstitions which haunted older generations with deadly fear.

In brief, more power is given mankind through the discoveries of chemistry. This power has many beneficent possibilities, but it may be used for ill as well as for good. Science has recently been blamed by superficial critics, but she is not at fault if her great potentialities are distorted to serve malignant ends. Is not this calamity due rather to the fact that the spiritual enlightenment of humanity has not kept pace with the progress of science? The study of nature can lead an upright and humane civilization ever higher and higher to greater health and comfort and a sounder philosophy, but that same study can teach the ruthless and selfish how to destroy more efficiently than to create. The false attitude toward war,

fostered by tradition and by the glamour of ancient strife, is doubtless one of the influences which have held back mankind from a wider application of the Golden Rule.

There is, in truth, no conflict between the ideals of science and other high ideals of human life. With deep insight, a poetic thinker on life's problems, in the opening lines of a sonnet, has said:

"Fear not to go where fearless Science leads,
Who holds the keys of God. What reigning light
Thine eyes discern in that surrounding night
Whence we have come, . . .
Thy soul will never find that Wrong is Right."

Our limited minds are confined in a limited world, with immeasurable space on all sides of us. Our brief days are as nothing compared with the inconceivable aeons of the past, and the prospect of illimitable ages to come. Both infinity and eternity are beyond our mental grasp. We know that we cannot hope to understand all the wonders of the universe; but, nevertheless, we may be full of hope for the future. Step by step we gain in knowledge, and with each step we acquire better opportunity for improving the lot of mankind, and for illuminating the dark places in our philosophy of nature. Although we shall none of us live to see the full development of the help which science may render to the world, we rejoice in the belief that chemistry has boundless service still in reserve for the good of the human race.

DEAN HURLBUT.

Bybon Satterlee Hurlbut became Dean of Harvard College on the resignation of Dean Briggs in 1902. It so happened that at this time there was much complaint of the large introductory lecture courses, for they were still in an experimental stage, and the amount of work needed to pass the examinations in them was believed to be very small. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences voted, therefore, to investigate the subject, and a committee was appointed with Dean Briggs as Chairman and Dean Hurlbut as one of the members. The scope of the inquiry, which was left by the vote extremely vague, was extended by the Committee to all the courses in College. It included the methods of instruction and the amount of time spent in work by the students, — one of the means of obtaining information being questionnaires addressed to instructors and undergraduates. The questions addressed to the students were severely criticized at the time, and in fact, they elicited a more open expression of opinion

about individual instructors than had been intended; but the answers certainly proved that in many courses the amount of work actually done was far too small, often much less than the instructors supposed. In its report, which was drafted by Dean Briggs, the committee, after estimating as nearly as possible from the replies of the students the average amount of time devoted to study in the various courses, drew the following conclusions:

- "1. The relation between the instructors and the students is good, and the students are in general satisfied with their elective studies.
 - "2. The average amount of study, however, is discreditably small."

At the outset of his career as Dean, Mr. Hurlbut was thus confronted with a report that the amount of time spent in study by undergraduates was on the average discreditably small, and therefore the standard of work required for a degree discreditably low. Any attempt to raise the standard is a very disagreeable task, involving friction with students, with their parents and friends, and sometimes with instructors also. But Mr. Hurlbut set about it courageously and thoroughly. No one who knows the condition when he became Dean, or who will read the report of the committee at that time, and is also familiar with the state of things at the end of his term of fourteen years, can fail to see how much he raised the minimum standard of work in college and increased the respect in which high scholarship is held by the undergraduate body.

The change is, of course, not the exclusive work of any one man, or in fact of any one institution. Fourteen years ago educational writings throughout the country were full of complaints of the indolence, the apathy, the waste of time and the lack of serious intellectual interests on the part of college students. One hears far less of all this today. Instructors and disciplinary officers who had been too lax have become everywhere more keenly aware of the need of insisting upon rigorous standards in college work. This has been markedly true at Harvard, where the work of Dean Hurlbut has been supported by the earnest and tireless efforts of many colleagues in the Faculty; and without them his labors would have been in vain. But it is no less true that without his determination and persistence far less could have been accomplished. It is he who has borne the brunt of the effort and he is abundantly entitled to his meed of praise.

Dean Hurlbut's many friends, among them those students whom he has aided in the difficulties and perplexities of college life, will hear of his resignation with regret, but all will realize that fourteen years is all that any man could be expected to give to the arduous work of the Dean's office.

HENRY A. YEOMANS: NEW DEAN OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

PAUL J. SACHS, '00.

When, in 1910, President Lowell asked Henry A. Yeomans, '00, to return to Cambridge to accept an appointment as instructor in the Department of Government, he must have taken into account, not only the new instructor's knowledge in a special field (of which he has in the past six years given ample evidence in his courses on "Political Theory," "Constitutional Law," "English Government," "French and German Government"), but quite as much he must have had clearly in mind that a man of such character would prove a real asset in the influence he was bound to exercise on undergraduate life at Harvard. When Mr. Yeomans accepted the call, he planned, in addition to his College duties, to carry on the practice of the law in Boston, but in 1912, after teaching less than two years, he became Assistant Dean and devoted himself so unsparingly to Freshman problems, including arduous work connected with the Freshman dormitories, that all further thought of the law had to be permanently abandoned.

Dean Yeomans, a self-made man in the best sense of the word, has always worked hard and very quietly. He has kept himself singularly free from any kind of laudatory publicity, and is not as yet sufficiently known to undergraduates, graduates, and faculty. Therefore, a simple statement of facts and a brief appreciation of the man are at this time necessary and proper.

His former classmates remember him chiefly as second man in his class; as a successful Yale debater; and as a loyal friend. His associates in the practice of the law speak of his ability, and of his considerate and earnest personality, which so profoundly impressed them. No one in contact with him in the trying year 1909 can ever forget the quiet courage with which suddenly, for reasons of health, he went West and faced the stern fact that he must give up his valued association with the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

To all his friends and associates the welcome but modest call, a year later, from his beloved University had great significance. They realized that it would not be many years before such exacting personal standards as his, such moral as well as intellectual vigor, such broad human sympathy and eager imagination, such strength, with gentleness, would again be recognized. There could be no doubt that, at Harvard, Yeomans would soon win for himself an assistant professorship, a position of importance in the councils of the University, and, above all, a sphere of real influence in the College.



HENRY AARON YEOMANS, '00 New Dean of Harvard College.

Henry Aaron Yeomans was born on the family farm on the outskirts of Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1877, just as his ancestors had been born on New England farms. He attended a district school in Ohio until 1891. In that year the family once more moved West—this time to take up farming in the State of Washington. He prepared for Harvard at the Spokane High School, Spokane, Washington. In the fall of 1896 he came East to the home of his forbears, deeply determined and with serious purpose. When he arrived he had no friends in Cambridge. He worked his way through College. Graduating with distinction, he entered the Law School. He received the degree of A.M. in 1901, but only took his degree of LL.B. in 1904, as one year was spent on a trip around the world, as tutor. From July, 1904, to February, 1909, though practising law with industry and ability, he spent his evenings reading and studying French and German, and acquired a sound working knowledge of both languages.

To those who know him best, therefore, the succession of Henry A. Yeomans to the Deanship of Harvard College is an academic event of unusual interest. Few men have ever taken up this important work with so varied a background. The office and the man meet here as not often before. The outward features of his career, already sketched, explain only in part the secret of his unusual success as Assistant Dean, for, more than most men of about forty, he has touched life at many points and has made his own those valuable experiences which he had been privileged to enjoy in many fields of human activity before coming to Harvard. He has made the most of his rare opportunities to study his fellowmen in many walks of life. Above all, by nature and self-discipline, he has the faculty of meeting people simply and on equal ground. Quite unconsciously he makes them reveal to his searching and sympathetic vision the best that is in them.

One of his admirers, a man advanced in years, speaks of "his serene seriousness; his sympathetic insight into the youthful mind — qualities that never fail of their effect on those who seek instruction and advice." Another friend, who himself is in almost daily contact with young men of college age and who understands their problems as few men do, says of Dean Yeomans: "He has the absolutely essential prerequisite for the Deanship — personal character. A boy's intuitions are almost unerring in such matters, and no man can influence or control him, along the lines of conduct, unless that man has himself achieved moral victory. Emerson's dictum is true, par excellence, of Deans — 'What you are speaks so loud, I can't hear what you say.'"

Those who believe in the power of the Dean to broaden and to deepen undergraduate life, will watch with the keenest interest the administration of the office under Dean Yeomans. Much has been said and written in recent years about the disinclination of the average undergraduate to go beyond the letter of what is required of him by the College curriculum. By many educators the problem of awakening the dull mind by creating an interest in the general concerns of mankind, where none seems to exist, has been considered hopeless. Those who know Dean Yeomans have the right to assume that he takes a more cheerful view of the situation. He will certainly, in his own person, prove an inspiration to many a halting intellect and a safe guide to aimless ambition. He will exercise, gently but none the less firmly, his power to rouse a student's will to new and difficult action.

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL, A NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

W. W. FENN, '84, Dean of the Divinity School.

On the afternoon and evening of next October 5, the alumni of the Harvard Divinity School will celebrate its 100th anniversary. Not that theological instruction was lacking in Cambridge before 1816. On the contrary, a prime motive for the founding of the College in "this wilderness" was to protect the churches of the colony from an illiterate ministry after the first generation of clergymen, educated in England, should have passed away. Accordingly, for nearly a hundred years, the curriculum of the College was designed to prepare students for the service of the churches. With the broadening of the course of study, however, it became customary for graduates, proposing to enter the ministry, to spend an additional year at the College "reading divinity," under the more or less careful direction of the Hollis Professor. In certain cases, in addition to this extra year at College, or instead of it, candidates for the ministry pursued their studies in the family and under the guidance of some distinguished clergyman. Certainly, the original purpose of the Founders was well fulfilled, for it has been stated that of the 271 clergymen settled in Massachusetts in 1771, all but three had received a college education. The founding of Andover Theological Seminary in 1808 began a new era of ministerial training in New England and led the friends of Harvard to enlarge the means of theological education at the University. The records of the Corporation under date of October 18, 1816, mention, for the first time, as Mr. Morison informs me, "the theological seminary at the University" and at this meeting, held in the house of Dr. Channing, Dr. Holmes, minister of the First Church in Cambridge, and Andrews Norton, already Dexter Lecturer, were invited to give lectures to theological students, the former upon "Ecclesiastical Polity, and especially in the History and Constitution of the Churches in New England," the latter upon "Biblical Criticism." The

year of this meeting of the Corporation has been adopted as that of the beginning of the Divinity School as a differentiated part of the University, although the Divinity Faculty was not formally organized until 1819. The early history of the School will be narrated by its Librarian Emeritus, Rev. Robert S. Morison, in a paper to be read at the Alumni celebration, which it is hoped will prove the precursor of an elaborate history of the School which he has long had in contemplation and preparation and which no one is so competent to write. Therefore the present article will not concern itself with the history of the School, but will aim to set forth its fundamental principle and ideal, which is that of a non-sectarian school of theology.

That the meeting of the Corporation just referred to was held in the house of Dr. Channing might seem to indicate that the School was established as a place for the training of Unitarian ministers, and such was indeed its purpose, although not its exclusive purpose. For it is significant, as regards the spirit both of the School and of those who were interested in it, that at the very outset a broader intention was declared. In the archives of the College Library is a copy of a circular dated Feb. 3, 1816, and signed by J. Lloyd, D. Sears, and James Perkins, a Committee invited by the Corporation to solicit subscriptions from the members of Trinity Church in Boston for the enlargement of the means of theological instruction at the University, which states that "It has been officially promulgated by the Reverend President of the University that neither the object nor the consequences of enlarging the theological funds of the University is to be the communication of a sectarian character to that institution, or to inculcate the peculiarities of any sect," but that the beneficent and laudable design is "to place students of divinity under the most favorable circumstances for inquiring for themselves into the doctrines of revelation." That is to say, the School was designed to be a non-sectarian school of theology, animated by the spirit of free inquiry.

This purpose is expressed also in the Constitution of the School which expressly provides that "every encouragement be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiassed investigation of Christian truth, and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians shall be required either of the instructors or students." Furthermore, at the meeting of the Corporation on Oct. 18, 1816, after the invitation extended to Dr. Holmes and Andrews Norton the record goes on to say: "It was desired of the President to signify to the gentlemen invited to assist in the instruction of the theological students, the solicitous desire of the members of this Board that full effect may be given to that part of the constitution of the Theological Seminary which has respect to the countenance to be given to the unbiassed inquiries of the pupils and the caution to be used in regard to

inculcating a particular system upon the controverted points of theology." The sympathies of Dr. Holmes were with the Conservatives of his time, as those of Andrews Norton were with the Liberals, but both were appointed by the Corporation, both accepted, — according to Jared Sparks, in 1817, "Dr. Holmes's lectures are good, and none more fully attended... he seems sedulously to avoid everything like party religion," — and each was explicitly reminded of the non-sectarian character of the School. Manifestly, therefore, the leading ideal of the School in the minds of those who established it was that it should be a School dedicated to theological liberty.

The explanation of this purpose is to be found ultimately in the spirit of those Liberals, afterwards to be known, against earnest protest on their part, as Unitarians, and, immediately, in the circumstances attending the founding of Andover Theological Seminary.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were three parties in the Standing Order of Massachusetts — the Liberals, the Hopkinsians, and the Moderate Calvinists. The differences among them were so marked as to portend division, but it was by no means clear where the separating line would run, whether the Moderate Calvinists would ally themselves with the Hopkinsians or the Liberals. But the contention which arose over the appointment of Henry Ware as Hollis Professor of Divinity brought the Moderates and the Hopkinsians together and the alliance was confirmed and symbolized by the founding of Andover. In order to safeguard the theological character of Andover, a compromise creed was drawn up, a compromise as between Moderates and Hopkinsians, but uncompromisingly adverse to the Liberals, which every Professor was required to sign at his inauguration, and regularly every five years thereafter, and to make assurance trebly sure a Board of Visitors was constituted whose chief function was to insure the strict enforcement of this rule. This binding of Andover for all time to a fixed form of doctrine provoked severe criticism from the Liberals, who could not foresee that eventually these provisions would become a dead letter, as is now happily the case. In Bentley's Diary, recently published, this feeling of indignation is reflected in many entries which disclose the writer's hostility not more to the creed itself than to the denial of free inquiry and theological progress. Naturally, therefore, the Liberals, in organizing the Harvard Divinity School, deliberately adopted a wider policy and the new Seminary was pledged to freedom.

When the break in the Standing Order actually occurred, and the Liberals were virtually compelled to organize themselves as a separate denomination, much against the will of many of them, the feelings engendered by the division were so intense that, naturally, no student whose sympathies were with the Trinitarians would study at the Harvard Divinity School

nor would any Trinitarian scholar be likely to become a member of its Faculty. So it was that the School became practically a Unitarian School, contrary to the original intention of its Founders. In 1879, however, when larger endowments were sought, President Eliot revived and emphasized its original principle, declaring that, while Unitarian theology should always have "respectful exposition," the School should be conducted as a non-sectarian school of theology. It is to the credit of the Unitarians that this declaration was welcomed by them, and that by their contributions alone the endowment was increased. However other denominations might feel, they wished their ministers to be educated in this way. To confirm the policy thus declared, Dr. Toy, a Baptist, was appointed Hancock Professor in 1880, and of the 13 appointments to the Faculty since then (not including professors in the College who serve on the Faculty of Divinity when their courses are announced as part of the offering of the School) 5 have been Unitarians, 5 Trinitarian Congregationalists, 2 Episcopalians, and 1 Baptist. It should be added that in soliciting funds for the increased endowment of 1879, Dean Everett, after consulting President Eliot, interpreted the phrase "respectful exposition," employed by the latter, to mean that at least two Unitarian professors, one of whom should be a teacher of theology, should always be maintained in the School. In his Annual Report for 1883-84, Dean Everett put on record this interpretation which was endorsed by President Eliot in his Report for the same year as "eminently reasonable," and the President added: "It is difficult to imagine circumstances in which they (the provisions referred to) could fail to be carried out by the Corporation and Overseers, unless indeed the Unitarian denomination should die without offspring or designated heirs, or should cease to furnish scholars competent to present its own doctrines in professorial chairs." At present two members of the Faculty, one a Trinitarian the other a Unitarian, are teaching in the department of theology, and the recent affiliations, particularly with Andover and the Episcopal Theological School, combined with the principle of free election, open to all students in the School courses in theology given by Professors Evans and Drown, so that no student need attend the lectures of a Unitarian teacher in that or any other department unless he chooses to do so. Thus the ideal of the Founders has found full realization and the Harvard Divinity School is in present fact as it was in original intention a non-sectarian School of Theology. That this character of the School has won practical and widespread recognition is evident in the denominational affiliations of its students. Of the 33 students primarily registered in the School last year (1915-16), only 3 (possibly 4) were Unitarians, and of these, two attended only a half-year. Recent students at the School are now teaching or preaching in many different denominations.

The courage and wisdom of the founders in thus dedicating the School to the principle of theological freedom can hardly be overestimated. It was a daring venture, denounced by some as an imposture, ridiculed by others as impracticable. But it has proved its practicability, and the principle, even when not formally avowed, has been practically accepted elsewhere. When, for example, students in the theological schools now affiliated with the University are permitted to attend courses given in the Harvard Divinity School, there is a virtual though not an avowed, a partial if not a complete, acceptance of the principle of non-sectarian theological education. Indeed it is not clear that the precise form of a non-sectarian School is now essential for the spirit of free inquiry and theological liberty. Today there are teachers in denominational seminaries who are just as free as their colleagues at Harvard, and it may very well be that in course of time the advantages of denominational seminaries will be combined with those which the Harvard Divinity School has long enjoyed, through the broadening of the denominations and the growing acceptance of the principle of affiliation both in this country and elsewhere, as witness the affiliated schools in Canada. The faith of the founders of the Harvard Divinity School has become fact and their ideal of free inquiry and theological liberty is finding realization in ways which they did not anticipate.

THE STUDENT IN WAR-TIME. ODELL SHEPARD. 2G.

The shady courts of Academe,
The mossy cell, the sliding stream,
Cool coverts by remotest desert wells,
Are still the scholar's dream;
And still he yearns for quiet hidden away
Deep in some fabled land of asphodels;
Still does he pray
For pools of silence, marred from day to day
Only by lingering notes of monastery bells.

But suddenly peals of thunder
Shatter his peace to pain;
Tempest is raging under
The sea-rim, and a rain
Of blood, a shriek and rattle,
A shock of din and battle,
Beat on his heart and brain.

Graduate School Part at Commencement.

For this is the day of Mars
And not of the calm-browed Apollo;
The dust of titanic wars
Has blotted the quiet stars
And the desecrate sky rings hollow
And our prayer for peace is vain.

In the days of flame and of wrath, Hard is the scholar's path, — Thorny and faint to follow!

But why should he
Have peace when there is no peace? By what right be
At ease within his cloister, drawing breath
Unabated, when the scales of life and death
Hang poised for half a world? Unless he cower
Among the embers of humanity,

Then must be yearn for one good hour
To strike strong blows for all his heart holds true, —
To leave, for the bright bickering play of swords,
His endless groping through a fog of words, —
No longer to surmise — for once, to do!

When down the road the music comes With a shout of trumpets and roll of drums, Then all my heart leaps up to greet The steady tread of marching feet.

Blare of bugle and shrick of fife!
This is the glorious wine of life.
My senses reel and my glad heart sings.
My spirit soars on jubilant wings.

Fluttering banners and gonfalons
Cover with beauty the murderous guns.
'T is sweet to live, 't were great to die /
With this vast music marching by.

For all my heart leaps up to greet
The steady tread of the marching feet
When down the road the music comes
With a shout of trumpets and roll of drums.

When we have thought how every sluggish day
Steals from our youth away
Some rapture of the heart, some heat of high desires,
Remembering how our sires
Have fallen foremost in the battle-play, —
When we have looked upon our nerveless hands
And thought of brother students in far lands
And those for whom commemorative walls were built
At our own Harvard, — it has seemed a shameful guilt
That they should fight for us
And save the holy right for us,
That their blood should be spent
Only that life might be more light for us,
Safer, and more content.

When every murderous gun is stilled, Who, in a world with ravin filled, Who will be left to build? Even before the storm has ceased, Before there was a voice to ask. Who has begun the mighty task? — Thou, Harvard, not the last or least. Contented on her wave-girt shore. Hearing the distant tempest roar, Unpitying, undistressed. The recluse student, wondering still How needful men can use his skill. Tempted, almost to cower Out of the noisy hour. Thinking his light of life has flickered dim, Fearing he has grown somehow out of tune, Soon shall he hear The world's great call for him, Commanding, clarion clear, Soon, ah, soon! A blinding light will search him through and through. A pitiless world will ask, "What canst thou do?" For eyes that once have looked upon reality, That Gorgon face, Will they not scorn a skulking pedantry Born of a craven race As ne'er before?

Aye, and the winds of war
Have drifted high and higher
The dust about the Sphinx's moveless lips.
Old monsters of the mire
That we had dreamt were slain
Move with a murderous desire
About the world again.
O days of testing fire,
Days of eclipse,
Ye are our battlefields, days to which we aspire,'
Days of apocalypse,
The world will need us then,
Aye, the world will heed us then,
If the years that made us scholars left us men!

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

PROFESSOR G. G. WILSON.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Harvard University upon Charles Evans Hughes in 1910. In conferring this degree President Lowell said, "Charles Evans Hughes, lawyer, governor, and judge, who, beset by foes, has fought with firmness in the right as God gave him to see the right; now a guardian of our institutions in a tribunal that demands both the learning of the jurist and the wisdom of the statesman."

When in 1905 the legislative committee came from Albany to investigate the operations of the New York Gas Trust, the committee desired to find an able counsel. Mr. Hughes, often at that time called "a lawyer's lawyer," was chosen, and his fellow members of the bar recognized the wisdom of the choice. Mr. Hughes's name was not then widely known to the non-professional public. He had studied at Colgate University, graduated from Brown University in 1881, from the Columbia Law School in 1884, and had been admitted to the New York bar in the same year. He however continued his studies, holding a Prize Fellowship from Columbia for three years until 1887, was Professor of Law and Lecturer at Cornell from 1891 to 1895, and he also lectured in other law schools. He was recognized in his profession as one who knew the law. The searching analysis of the operations of the New York Gas Trust marked him as a conscientious public servant, and the introduction of eighty-cent gas after the investigation made his name well known in New York City. He, however, declined the nomination for mayor in 1905 because there had just come to him the call to make another investigation nation wide in its scope. The

committee commonly known as the "Armstrong Committee" had been appointed to investigate the business of the great insurance companies in regard to which certain scandals had arisen. In accepting this position. Mr. Hughes, as under the gas committee, demanded absolute freedom in the conduct of a thorough and complete investigation of the business of these companies. The significance of the words "thorough" and "complete" is roughly indicated by the bulk of the ten volumes of the Report of the Armstrong Committee, but more clearly indicated in the questions of Mr. Hughes, showing a comprehensive grasp of the intricacies of the insurance business, which had grown to such enormous proportions within the lifetime of some persons appearing before the committee. To carry on the investigation with a constructive policy, which, while preserving the business of the companies, would assure to the policy-holders greater security, was the aim of Mr. Hughes, the achievement of which made his name widely and favorably known. In 1906 Mr. Hughes was special assistant to the United States Attorney-General in the coal investigation.

Such contact with vital public affairs naturally gave to Mr. Hughes an excellent preparation for the position of Governor of New York, to which office he was elected in 1907. As Governor he pursued the policy of conducting the affairs of the State fearlessly, and, as he conceived it, for the good of the people under the law. Not all of his acts met with popular favor at the time, as, for instance, the veto of the two-cent per mile railway rate bill, but in this case subsequent events seem to have proved the wisdom of his act.

The people, however, demanded that he continue in their service, and he was elected a second time Governor of New York, and while serving in this capacity, was in 1910, with the general approval of the nation appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position for which by training he was peculiarly fitted, and in which he has found the highest satisfaction.

For almost six years he had, in this high judicial office, refrained from participation in national politics and from expression of personal views upon political issues. His views were not known even to the convention which, on June 10, 1916, nominated him as its candidate for the office of President of the United States. It can scarcely be said that Mr. Hughes is the type of man whom American politicians of the late nineteenth century sought as a presidential candidate, yet in 1916 he was named without effort on his own part and under no pledge or obligation. When under these conditions public sentiment effectively demanded that one of the great political parties call Mr. Hughes to its active leadership there was in the minds of many a hopeful increase in confidence toward the continuing strength of popular government.

THE GERMANIC MUSEUM. PROFESSOR KUNO FRANCKE, & '12.

THE approaching installation of the collections of the Germanic Museum in its new building makes it seem opportune to say a few words about the considerations which more than fifteen years ago led to the founding of this Museum and about the office which, in the minds of its founders, it is to perform as an integral part of university study.

To put it plainly: this museum is not so much a museum of art — although it is this also — as an aid to historical instruction. It is to bring out, concisely and palpably, the great epochs in the artistic development of the Germanic nationalities which in the Middle Ages made up the bulk of the Holy Roman Empire: the Austrian, Swiss, South German, North German, Dutch and Flemish peoples. It is to follow out this development from the age of the Migrations, the Merovingian Monarchy, and the Karolingian Empire on, through all its most important phases down to our own time.

Obviously, it would be impossible, especially on American soil, to bring to view this large historical process by collecting original works of art. We have therefore purposely limited ourselves to reproductions—full-size reproductions—of the most significant and most representative objects from the various periods. We felt that by this restriction we should be enabled to give to the student a measurably exact conspectus of what every age, every new stage of national evolution has added to the stock of artistic forms. The outward aspect of the whole of Germanic civilization of central Europe would thus be placed before the eyes of Americans.

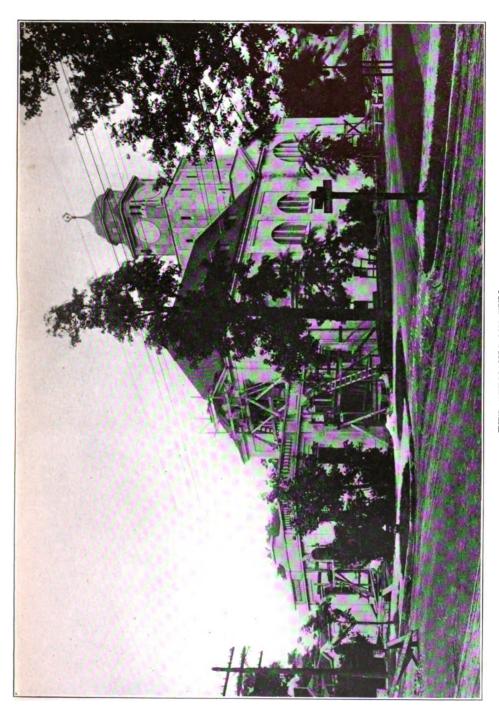
The limitations of space in the little building which thus far has been at our disposal prevented even a moderately satisfactory realization of this idea. The new building goes a long way toward its fulfilment. Indeed, the genius of its architect, Professor Bestelmeyer of Berlin, has made this building in itself a condensed epitome of the course which art has taken in Middle Europe during the last nine hundred years. Without in the least lacking in organic unity or monumental impressiveness, the exterior of this building shows a rich diversity of structural detail, suggesting rather than copying motifs of numerous styles, from Karolingian austerity to Rococo playfulness. And the three main halls — the Romanesque, the Gothic, and the Renaissance halls — into which the interior is divided are conceived in the same large, comprehensive spirit. Each of them is of distinct individuality and brings out the fundamental features of the particular style of architecture which it represents, but only, so to speak, in sublimated, idealized form; while gradual and soft transitions of ornament and

structure lead from one of these halls to another and make them all part of one noble unified whole.

We shall therefore be able in this building to give all our objects a suitable historical setting. The rood screen of Naumburg Cathedral will stand, as in Naumburg, between transept and choir; the Bamberg rider will, as in Bamberg, form part of a Romanesque church interior; the Strassburg Death of Mary will, as in Strassburg, crown a door flanked by the two figures of Ecclesia and Synagoga; and so on. We are well aware of the fact that in a museum a thoroughly exact reproduction of monuments is as impossible as a thoroughly exact reproduction of the milieu of these monuments. A certain amount of deviation from historical truth is inevitable. We shall, for instance, only in a very limited manner be able to give to plastic monuments the color of the originals, by attempting to tint the casts in accordance with the respective material of the originals. And we shall be forced to place some of our monuments in a setting different from the background which they have in reality. The Golden Gate of Freiberg. for instance, which in reality is the portal of the main façade of a cathedral we shall be forced to use as a door between two halls. As to paintings, only in very exceptional cases has modern technique thus far succeeded in making reproductions which can indeed, even under searching scrutiny, stand comparison with the originals. One of these exceptions is the remarkable collection of full-size reproductions of Flemish paintings published under the supervision of the director of the Antwerp Museum, of which we have at least a part.

Being then fully aware of the inevitable shortcomings and partial failures of the attempt to give by an ensemble of reproductions set against a reconstructed historical background an accurate picture of the art of a given period, I am nevertheless convinced that the attempt is well worth making, and that to American students in particular, students who most of them lack the opportunity of first-hand study of the originals, we are rendering a real service by such an attempt. Such a museum as ours, it seems to me, cannot help stimulating the imagination of the student, it cannot help widening his historical perspective, it cannot help deepening his sense of the unity of all national development.

How few of our students — nay, to be perfectly frank, how few of our historical writers, philologists, historians of literature have the power of really visualizing the past. To be specific, how few of us have a clear mental image of what chivalric culture of the height of the Middle Ages really meant. How few of us have a vivid conception of what the mediæval religious drama really was. How few of us understand the ideals of 16th century humanism well enough to re-experience them ourselves. A museum like ours will inevitably help to make such attempts of visualizing and



re-experiencing intellectual or literary movements of the past more successful. It will give us concrete representatives of chivalric culture in the delicate, graceful, fastidious, phantastically dreamy figures of 12th and 13th century sculpture; and by placing side by side with each other both French and German specimens of 12th and 13th century sculpture, it will incidentally illustrate the influence of French chivalry upon mediæval German civilization. It will put before us the characters and scenes of the mediæval drama in the mixture of mysticism and naturalism that marks the carved altar pieces and the religious paintings of the 15th century from the Van Eycks to Dürer. It will make us see splendid types of humanist individualism in the art of Holbein and Peter Vischer. Indeed, there is no phase of the intellectual and spiritual life of a nation which through such a museum could not be most instructively illustrated.

In this broadly enlivening influence of our Germanic Museum upon the study of history, literature, and all the other humanities I see its principal mission. But I sincerely hope that the time is not distant when it will also become a workshop for the specialist. I hope the time will come when every American scholar studying the history of Germanic art will have to resort to this museum.

That, of course, can only be brought about through the building up of a special museum library and a collection of photographs so comprehensive as to be practically complete. The photography of historic monuments of art through governmental as well as private initiative has been carried on in Germany and its neighboring countries so systematically during the last decades that the establishment of such an exhaustive archive of photographic material is brought within easy reach. We should undertake it as soon as the installation of our casts and other reproductions has been completed.

A STUDY OF THE BIRTH-RATE IN HARVARD AND YALE GRADUATES.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, S.B. '99.

No one of thoughtful tendencies can fail to view with alarm the lowered birth-rate of Americans, and the spread of a standard of living among the upper and middle classes which is based on comfort and luxury rather than on education and culture.

New England was the first part of this country to feel the modern trend, and that this trend has been influenced by the crowding in of a large foreign industrial population seems likely. Walker, Fairchild, and others have found in the immigration since 1850 a sufficient cause for the falling birth-rate among native Americans. It is said that the native laborer, in order to maintain his standard of living in competition with cheaper foreign labor, has had to decrease the size of his family. But the decreasing families are seen in all classes, and the causes are undoubtedly complex and not fully understood; moreover, the phenomenon is almost world-wide. In a letter to me, former President Eliot analyzed one of these causes as a "preference on the part of both men and women for freedom from care and responsibility, and for passing pleasures rather than solid satisfactions." Certainly there is no single causative agent to account for the remarkable changes in birth-rate since the middle of the last century. The psychologist must help out the sociologist in the study of the subtler influences at work among us.

My attention was called to college birth-rate by reading the various papers in the Journal of Heredity on "Race Suicide," and the birth-rate of the graduates of women's colleges. There did not seem to be any data of the same sort for the larger men's colleges, and I was particularly interested to see whether the rate had changed in recent years. The only available source from which to extract this information for Harvard University was the Class Reports. Harvard and Yale are here considered in the same way. In the case of Harvard the reports became fairly trustworthy for the Class of 1853, and for Yale they were usable back to the Class of 1850. I did not attempt to record births later than the Class of 1890, for the twenty-five year Report of this Class was just published at the time this work was done (summer of 1915), and earlier Class Reports are of little interest where the total number of children is sought for.

All the figures involved in making up the final averages are based on Class Reports. All the available Reports of every Class have been tabulated and each name checked up on each Report. Only those men whose records were fragmentary were left out, and this omission has the following tendency. It vitiates the two divisions, "Children Born per Graduate" and "Children Surviving per Graduate." The effect is to lower slightly both these figures, for a few graduates with no history or only partial history appear here as having no children. This was necessary in order to get a true index of the birth-rate of married graduates, but, as will be seen later on, the error is extremely small except in the first decade of Harvard records. It does not affect at all the columns "Children Born per Married Graduate" and "Children Surviving per Married Graduate." These last are the items which interest us most, because the percentage of graduates who have married is a nearly constant one in the forty years included in this study.

It is only necessary here to summarize the work in terms of decade averages for each College, and I have attempted to answer the following

Harvard.

Decade	Average no. af grad- vates per class	Average no. married	Per cent married	Interval in yrs. between grad, and marriage	Average no. of chik- dren born	Average no. of children per capita per mar- ried graduate	Average no. per capita per graduate	Average no. of children eurning	Average no. per capita per married graduate	Per capita per graduate	Average no. of childless marriages	Per cent of childless marriages
1851–60 Av. of 6 yrs.	90.8	49.2	.68	8.9	151.8	3.13	1.68	122.5	2.52	1.36	4.3	7.8
1861-70	101.9	77.3	.76	8.5	203.2	2.62	1.98	173.3	2.24	1.69	14.2	18.6
1871-80	157.5	115.4	.75	9.0	256.4	2.23	1.63	229.8	2.0	1.46	25.9	22.5
1881-90	248.	183.	.76	8.5	372.3	2.06	1.55	345.8	1.91	1.44	43.6	23.4
Grand average	149.5	106.2	.74	8.7	245.9	2.51	1.71	217.8	2.17	1.49		

Yale.

Decade	Average no. of gradu- ales per Class	Average no. married	Per cent married	Interval in yrs. between grad. and marriage	Average no. of children born	Average no. of children per capita per mar- ried graduate	Average no. per capita per graduate	Average no. of children eurniving	Average no. per capita per married graduate	Per capita per graduate	Average no. of childless marriages	Per cent of childless marriages
1850, 59 Av. of 9 yrs.	98.	75.	.78	7.5	247.1	3.32	2.53	196.1	2.64	2.0	10.5	14.9
1861-70	107.6	86.4	.81	7.8	233.6	2.69	2.16	197.8	2.28	1.83	16.4	19.1
1871-80	120.5	94.5	.79	8.5	211.9	2.23	1.75	181.9	1.92	1.51	20.3	21.7
1881-90	135.9	101.7	.75	8.2	207.6	2.04	1.53	189.8	1.87	1.40	21.3	21.0
Grand Average	115.5	89.4	.78	8.	225.1	2.57	1.99	191.4	2.18	1.69		,

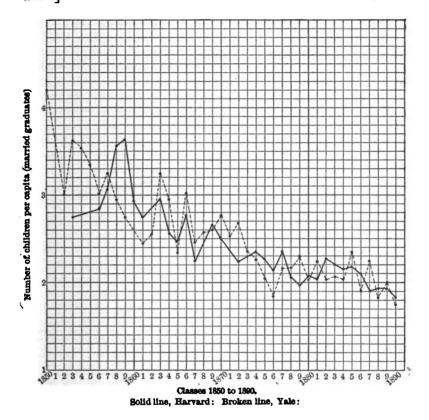
questions: What per cent of graduates of Harvard and Yale marry? How long after graduation do they marry, and has this interval changed? How many children does each married graduate have, and how much has this number diminished in the forty years under consideration? What per cent of marriages are childless?

I now wish to criticize the data about to be presented. The column "Average Number of Graduates" is based on the total number of graduates for each Class, whether or not adequate future family history was available. The next columns, "Average Number Married," "Per Cent Married" are based on the total number known to be married for each Class. It is a little under the correct figure, because some of the lost men may have been married: but the error is very small except for the first decade for Harvard, Classes 1853-60. In this decade 20.7 per cent of the names were thrown out, injuring to a considerable extent the records for this period. In the next decade only 1.2 per cent of the total names were found wanting: in the next 3.2 per cent, and in the last only 1.9 per cent. Thus the total average error is very small. The Yale reports are even more reliable, but the percentage of "lost" men has not been figured for Yale College.

The next column represents the interval in years and fractions of years between graduation and marriage. This is strictly a true figure, but it is only of relative interest. If we do not know the age at graduation, we do not know the age at marriage, and this is of particular interest in determining whether marriage has been postponed, and, if so, how much. To answer this I have computed age at graduation at Harvard for two fiveyear periods, 1861-65 and 1886-90. For the first period the age is 21.8 vears and for the last 22.8 years, a difference of one year. We can say then, since the interval between graduation and marriage has been a nearly constant one for forty years, that the graduates married only one year later during the latter part of the period than during the earlier part. Strictly speaking, the age has increased from a little over 30 years to just about 31 years. This was a rather unexpected result, for it is commonly supposed that the age of marriage of professional men has advanced very much. Hankins, 1 however, showed that our native population from native parents marry earlier now than they used to. The uncharted period since the Class of 1890 may show a slightly greater age at marriage, but it is unlikely that there will be a marked change.

The "Average Number of Children Born per Capita per Married Graduate" is the next column, and this is very close to a perfect figure, because it is based only on those individuals who had a clear record, and there were not enough names discarded to vitiate the result.

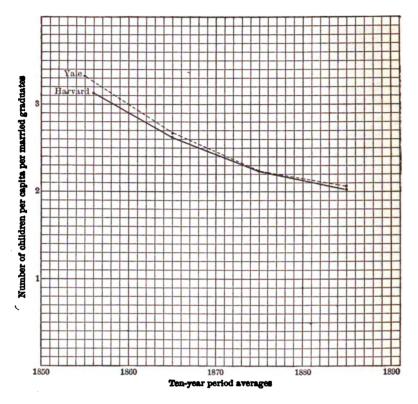
1 Journal of Heredity (1914), p. 360.



The "Average Number of Children per Capita per Graduate" is a true index, except that it is slightly under the real figure. It is obtained by dividing the total number of children born by the total number of graduates for each Class and decade.

The next three columns have to do with the surviving children. They represent the children who grew up to at least several years of age, and in most cases escaped infant mortality. These figures are based on the children surviving at the last Report for the Class in question. The 25th Report is in all cases the earliest Report consulted. For the four decades at Harvard we have latest Reports averaging as follows: 1st decade, 48 years; 2d decade, 48.7 years; 3d decade, 32 years; 4th decade, 26 years.

The question arose at this point: How old were the children of graduates at the time of the 25th year Class Report? To answer this only one period, 1886-90 for Harvard, was computed. The average was found to be



13.1 years, showing that most of the children were past the dangers of the first five years of infancy at the time of the 25th year Class Report, and liable only to the much lower death-rate of advanced childhood. Also it may be noted that the 25th year Report includes very nearly all the children born to the Class. I wrote, however, to several Class Secretaries and it appears from these letters that only 35 children have been born to the classes 1881, 1882, 1889 and 1890 since their 25th year Reports. This is only about 2 per cent of the total born to these classes before the 25th year Report, so that we can safely accept all 25th year Reports, where this is necessary.

The last two columns show the average number of childless marriages in each Class, for each decade, and also the per cent of childless marriages in each decade. The figures will be found inaccurate for the first decade of Harvard graduates. All the others are reliable.

The mass of data from which this report is drawn would make a large

book. In working it up 5618 names were considered for Harvard and 4522 for Yale. I have, therefore, thought it best to give only two final tables representing all the figures just considered, but showing only grand averages for the four decades between the classes of 1850 and 1890 for each College. There does not appear to be anything in the yearly tables which does not show just as well in these decade tables.

Two curves are also added. One shows the average number of children born to each Class per capita per married graduate for the forty years for each College. The other shows the same thing considered as four decade averages.

Consideration of Tables.

It is scarcely necessary to call attention to these two tables; the falling birth-rate is shown in all four columns where children are considered. Roughly, the number of children born per capita per married graduate has fallen from about 3.25 in the first decade to 2.50 in the last decade. The per cent of graduates marrying has remained about the same for forty years, and is a trifle higher for Yale; but the low figure, 68 per cent for the first decade of Harvard, is probably due to faulty records, and must not be taken as significant.

The next most interesting figure is the "Children Surviving per Capita per Graduate." This has fallen from over 2.50 to about 1.9. The per cent of childless marriages increased very markedly during the first two decades and held nearly level for the last two decades. For the last decade at Yale it has even dropped slightly, an encouraging sign. It is worthy of note that the number of children born to Yale graduates is almost constantly a trifle higher than that for Harvard, while the number of childless marriages is slightly less.

Consideration of Birth-Curves.

The two curves show the same condition of affairs; a sharp drop during the first decades and a "flattening" tendency during the last two decades. This tendency for the curves to flatten is the one encouraging thing brought out by this investigation. The uncharted last sixteen years will be of great interest, and it is fair to assume that this period will show a relative, if not an absolute, improvement in birth-rate over the period 1881-90. The great irregularity in the curves for the earlier years is caused by the smaller number of graduates in each Class, increasing the probable error.

General Considerations.

In his Report for 1901-02, President Eliot summarized the classes 1872-77 as to their surviving children, and found that the birth-rate of Harvard graduates was extremely low. He stated that these sample classes had failed to reproduce themselves by 28 per cent, and that obviously the entering classes of Harvard can be recruited from the sons of Harvard graduates in only a small degree.

In a letter to me dated June 8, 1915, Dr. Eliot noted a number of causes to which he attributed this "disastrous state of things." He also says that he is "inclined to believe that there has, within recent years, been an improvement as to the number of children in Harvard families," but adds that he has "no proof of it." My tables show that Dr. Eliot's surmise is right, at least in a relative sense, and there is ground for hope that it will soon be true in an absolute sense.

Dr. Davenport ¹ says that a Harvard Class does not reproduce itself and that at the present rate 1000 graduates of today will have only 50 descendants 200 years hence. This statement is apparently based on Dr. Eliot's figures and is a little hard to account for, because in the forty-year period considered here (or strictly thirty-six years), 5618 Harvard graduates had 8224 surviving children, not counting a few other children that do not appear because their fathers' records are not complete. If we reckon three generations to a century, and if we use the present ratio of graduates to children (8224 children divided by 5618 graduates), we get 1.46 children of surviving age for each graduate. Carry out this simple calculation for six generations (200 years), and consider the male line only, and we have our 5618 graduates leaving 852 sons. We should, of course, allow for the mortality of children that died after the last Class Report, an unknown quantity for us.

Dr. Davenport's calculation gives us 50 sons at the end of 200 years for 1000 graduates. On the same basis our 5618 graduates should give us 280 sons; but instead we get 852. We have, of course, entirely omitted the female line, which may produce as many Harvard men as the male line, and also we have not figured on a possible further falling of the birthrate. This survey gives a gloomy enough picture, but it is not quite so gloomy as Dr. Davenport would have us believe.

Sprague ² calculated that among American stock of the East the families must average 3.7 children "for every mother who demonstrates any ability to bear offspring." According to him every married woman bearing children must bring three to a marriageable age. He says that 15 per cent of the stock he studied (New England) did not marry, or married too late, and that 20 per cent of marriages produced no children. We have seen that 22 to 25 per cent of Harvard and Yale graduates never marry, and that 19 to 23 per cent of marriages are infertile; therefore, on Sprague's basis every married graduate having children must average a little more than three surviving children to perpetuate the stock.

¹ Heredity and Eugenics, p. 309.

² Journal of Heredity (April, 1915), p. 159.

Another way of looking at the question is as follows: Allowing for 25 per cent who never marry and 21 per cent who contract childless marriages, we have left 54 per cent of fathers to supply the succeeding generation. Therefore 46 per cent of children should be added to the two surviving children that each graduate must leave to fill the place of himself and his wife. This gives us 2.92 surviving children for each father in order barely to continue the race. This function our Harvard graduates fail to perform by 1.2 children each.

In the Harvard Graduates' Magazine for June, 1907, Mr. Keene shows that the death-rate of Harvard men has declined at a very satisfactory rate ever since the founding of the College, but we may well ask how much longer this state of affairs can continue. We know, for instance, that recent vital statistics begin to show an increasing death-rate among men about 45 years of age, and if this continues it will tend to counteract the effect of lowering infant mortality.

It is not my purpose here to suggest reforms or to analyze causes. I think every one in every walk of life will agree that the college graduate should at least perpetuate himself. Many of us disagree as to the eugenic ideal, for there is no single ideal possible, but all must admit that college men are at least fair samples of American manhood. The causes of the great decline in birth-rate are almost world-wide, and they concern the economist, the psychologist, and the physician. Reform must come from within, not from without, and it will be brought about by a sterner sense of duty and a realization that the vain stampede after pleasure for pleasure's sake is leading us only to restlessness and discontent.

Before concluding it will be well to compare the results of this study with the only investigation which gives us any real light upon the birth-rate of the old American stock. I refer to the Report of the Immigration Commission, vol. 28. Here are a few of the facts touching on birth-rate of Americans.

Among American women under 45 years of age who had been married 10 to 19 years, 13.1 per cent were sterile (childless): in Rhode Island, 17.5 to 19.4 per cent; in rural Minnesota, 5.1 per cent; and in the city of Minneapolis, 12.7 per cent.

Considering the number of children among this category of married American women, we find the table on page 34 based on nearly 16,000 individuals from various sample districts.

According to the Report of the Immigration Commission native American stock cannot be holding its own in the East or in the cities of the Middle West. In the rural districts of the Middle West the women have just one more child each than in the urban districts, and this rural stock may be said to be a little more than holding its own. The birth-rate in the South is supposed to be much higher.

Children of American-born Women of 45 Years or under Married 10 to 19 Years. (Second Decade of Married Life.)

	Rhode	City of	City of	Rural	Rural	Whole
	Island	Minneapolis	Cleveland	Ohio	Minnesota	area
Number of children	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.4	8.4	2.7

In Massachusetts the State Report, Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the 25 years ending 1911 shows us that the deaths among the native-born population exceeded the births among the native-born by nearly 270,000. During the same period the total births in families having foreign-born parents exceeded the total deaths by nearly 527,000. Comment is unnecessary.

The birth-rate of college women is quite the most pathetic spectacle of all. Johnson and Stutzmann 1 showed that for Wellesley College, period 1879-88, only about half the graduates married and that the mothers had only 1.56 children each. Per graduate there was but .86 of a child each. Among the honor girls (Durant and Wellesley scholarships) those that married had about half this number of children, or just about half a child each!

It is the writer's hope that these pages may fall among some readers who will take serious thought of the lesson they teach. Each generation has new duties and new distractions, but amidst the whirl of modernism let us not forget the oldest duty of all, that of the fathers and mothers of America in their care for the future of their country and the ideals of their race.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE END OF THE YEAR AND THE SUMMER VACATION.

THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

More than eleven hundred degrees were conferred at this Commencement, which is somewhat below the high-water mark. Those receiving the degree of A.B. constituted less than half the total by a good margin, which shows the continuing preponderance of the graduate departments at Harvard despite the growing enrolment in the College. This year, for the first time, the recipients of degrees included

1 Journal of Heredity (1915), 250.

fifty-nine men who had been registered both in the University and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who, by the terms of the agreement made between the two institutions, became graduates of both. They form the charter members, as it were, of a body which some day will become numerous and influential in further tightening the bonds.

In the last issue of the *Magazine* the question was raised as to whether Harvard had ever before held a public Commencement outside the limits of Cambridge. It was suggested that the University probably had never done so, but it is now possible to say so with practical certainty. Commencement has migrated from one building to another many times, but it has always heretofore kept very close to the Yard. In connection with his work of editing the Corporation Records during the last few years Mr. Albert Matthews has made a special study of this matter, endeavoring to assign for each Commencement the place where the exercises were held, the exact day, the name of the presiding officer (when the President did not preside, as sometimes happened), and the various other incidents connected with the close of each college year during the period from the earliest Commencement in 1642 to the latest in 1916. So far as the location of the exercises is concerned. here is the chronology: From 1642 to 1686 in College Hall: from 1687 to 1707 in the Second Meeting House of the First Church in Cambridge: from 1707 to 1756 in the Third Meeting House; from 1757 to 1833 in the Fourth Meeting House; from 1834 to 1872 in the Meeting House of the First (Unitarian) Church in Cambridge; from 1873 to 1875 in Appleton Chapel; from 1876 to 1915 in Sanders Theatre; and in 1916 in the Stadium. The Commencement dinner has also had its wanderings from place to place during this long period down to 1904, but it never went outside the College precincts.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has just finished ten years of work and signalizes this anniversary by suggesting that some radical changes will have to be made in the present system of pensions for college teachers. The direction which changes in the Carnegie Peaches should take is indicated in a report recently submitted by President Henry Smith Pritchett of the Foundation to his Trustees, a copy of which was sent to each professor in the various universities and colleges. This report was marked "Confidential," but its contents have become a topic of discussion in the public press and the faculties of various universities have appointed committees to study the new proposals. As the arrangements outlined by President Pritchett are provisional only and may be considerably modified when the Trustees

take final action this is hardly the time for any discussion of their details. But some few general observations regarding the aims, experiences and results of the Foundation during the ten years of its existence may not now be out of place and may indeed be of interest to the great majority of Harvard alumni who doubtless have taken it for granted that the whole question of professors' pensions has been happily and finally disposed of through Mr. Carnegie's benefactions.

Ten years ago, when the Carnegie Foundation was established, a non-contributory pension system was in existence at Harvard and had been for a considerable period. For the time being this system was not abolished; it was merely announced that a retiring Harvard professor might choose to take his pension from either source but not from both. Since 1906, however, the Carnegie Foundation has really borne the load. That being the case and in view of the fact that no substantial additions have been made during the interval to Harvard's own endowment funds for this purpose the reliance of the University upon the Foundation became practically complete. Any radical change in the Foundation's rules, accordingly, would be a matter of vital interest both to the Governing Boards of the University who have the care of its finances and to the large number of Harvard teachers who are prospective beneficiaries.

From the outset the rules of the Foundation provided for a non-contributory system. This was natural enough, since the pension arrangements already established at Harvard and some other American universities were upon that basis. The actuarial estimates given to the Foundation's trustees seemed also to warrant the expectation that the available funds would be sufficient to support a non-contributory system indefinitely. But it was not long before the trustees found it advisable to shorten sail. The admission of state universities to the benefits of the system brought a great increase in the burden to be carried. Moreover, the number of applicants for superannuation seems to have exceeded the estimates, while the longevity of those in receipt of the pensions did likewise. The consequence was that some alterations in the rules had to be made in the interest of reduced annual outlay, and in addition to this the list of colleges admitted to share in the Foundation's disbursements has had to be strictly held down against further expansion. During the last few years the annual reports of the trustees have contained murmurs, gradually growing louder, that non-contributory pension systems are the embodiment of a bad social philosophy, that they tend to keep salaries down, that they are undemocratic in their fundamentals and paternalistic in their results, and much more to the same general effect. All this, to those able to read between the lines, could mean but one thing. The Foundation was paving the way for an out-and-out proposal to put all pensions on a contributory basis. Now that proposal has come. Despite the advance rumblings there were many to whom the final intimation came like a bolt from the azure, and there has been in consequence a good deal of protesting in academic circles.

The main question, however, is not one that concerns the precise limits of the Foundation's commitments to teachers who have already come within the scope of its promises. Presumably all of these, or substantially all of them, will be permitted to finish their active service under the existing rules, and will not be shifted to a contributory basis without their own consent. It is much to be hoped that this will be the case, otherwise the impairment of confidence in the Foundation would constitute a heavy handicap in years to come. Nor yet is the main question concerned with the respective merits of contributory and non-contributory pension schemes in their relation to a sound social philosophy. It is undeniable, no doubt, that if all pension systems, public and private, including pensions for the aged, could be based upon stated contributions the equities would in the long run be better adjusted for all concerned. The demand in all quarters for free pensions, and the readiness with which legislatures are ready to grant these demands, undoubtedly form serious problems of the present day. College professors, it may well be argued, should take the lead in heading things toward the right direction. On all these things the minds of men may legitimately differ, but in the present matter they do not vitally affect the main question.

The main question is simply this: Is it better to continue a non-contributory system available only to a limited number of institutions and perhaps not able in the long run to take care of them, or to shift over to a contributory basis with the possibility of including all American colleges and universities (except those which are sectarian), and of putting the thing on a dependable business basis for all future time? It is not a question merely of moral obligations or of social ethics but of business expediency. A pension system which does not possess the element of certainty can never be satisfactory. And this element of certainty has been altogether lacking in the Carnegie Pension Plan as heretofore administered. The trustees have retained the right to make changes in the rules at any time, changes indeed which may be to the disadvantage of prospective pensioners. They have in fact made such changes, and in all likelihood will make more. If the scheme is ever to be really satisfactory it must get away from this powerto-change-at-will basis. It must establish a contractual relation between the college professor and the pensioning authorities, one which will have legal recognition and which cannot be impaired. To get things upon this basis, however, some contribution will have to be made to the funds by the professors themselves. Only in that way, as a practical matter, can they

secure something which will carry an absolute guarantee. That point seems clear enough. But whether the contributions should be by the professor, or by the college with which he is connected, or by both, whether these contributions should be as large as is proposed, whether the arrangements as to contribution should become compulsory upon every professor who enters the service, whether some scheme of insurance should also be provided, — these are questions which will command no general agreement either way and which ought to have thorough discussion before they are finally settled.

There is one feature of the Carnegie Foundation's work, however, which calls for a further word of comment. In the ten years of its existence it has devised no effective means of ascertaining the wishes and opinions of those who have most to gain or lose by its success or failure, namely, the professors themselves. The trustees of the Foundation have been without exception chosen from the ranks of college presidents and business men. The teachers, as such, have been without representation. In the minds of many teachers that policy has been unfortunate. And it does seem rather odd that a Foundation which has had so much to say about the "true social philosophy" of a pension system should so readily overlook the anomaly of an organization which proceeds to administer a benefaction without any serious attempt to ascertain the wishes and opinions of the beneficiaries until it finds itself in deep water. There is not much "true social philosophy" in that method of administration.

The scheme of a general examination for the degree of A.B., as administered by the Division of History, Government and Economics, received its first try-out in June. For the information of those who are How the Tutornot already familiar with the details and purposes of this general-examination plan it should be explained that three years ago a requirement was established (to begin with the then-entering Freshman class) that thereafter all students who should elect either history, government or economics as their chief field of study should be required to pass a general examination in addition to the various annual examinations which ordinarily qualify an undergraduate for his degree. This general examination, which is taken just before the student expects to graduate, is partly written and partly oral; it covers his entire college work so far as the subjects of concentration are concerned, and no matter what his record in individual courses of instruction may have been he does not get his degree unless the results as shown at this general examination are satisfactory. The plan is based upon the principle which President Lowell has expressed in his now-frequently-quoted saying that "the student and not the course should be the unit of college education." The

object of the general examination is, accordingly, to make sure that no student gets his degree in this field of concentration unless he has learned to correlate the things which he has studied in different courses, to bridge the gaps by outside reading, and to deduce sound conclusions of his own from the information given him by others.

But an examination alone will not accomplish these things. Guidance must also be provided, and to afford this is the reason for an accompanying tutorial system. Each student is regularly assigned to a tutor throughout three years preceding the general examination. Naturally the success of his work at the final test will depend upon how well these tutors do their part. Every one has recognized that fact from the outset. What, then, are the results as disclosed by the first application of this test? Is the system leading to the results expected? Have practical difficulties arisen? And is the system worth consideration by other divisions of instruction?

Not all of these questions can be answered on the results of one examination, but some things are already apparent to the instructors who are in immediate charge of the system and they will probably become more clearly demonstrated as time goes on. One of them is the fact that with sufficient care and patience an examination of adequate scope and standards can be prepared. At the outset there were some misgivings upon that point. Undergraduates who specialize within the field of history, government and economics may and often do study a considerable range of subjects. The methods of study may be much the same but the content of the individual courses is necessarily different and sometimes widely so. To prepare an examination paper and to administer an oral inquisition which will be fair to every student no matter what particular subjects he has studied and which will nevertheless exact a high standard, — these are obviously not easy things to do. The Harvard experiment of this year proves, however, that these things can be done if sufficient skill and industry are devoted to them by a committee of instructors. In this case the committee consisted of Professors G. G. Wilson, R. B. Merriman, '96, and Edmund E. Day.

In the second place the new requirement does not seem to be resented by the students. When the plan of a general examination was first put forward for acceptance by the Faculty there were warnings that many undergraduates would be deterred thereby from electing history, government or economics as their field of special study and would flock into other divisions, such as those of the languages or the sciences, where they would be subjected to no tutorial prodding and where no final hurdle would face them at the close of their whole college careers. These predictions have not been fulfilled, at least not in any appreciable degree. The number of students who elect to concentrate in history and the allied subjects has

decreased somewhat, but the decrease can be fully accounted for in other ways. To the young men who are seriously interested in these subjects the tutorial guidance has been an attraction rather than a deterrent. Their testimony is to the effect that it has helped them to get a great deal more out of the curriculum.

The most important practical difficulty encountered thus far is that of securing an array of competent tutors. More than twenty of them are required and the range of choice is not very wide. The successful tutor must be a man of broad interests and training, not a mere research specialist. He must have a tolerable familiarity with what is taught in the various undergraduate courses at Harvard, and he must also have the knack of getting the students interested in their work. Men with this equipment and with these personal qualities are none too numerous in the graduate departments of the University, and some of those who would make admirable tutors have already other things to do. While it is in some cases possible to combine tutorships with other subordinate teaching positions such as those of assistant or instructor, it is nevertheless the fact that the new tutorial system has made a considerable draft upon the young men who are doing postgraduate work in history, government, or economics. The number of assistantships, tutorships, and instructorships which this Division now has at its disposal is nearly fifty. That does not mean, however, that much of the regular instruction at Harvard is given by apprentices in the art of teaching. What these assistants and tutors do is quite in addition to the regular instruction, not in place of it. One sometimes hears the statement that at Harvard the undergraduates are handled by young instructors, whereas in the small colleges they come into contact with mature professors. And many people seem to believe that this is true. It is not true. The fact is that most of what the assistants and tutors do at Harvard is in the small colleges left undone altogether.

It is not often that the University closes a year with such a string of athletic victories on the record. In all important branches of sport, with The critics were one exception, the outcome has been all that even the enthuniates siasts could desire. The triumph of the University Crew at New London was particularly welcome because of the criticism which had been directed from several quarters and with great persistence against Harvard's rowing methods. Much of this complaint came from circles outside the University and was based upon little or no acquaintance with the actual facts. The old story of social and personal favoritism was once more fished out and made to do duty in some of the newspapers. At one stage in the crew's development the undergraduates themselves, as far as the Crimson indicates their sentiment, seemed to be stirred to the point of

fault-finding. Surely the brilliant victories over Cornell on the Charles and over Yale on the Thames are sufficient to show how ill-founded these misgivings must have been. The outcome of the race with Yale was not only a victory but a notable one. The Harvard boats showed a power and finish which only the finest of coaching work could ever have developed. The event gave the lie to all rumors of disagreement, favoritism, and working at cross purposes. It will take some time, perhaps, to eradicate from the outside imagination the old notions about mollycoddle methods in Harvard athletics, but a few years of actual performance like the one just closed will certainly be of help in that direction.

Readers of the Magazine will remember that a year ago it was decided to make an earnest attempt to improve the quality of the English used by Harvard undergraduates in their classroom work. The Student English Board of Overseers had noted with some surprise and discouragement the shortcomings of our students in this matter and had asked the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to suggest a remedy. The Faculty, in response, set a committee to work and now this committee has made its first annual report. During the past year every instructor has been asked to submit to the committee the case of any student whose ability to write good English seemed deficient and no fewer than 235 such students were reported. Many of them were reported more than once, sometimes by instructors in different courses. There is no doubt, therefore, that the committee found itself on the trail of most of the students whose defects needed attention.

Many Harvard undergraduates, the committee found, write bad English because they have never learned to do better. They make the most elementary errors in spelling, punctuation, in grammar and in sentencestructure because they have been allowed to pass through their years of preparatory schooling without proper teaching in these things. One year of required drill in English composition after a boy enters college will not eradicate defects which have become chronic. If a boy has not learned to spell and punctuate before he is eighteen years of age it is an uphill job to harness him tractably thereafter. The committee also found that the percentage of students needing attention was far larger among those who came to Harvard after a year or two at some other college than among those who entered Harvard directly. Every boy who enters Harvard directly from school must take a prescribed course in English composition during his Freshman year. But those who transfer to Harvard and are enrolled as "unclassified" students or who are admitted to one of the upper classes, these students are not required to take such prescribed courses. Their work seems to show that they are at a marked disadvantage on that acľ

count. "It is significant to note," reports the committee, "that whereas of all students in the College who have taken English A or English D approximately 8.5% have been reported to the committee, no less than 24% have been reported of those students who have been admitted as 'unclassified' from other institutions and who have been exempted from English composition at Harvard." That is, indeed, significant. It seems to warrant the suspicion that if undergraduates at Harvard are in need of attention as regards the proper use of their mother tongue the situation is probably worse, not better, in other institutions. Judged by the samples that we get from other colleges, large and small, the output is of lower quality than our own.

The committee's diagnosis of the chief trouble has pointed the way to the proper remedy. If students write poor English because of ignorance they must be given the necessary instruction. During the past year the secretary of the Committee, W. C. Greene, '10, has himself taken personal charge of an "awkward squad," numbering about 30 students whose need of drill in writing seemed most obvious. That arrangement was, however, in the nature of an experiment to see just what could be accomplished by weekly conferences. Next year there will be a regular course, given under the auspices of the Department of English, especially designed to care for all those who are reported to the committee as needing special instruction. This course, naturally, will not count towards a degree.

Professor H. A. Yeomans, '00, has been appointed Dean of Harvard College, succeeding Professor Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, who resigned the post after fourteen years of service. After graduating from Harvard College and from the Harvard Law School, Professor Yeomans began the active practice of his profession and continued it successfully until a setback in health necessitated a year of rest and a change of abode. After regaining his health he was induced to come back to Harvard in the autumn of 1909 as a member of the Department of Government. Here he was soon promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor and shortly thereafter became Assistant Dean of Harvard College. In this latter post he has had charge of the maintenance of discipline among the Freshmen, and during the last few years the entire management of the many details connected with the housing of Freshmen in the new Halls has been in his hands. Even with this heavy burden upon his time Professor Yeomans has been able to continue his work of instruction in the Department of Government, giving each year a course upon the structure and functions of government in the chief countries of Continental Europe. It is not expected that the duties connected with his new post will necessitate any withdrawal from this work of instruction.

The Harvard Summer School of 1916 showed a marked increase in attendance as compared with the enrolment of the preceding year, the total being comfortably above one thousand. Arranged to show the various sources from which the school draws its patronage the figures are as follows:

	M en	Women	Total
Harvard students of preceding academic year:			
Members of graduate and professional schools	18	1 0	18
Undergraduates in good standing	182	ŏ	132
Undergraduates with deficient record	• •	1 :: 1	::
Radeliffe students of preceding academic year	_0	12	12
Students from other colleges	72	25	97
Students from preparatory schools	1	1 1	2
Other students	8	8	11
Ceachers and school officers:		l 1	
Professors and college instructors	33	19	52
Normal-school teachers	2	8	10
High-school teachers	85	82	117
Junior high-school teachers	0	18	8
Grade-school teachers	8 0	91	99
Kindergartners	Ō	8	6
Endowed and private school teachers	23	1 80 l	53
Other teachers	12	22	34
Other teachers. Supervisors and principals	25	14	39
Superintendents	Ä	1 70	6
Decumations other than teaching:	•	"	
Clergymen	4	0	4
Lawvers		l ŏ l	3
Physicians.	3 2	l ĭ l	8
Librarians	7	l ô l	ĭ
Secretaries	1 7 3 8	7	1 8
Literary workers and newspapermen	÷	8	10
Clarkers workers and newspapermen	ί.		
Clerks	3	0	2
Artists	ő	8	9
Social Workers	Ų	5	8 6 5 4
Chemists	4	O O	
Business men	14	0	14
Miscellaneous	4	0	4
Decupation not given	10	48	58
Students at Engineering Camp	10	0	10
Students in Physical Education courses	59	159	218
Totals	495	552	1047
Names counted twice	0	8	8
Totals.	495	549	1044

The enrolment of women, as in former years, somewhat exceeds that of the men, but this is due to the large number of women who come to Harvard for Dr. Sargent's courses in physical education. In the regular academic courses the male students are in the majority. One hundred and thirty-two Harvard students attended the summer school, only those with satisfactory collegiate records being permitted to take the regular courses. The majority of those who come to Harvard for summer school work are teachers in active service, either from other colleges, normal schools, high schools, or grade institutions.

COMMENCEMENT.

Thursday, June 22, 1916.

Crercises in the Stadium.

For the first time the Commencement exercises were held in the Stadium. The change from Sanders Theatre was made only after long deliberation and was fully justified by the result. The Students themselves may say that Commencement is uninteresting, a mere formality, but their parents do not assent to this conclusion. The conferring of degrees is, after all, the crowning event of the college career, and fathers and mothers come to Cambridge, often from great distances, to be present. Few of them have ever actually seen the exercises because there was never room in Sanders Theatre. Mothers and sisters were even excluded from the Yard and had to find what solace they could from the college atmosphere of Harvard Square. For these reasons the day was becoming actually a meaningless formality. That the change to the Stadium was wise is proved by the fact that the bowl was well filled - probably not more than a tenth of the interested spectators could have been accommodated in the Theatre.

Of the Stadium people said that it was built for athletic events and was, therefore, unfitted to the dignity of a strictly academic festival. Certainly the Greek temple, in the portico of which sat the President and Fellows, the Board of Overseers, the Faculties, the invited guests and some of the older graduates, was anything but undignified. The students in their caps and gowns, filling the space between the platform and the curve of the Stadium, where were seated the spectators, took away all suggestion

of a football game. People had said, also, that it would be impossible to hear anything, and a strong northwest wind seemed about to justify their pessimistic prophecies. But the acoustics of the Stadium are, for some reason, excellent. Those farthest from the platform must have missed some words when the wind blew most violently, but in general the audience heard all that was said.

The students assembled in the field. and the Governing Boards, Faculties and guests at the Locker Building. Soon after half-past nine the students marched into the Stadium and formed in double ranks. As soon as the Governor arrived — accompanied this time by his Aides and the Lancers in khaki, instead of the usual full-dress uniforms - the President and his party marched between the students, around the bowl of the Stadium, and then to the platform. Even with the unfamiliar arrangements there was no confusion, so thoroughly had the University Marshal done his difficult work, and so clear were the instructions to his aides.

After a prayer by Prof. W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Divinity School, the Marshal called on candidates for degrees, who delivered the following parts: Stanley Barney Smith, '16, of Washington, D.C., the Latin Salutatory, "De Amicitia Officiis"; Robert Cutler, '16, "The Harvard Regiment"; Adolf Augustus Berle, '13 (Law School, '16), "A Government of Men"; Odell Shepard, Ph.B. '07, University of Chicago (Graduate School, '16), "The Student in War Time." The parts were fewer than usual, perhaps because of the fear that the speakers might not be heard. They

were heard and they were quite worth hearing. They were effective and well spoken, and were very properly on subjects of immediate interest. It was an innovation to have one of them, that of Odell Shepard, in verse, but all who heard it will hope that whenever there graduates a man who combines the qualities of a good voice, thoughtfulness, and poetical ability, he may not only be permitted but encouraged to express himself in verse.

At the conclusion of the parts President Lowell conferred degrees in course as follows: (Last year's figures are given for comparison).

	1916	1915
Bachelor of Arts	428	434
Bachelor of Science	50	58
Associate in Arts		2
Master of Arts	128	133
Doctor of Philosophy	48	51
Master in Civil Engineering	1	4
Master in Mechanical Engineering	:	2
Master in Electrical Engineering		10
Mining Engineer	3	
Metallurgical Engineer	2	
Master of Science in Civil Engi-		
neering		2
Master of Science in Mechanical	l	
Engineering.		4
Master of Science in Electrical En-		
gineering		10
Master in Mining and Metallurgy	,	1
Master of Science in Botany	1	2
Master of Science in Zoölogy	2	
Master of Science in Forestry	1	1
Master of Science in Geology		1
Doctor of Science	2	8
Master in Architecture	4	6
Master in Landscape Architecture	1	9
Master in Business Administration	37	27
Doctor of Medicine	65	88
Doctor of Dental Medicine	55	48
Doctor of Public Health	2	2
Bachelor of Law	168	144
Doctor of Juridical Science	6	2
Bachelor of Theology	4	5
Master of Theology	2	3
Doctor of Theology	2	8
	1012	1060

Under the Harvard-Technology Agreement.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering 10

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering 19

Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering 11

	1916	1915
Bachelor of Science in Sanitary		
Engineering	4	
Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy	- 1	
Master of Science in Civil Engi	-	
neering	4	
Master of Science in Electrica	1	
Engineering	4	
Master of Science in Mechanic	al	
Engineering	4	
Master of Science in Sanitary En	-	
gineering	1	
Doctor of Engineering	1	
	1071	1060
Degrees out of course	51	43
Honorary Degrees	12	12
Degrees at mid-year	69	102
	1203	1217

High Honor Men.

The following received degrees with high distinction:

A.B. Summa cum laude: Philip Mauro Copp (Literature, especially Latin and French); Edward Charles Ehrensperger (English); Louis Plack Hammett (Chemistry); Claude Laporte (English, and Economics); Kenneth Ballard Murdock (English); Alexander Ketchen Small (Literature, especially Greek and English); Stanley Barney Smith (Classics).

S.B. Summa cum laude: Joseph Leonard Walsh (Mathematics).

M.B.A. with Distinction. Henry Hallowell Farquhar (Univ. of Michigan); Warren Jay Keyes (Yale); William Allen Sleeper (Amherst).

M.D. cum laude: Hiram Hygazon Amiral (Univ. of Rochester); Joseph Charles Aub, '11; George Hoyt Bigelow, '13; Alan Gregg, '11; Carl Thorburn Harris (Univ. of Rochester); David Walker Houston, Jr. (Princeton); Benoni Price Hurst (Amherst); Walter Hamer Lacey, '12; John Houghton Taylor, '13; Ward Stanley Wells (Grinnell Coll.); Harold Eugene Winchester (Dartmouth). M.D. Magna cum laude: Thomas Rodman Goethals, '12; Hilmar Koefod (Beloit Coll.); Arthur Bates Lyon (Amherst);

Frederic Parker, Jr., '13; David Louis Rapport, '12; Adrian Stevenson Taylor (*Univ. of Virginia*).

LL.B. cum laude: Leonard Dawson Adkins (Trinity Coll.); Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr., '13; Merritt Caldwell Bragdon, Jr. (Northwestern Univ.); Frederick Walton Brown (Occidental Coll.); Howard Fletcher Burns (Amherst); William Francis Cahill (Fordham Univ.); Francis Leo Daily (Yale); Thomas Worth Doan (Williams); Richard Conover Evarts, '13; Frederick Francis Greenman, '14; Alexander Iselin Henderson, '13; Gerard Carl Henderson, '12; Alfred Jaretzki, Jr., '13; William Thomas Joyner (Univ. of North Carolina); Louis Wagner McKernan, '13; James Angell Mc-Laughlin (Univ. of Michigan); Calvert Magruder (St. John's Coll., Md.); Spencer Bishop Montgomery (Miami Univ.); Dwight Copley Pitcher (Williams); Theodore Clark Richards, '13; Elliott Dunlap Smith, '13; Stafford Smith (Northwestern Univ.); Erwin Paul Snyder (Univ. of Nebraska); Harold Melrose Stern (Univ. of California); Vanderbilt Webb (Yale); Charles Hartshorne Weston, '14; Clifford Alonzo Woodard, '12.

Degrees out of Course.

A.B.: Alanson Roger Merrill, as of the class of 1906; Joseph Ferdinand Gould, as of the class of 1911; Schuyler Adams, Edward Cornelius Currie, Henry Raymond Hilliard, William Wilder Rice and Arthur Gordon Webster, Jr., as of the class of 1914; Julian Ansell, Francis Jackson Bassett, William Berman, Francis Brett Carroll, Joseph Burnett Choate, Gardiner Coogan, Francis de Lancey Cunningham, Harry Sanderlin Keelan, Wright McCormick, George Amos Plummer, Louis Porter, Tracy Jackson Putnam, Edward Reese Roberts, Irving Upson Townsend, Jr., John

Bowen Waterman, and Gilbert White-head, as of the class of 1915.

S.B.: William Cohen, Abraham Arthur Krivian (magna cum laude in Chemistry), Albert John Weatherhead, Jr., and Benjamin Blanchard Williams, as of the class of 1915.

LL.B.: Fitch Allan Winchester, as of the class of 1913; Hugh Warren Hastings (Boudoin Coll.); Erastus Henry Hewitt (Yale), William Robert Higgin (Wabash Coll.), Lawrence Augustin Lawlor (Holy Cross Coll.), Merle Greely Summers (Univ. of Ohio), John Bernard Welch (Dartmouth); Ozero Carl Brewer (University of Arkansas), Edwin Chandler Brown, '12, Ignace Stanley Filip (Univ. of Michigan), Cyrus James Fitton (Princeton), Edward Grove Fletcher (Wesleyan Univ.), Abraham Glaser, '11, Arthur C. Lindholm (Gustavus Adolphus Coll.), Howard Burchard Lines (Dartmouth), Joseph Downey O'Connell (Washington and Jefferson Coll.), Frederick Edward Schortemeier (Butler Coll.), Robert Ellsworth Scott (Univ. of Wooster), Roger Vinton Snow (Williams), John Cornelius Sullivan (Univ. of Michigan), Leon Oliver Wavle, '12, John Edward Welch (Holy Cross Coll.), and George William Wightman, '12, as of the class of 1915.

ponorary Degrees.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the President in the following words:

By virtue of authority conferred upon me by the two Governing Boards I now create — Master of Arts:

Captain Constant Corder, Commander of the Harvard Regiment, who, from a sense of public service, has given unstintedly of his time and strength to teach our students the first steps toward serving their country in her hour of need.

Master of Arts:

ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, who, in an office of great difficulty, has by his simple, straightforward, and transparent character, taught the police to serve the public on a higher plane, and won their confidence and that of the community.

Master of Arts:

ERNEY HENRY WILSON, a botanist, who has explored the flora of the Chinese-Tibetan land, and enriched with many Asiatic shrubs and trees the gardens of the Western world. Master of Arts:

Harold Murdock, vigorous man of affairs, dealing with men in busy marts, yet holding fast the charm of history and letters. A true lover of literature and books.

Master of Arts:

EDWARD SANDFORD MARTIN, shrewd philosopher of men and things, whose pen, in flowing prose and verse, amid the strut and fret and roar of public life, is guided by a calm and genial spirit.

Doctor of Divinity:

GROBOR HODOES, a near neighbor and dear friend, who, as Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, has brought to the education of the clergy every means of instruction within his reach. A good and faithful servant, who has expended and increased his ample talents in his Master's work.

Doctor of Divinity:

HENRY CHURCHILL KING, President of Oberlin College, who has exerted a profound spiritual influence throughout the land, by helping large numbers of young men to a broader and deeper apprehension of Christianity. Doctor of Laws:

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, historian.

teacher, writer, to whom every colleague owes a debt of gratitude as foremost among living administrators of libraries for scholars.

Doctor of Letters:

Frank William Taussio, forcible teacher and writer, full in knowledge, clear in thought, accurate in statement, judicial by temperament. In the half explored region of modern economies a master and a guide.

Doctor of Laure:

FRANCIS JOSEPH SWAYER, justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Upright and impartial, learned and courageous, he has done honor to his University which delights to honor him

Doctor of Science:

RICHARD PEARSON STRONG, knight errant of these latter days, armed not like the knights of old, but with the power of science, yet running greater risks than they; destroying dragons invisible to mortal eye, and saving not one or two, but hundreds and thousands by his art.

Doctor of Arts:

JOHN SINGER SARGENT, when we and all the things we see about us here are seen no more, the canvas his brush has touched, men will still gase upon with wonder.

And in the name of this Society of Scholars I declare that these men are entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to their several degrees, and that their names are to be borne forever on its roll of honorary members.¹

¹ The Latin of the diplomas, by Prof. E. K. Rand, '94, follows:

CONSTANTEM CORDIER, militum ducem, legioni Harvardianae praefectum, qui officio erga rem publicam motus neque temporis neque virium parcus patriae in rebus adversis acque virium parcus patriae in rebus adversis acque virium magistrum.

ARTHURUM WOODS, Custodibus Civilibus Noveboracensibus praepositum, qui perdifficile munus obeundo simplici, recto candidoque animo et custodes docet quo maiore officiorivibus consulant et hos atque illos fide caritateque sibi devincit, Artium Magistrum.

ERNESTUM HENRICUM WILSON, herbarium, Asiae orientalis plantarum indagatorem, qui multis arbusculis et arboribus inde petitis patriam nostram ditavit, Artium Magistrum.

HAROLDUM MURDOCK, strenuum in agendo virum, qui quamvis in foro negotiosus delicias litterarum et hominum res gestas recolit amatque, Artium Magistrum.

EDVARDUM SANDFORD MARTIN, hominum rerumque callidum philosophum, qui inter publicae vitae fumum et opes strepitumque seu soluta verba seu carmina devolvit aequam et benignam mentem servat, Artium Magietrum.

Georgium Hodges, vicinum et amicum, Scholae Theologicae Episcopalis Decanum elericorumque optimum doctorem, qui bonus et fidelis servus in opere Domini multa sua talenta expendit et auget, Sacrocanciae Theologica Doctorem. HENRICUM CHURCHILL KING, Conlegi Oberliniani Praesidem, qui multis iuvenibus institutis quo altius et iliberius de doctrina Christiana sentiant per totam patriam fidem religionemque late disseminavit, Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctorem.

ARCHBALDUM CARY COOLIDGE, rerum scriptorem, praeceptorem, qui inter bibliothe-carum ad usum doctorum virorum aptarum hodie rectores principem grati conlegae colunt, Legum Doctorem.

Francisum Guilielmum Taussic, pracceptorem et scriptorem valentem, scientise plenum, qui res lucide excogitando, accurate describendo, acquo animo diiudicando Occonomicorum novae doctrinae studiosis vias invenit et facit, Litterarum Doctorem.

Franciscum Iosephum Swatze, Curiae Supremae Novocaesariensis socium, iustum et aequi tenacem doctumque et impavidum iudicem, quem haec Universitas ab ipso honorata laete honorat, Legum Doctorem.

RICARDUM PEARSON STRONG, militem ad factia facta ut veteres illos hodie proficiscentem, qui non eisdem armis sed vi scientiae praeditus maiora pericula subit, bestias nulli humano oculo cernendas occidit arteque sua non singulos homines sed multa milia conservat, Scientiae Doctorem.

IOHANNEM SINGER SARGENT, pictorem, cuius opera cum nos nostraque omnia oblivio urgebit posteri intuentes mirabuntur, Artium Doctorem.

Afternoon Erercises.

Although the different classes had their private rooms as usual there was a luncheon for all graduates in a tent near Appleton Chapel. This luncheon, provided by the Alumni Association, really took the place of the Chief Marshal's spread. Every one was invited, so that there was no longer any feeling of being left out.

The Alumni assembled, as usual, at the side of Harvard Hall and marched to the Sever Quadrangle. It had been announced that the speeches at the exercises would be fewer in number than usual and that the exercises, in consequence, would be over at a much earlier hour. As a matter of fact the program was not over until five o'clock. These exercises are important; they get together a large number of graduates who want to hear what is going on in the University, but it is safe to say that all would appreciate a rule that speeches should never be more than twenty minutes in length. (Extra time might properly be given to the President of the University in the happy years when he has many gifts to announce.) Long speeches, on very general subjects, especially when they are almost impossible to hear, are not a necessary part of what should be a great day to all Harvard men. To appreciate how good the speeches were this year, it is necessary to read them.

After the singing of the Prayer of Thanksgiving by the Alumni Chorus, the President of the Association, Judge Swayze, called the meeting to order, and all joined in singing Psalm LXXVIII.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Brethren of the Alumni, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have just been reading the very interesting autobiography of Mr.

Charles Francis Adams. He criticizes with considerable freedom the Harvard of the '50's, and with some severity the Harvard of later years. I am told that it has been recently said in one of the magazines that alumni associations are composed of only partly educated men. I begin to suspect that it is true. I suspect that President Walker in the '50's, and President Eliot in the '70's, and President Lowell today, must have often felt that the young men who leave here with their bachelors' degrees do not take away sufficient learning from the University to deplete the stock. I am not sure but that it is an advantage that we are incompletely educated when we leave College, and for many years thereafter. It gives us room to improve. And that is the one thing in which men are more fortunate than the angels, either celestial or terres-

But while Mr. Adams spoke with the freedom of a son about the College, he showed that he loved her with the affection of a lover, for almost the last words in his book are a statement that his ambition in life was to be worth many millions, — not for himself or his family, but in order that he might provide an adequate endowment for Harvard University. He said he would like to be known as the John Harvard of the twentieth century, even though he were known as the John Harvard of the money bags. So it is with all of us; we criticize with freedom, but we love with lasting love.

We do not come back to Harvard because of what we learned here, either from books or our association with men. What we learned from books was trifling; what we learned from our association with men becomes, as time goes on, a smaller and smaller part of the total of our experience. But we come from all the continents — Europe, Asia, Africa, all the Americas, and the furthermost

isles of the sea, - we come here as to a spiritual mother; and the University is to many of us a spiritual mother in a very real sense. We come here because the University, whatever her faults or shortcomings may be, sets up for us a standard higher than we find elsewhere in the world, - a standard at any rate of merit, and not a standard of money. It is not merely our pride in the past, it is not merely our pride in our association in the present with men whose scholastic attainments and whose learning are known all over the world, - although we rejoice that during the past year the Nobel prize has again been awarded to a graduate of Harvard. Great as our past is, great as our present is, the more important thing is that we should have a great future, and that our past and our present should be but the foundations on which that future should be built.

During the last two years, during the last two days, yes, almost during the last hours, our thoughts have been turned aside from all these considerations of learning, and all the sweet serenity of books that we find so charming in the University; they have been turned to a very different sort of subject. All of us believe in popular government; all of us believe in freedom; all of us believe in peace. We know that freedom and popular government cannot exist without peace, and we know that peace cannot be maintained without law. The great achievement of civilization may be stated in the often quoted line of Kipling: "leave to live by no man's leave underneath the law." That achievement of civilization that has been brought about by the centuries of the past may be extended in the future until nations like individuals may have the same protection of the law. It is not too much to dream that the time may come when every nation, no matter how

powerful, may, like powerful individuals, be subject to the law, and when every nation, no matter how small and how weak, may be entitled to the protection of the law.

But law in itself cannot protect the weak unless there is the possibility of physical force behind it. That is the subject which we are led to contemplate by what is going on in the world today. I am sure that I speak your voice when I say that if the time ever comes again when the United States with its great wealth, its great power, its lack of any desire for aggression, shall be in a position to say to other nations, "Thus saith the law," we may also be prepared with the physical force necessary to make what we say effective.

I rejoice to know that the young men of Harvard are doing their part. For this is a matter that appeals to the intellectual and educated classes more than to any other. A man who has to work hard for his daily bread and then can only earn the bare means of subsistence, who looks forward only to the night's rest and new toil of tomorrow, cannot be expected to look into the future as you and I may fairly be expected to do. And we cannot expect much of those who consider only their own acquisitions and their own comfort and their own ease. We must look to men such as the sons of Harvard have heretofore proved themselves to be. And why should we not expect that here on this spot, in the County of Middlesex, where in 1775 men went to battle with the same sense of duty with which they went to church; when in 1861 the first soldiers that Lincoln saw coming to his defence were the soldiers of Massachusetts, prepared and equipped and sent forward through the foresight of Governor Andrew - why should we not expect the same response today at Harvard? Yonder we have built a great Commencement. — Afternoon Exercises.

[September.

hall, one of the greatest college halls in this country, to commemorate the patriotism and devotion of sons of Harvard who went to battle more than fifty years ago; and there with mural tablets and frescoed walls and storied windows we have appealed to coming generations to emulate these their predecessors. We have a right to expect it, and there is every reason to think that our expectations will not be disappointed.

We love peace, but how can I close better than in repeating a stanza from one of our own poets during some of the dark days of the Civil War:

"God give us peace! not such as lulls to sleep, But sword on thigh, and brow with purpose knit!

And let our Ship of State to harbor sweep, Her ports all up, her battle-lanterns lit, And her leashed thunders gathering for their leap!"

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. President and Members of the Alumni Association: Reference has been made to the autobiography of Charles Francis Adams, and I hope that the spirit that Mr. Adams showed will in some ways never go out - that is, the spirit of criticism; for the absence of criticism means stagnation and decay. One of the most hopeful things about Harvard University in my experience was when a new professor, coming into the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, remarked after his first meeting that he had found there a very healthy spirit of pessimism. If we cannot criticize ourselves, we shall never improve. If our alumni do not criticize us, they are wanting in their duty to their dear old mother.

The University today is in a healthy state. The mental and moral condition of the boys in the college is — I will not say all that can be desired, but is, to one who gets a chance to see them, extraor-

dinarily good. I do not know where in the world to turn for a more clean and healthy-minded set of young men of their age than you will find here. I do not know where to turn for a set of men to whose better sentiments you can always appeal, and appeal with confidence. Those men are strong. They will serve their country when the time comes with as much energy and force and courage as any young men are doing now anywhere over the world. They have been astonishingly ready to take up the idea of being prepared. The Harvard regiment was their idea, not that of the authorities. It was got up by them; it is they and their commander, Captain Cordier, who have made it a success.

You will naturally ask me about the financial side, for, after all, though, as Mr. Swayze says, we stand for something above money, we are not in the least above money. Let me read to you some of the gifts that were made during the year - and I will read only those which are more than \$25,000: From the estate of Francis Amory, \$51,300; from the estate of J. Arthur Beebe, \$231,500, for the general purposes of the University: from the estate of William Endicott, for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, \$25,000; from the late James J. Hill, who has since died, for the Graduate School of Business Administration, \$125,000; from the estate of Sarah A. Matchett, additional to what has been paid before, \$50,000; from the estate of our old friend James J. Myers, \$100,000 — subject to a life interest; from the estate of Hugo Reisinger, for the purchase of books in the library. \$27,500; from Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, the income to be used as long as needed towards the maintenance of tropical medicine in Harvard Medical School, \$100,000; from Robert Gould Shaw, unrestricted, but with the request that the income be used for the benefit of his theater collection which he has given to the Library, \$48,800; from Mrs. Esra R. Thayer, in memory of her husband, for a teaching fellow in the Law School, \$25,000; from the estate of Edward Wheelwright, to Harvard College without restriction, \$50,000; the total of gifts during the year being \$1,138,975.79.

Among others there is one touching gift in memory of young Farnsworth, a soldier of the Legion who fell in Champagne, for the fitting up of a room in the Library. And since this list was prepared I have received the following letter:

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

DEAR SIRS: Acting under the authority of the Class of 1891, we hand you herewith checks aggregating \$100,000.

This fund has been subscribed by members of the Class of 1891 of Harvard College for presentation at the twenty-fifth anniversary of its Commencement. It is herewith presented to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to be held in trust by them and their successors, the principal to be invested by them as a fund bearing the name of the Class of 1891, the income to be used by them at their discretion for the general purposes of the College.

I need not say to you what these annual gifts mean to the College. You have many of you taken part in raising them, and felt as every giver to our Alma Mater does feel and realize how much it is to her.

The College has wants and needs which it is hardly important to go over now, for at this moment our minds are all turning to things outside ourselves; and in the conditions of the world, and the clouds that are slowly settling down upon our own land, we cannot help feeling more than ever that we are nothing but a means to an end. The question with us is not how great and prosperous we may be, and how many our students may be, and how large our invested funds may be; but how far we are doing what we can to serve our country.

Are we turning out the men as we should turn them out? Are we implanting in the young men who go forth from us the spirit that they should have? Are we rendering all the service that is possible?

The first thing that has come before our minds this year is the question of Preparedness. We realize perfectly well that the University has its share in that, and ought to take its share, - more perhaps than almost any other institution in the country, because it has within its walls the very best material that the country sends forth. We have been striving during this year to formulate with the War Department and with the Navy Department plans by which our young men, without interfering with the education which they naturally get here, without interfering with their training for their professions, may nevertheless learn enough of the duties of an officer to take their places when the time shall come, - and be not merely men who are followers, but men who are capable of leading among the armed forces of the country. For we all know today, from the sad experience of some other lands, that the thing most needed and most hard to procure in time of war is trained officers for the army. We have had those plans in mind, and have been working upon them, and we believe that we can turn out a considerable number of young men every year who are capable at once of taking officers' commissions in the army.

But there is another thing beside the preparation for military life, for active service in the field, which ought to be done by a university. Lord Bacon very well called the universities "the eyes of their country"; and any country which is to take its place in the world and do its duty by itself and by its neighbors must not only have a strong right hand,

but it must have eyes to see. We all know very well the danger of blindness in any nation. We all know very well that, however she is armed, if she cannot see her way she will certainly stumble and fall. We all know very well how short-sighted men are, and, as has been said by a French philosopher, "with how little wisdom the world is governed." We all know very well the habit of our people of taking short views, of saying to themselves, "When the danger comes, we will think how to meet it." That has been perhaps a characteristic of our country. Whether it is due in any way to the fact that we are new, whether it is due to the fact of our fortunate isolation, which has heretofore given us always time to counteract and think about an evil after we have seen it; whether it is in any way an inherent defect in democracy, or whatever it may be, no sane man will deny that we have been as a people short-sighted - that we do not think any great distance ahead; that we wait until the pestilence is upon us, and then take measures to ward it off.

We all know, too, that that is a very unsafe condition for any country. But if the country is in that condition, has it not a right to turn to these centres of learning and say: "You were to be our eyes, and you have failed us: you were to be our eyes, and you have suffered from myopia, your vision is dim: you have not foreseen and yet you are the watchmen who are set before the people; if you fail to sound the trumpet their blood will be required at your hands"? Have they not a right to turn to us and ask that we shall be faithful watchmen, and tell us that our business is to see ahead?

I do not mean for one moment that the future of the country should be excogitated by professors. I do not mean that institutions of learning, as such, are

to foresee the future, but I do mean that we ought to turn out our sons with a power of vision; that we ought to make them drop the scales from their eyes before they leave this place: that they ought to be able to see clear and think straight; that we ought to turn out men who know the difference between a formula and a principle: men who can see the difference between a means and an end, men who are capable of discovering that which is eternal in truth and that which is merely ephemeral and transitory - between that in the customs and habits of men which is based upon the unchanging features of human nature, and that which is based merely upon the temporary exigencies of the period in which the men who form that custom live.

We ought to turn out our men so that they neither accept anything that is old because it is old nor reject it because it is old, nor accept anything new because it is new nor reject it because it is new. We ought to turn them out with the power of clear sight and unprejudiced judgment. If we do not do that, we are not acting as eyes to the people.

Above all things else that our nation needs is the quality of vision, of prevision, —of having men in its midst who can foresee the problems that are likely to arise, and who will be thinking about them and preparing other people to think about them before the evil settles down upon us. Because when an evil has come, it may possibly be cured but it cannot be avoided; and every evil that comes leaves its terrible scars.

That to my mind is what a university should stand for; that is the eternal value of a university to any people. It has been pointed out that the most lasting of all the man-made institutions in this world are the institutions of higher learning. I believe that they are so be-

cannot survive, the one thing that he cannot afford to be without, is his eyes. And those eyes we are, or ought to be.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.

Toastmaster, and President Lowell and Graduates of Harvard: The Governor of Massachusetts at these Harvard functions is a sort of a lay figure. I do not mean to reflect at all upon the character or the kind of creatures that the people elect to be governors of Massachusetts when I speak of them as lay figures: but the Commonwealth is but little older than Harvard College and in its present organization I do not think it is so old. At any rate, Harvard cheerfully recognizes her as her older if not her better sister, and so the Governor comes to these exercises. He sees his name printed in the program in a language which, if he did not happen to be a graduate of the College, he could not understand, and he witnesses the interesting exercises, - and those of today were certainly very interesting. -but he is a settled part of the program.

I did not have the good fortune to graduate at Harvard College, and so I have always cheerfully recognized that Harvard College was the second-best college in the country. I had to give it some recognition, because it happened that for twenty years I represented, not Harvard College, but the district in which Harvard College is situated, in the Congress of the United States, and I recognized that Harvard was a very powerful political influence in my district and I had to give it some recognition. I could not quite concede that it was the best college, however, in the United States.

There is one thing that I can unreservedly commend in Harvard College, and that is that it does not attempt to teach men too soon how to make a living. It tries to give them four years of education. It may not get their minds upon the right subjects to educate them, but that is its main purpose. It attempts to make educated men, who will then learn their professions and their callings and go forth into the world to practise them.

The trouble with things today, it seems to me, is somewhat like this. We are given over to efficiency; we have a marvelous power of production: we do things that were not dreamed of centuries ago. And in order to achieve this efficiency we have to parcel out things so that a man himself does very little of what is generally accomplished. A dozen men, perhaps, work upon making the heel of a shoe, and they work hard at it all day: and the man who is working upon that does not even see the shoe. The result is that the specialty narrows men. It narrows their vision; it gives them narrow horizons. They must have something to broaden them out, or the result upon our civilization is going to be very depressing. Do not let your specialty narrow you. Take time always to keep in touch with the things that will make you broader men, that will offset the narrowing influence of your specialty. Unless we do that, - if we are to become as narrow as the things we do, - we may have excellent digestions, we may consume vast quantities of things under the best sanitary conditions, but we will lack in being real men. And if we lack in being real men there is no excuse for our existence.

President Lowell has referred to the critical times in which we are now meeting. The neighboring country of Mexico got so completely filled up with chaos and disorder that there was not room enough for it between its southern

boundary and the Rio Grande, so it overflowed into our own country. As Governor of this Commonwealth it has been my duty to help mobilize the militia of the Commonwealth that were called into the service of the United States, and they were ready to march on the day after the call was issued.

I do not mean to say they were regular soldiers, but they were well equipped and pretty well disciplined. But there is one vital matter in which they were not prepared. If they, without the hardening that should come from military exercise, be sent suddenly into that semitropical country we would have reason to fear the gravest results upon their health. They come from the stores, from the factories, they have been clerks; they had not been toughened in a way that would permit them to be sent to Mexico. That is the critical point in our situation.

Patriotism is a very great virtue, but I believe that organized patriotism is a greater virtue. I do not believe in a patriotism that is organized for purposes of aggression, but I believe in a patriotism that is organized for the maintenance of a country and for the protection of its rights. In the present condition of affairs in the world it is necessary for us to be reasonably prepared for what may happen to us. The preparation, however, for war, does not solve the problem. One of the greatest things that was ever done in the world for peace was when the thirteen sovereign and independent colonies upon this continent were made one nation, and the temptation was almost removed from them to go to war with each other. And that was completed when, in 1861, disunion was prevented, so that we should not have upon this continent two great hostile and armed republics ready to fight with each other. This was simply

extending the domain of justice over a larger area of the earth. And when we have the spectacle of a world swayed by force and by detestable murder we must see that the great problem that we have calls for world statesmanship to prevent the recurrence of the things that are now happening in Europe. This problem must be tackled for the benefit not merely of this nation but of the whole world; and above merely having the champion of a nation, we want the champion of humanity.

Harvard College has always been in the forefront of the institutions of the country which have supported their governments, both state and national. She has shown a splendid readiness to support the government today. I can only say this to you men of Harvard: Study in the first place to secure a reasonable preparedness on the part of our own country, but beyond that study to see if you cannot bring in an era when that preparedness, in the degree in which it is now carried on in Europe may be unnecessary, to the end that justice and reason and not force shall have sway in the settlement of disputes between nations.

As the Magazine was unable to print Mr. Storey's speech in full, since it was very long, and he objected to having anything less than the whole appear, with his consent no report is made. Mr. Storey spoke for his Class on its 50th anniversary, and then urged Harvard men to take a stand against war with Mexico.

EDWARD S. MARTIN, '77.

Brother Alumni, Mr. President, and Ladies: I feel that it would be presumptuous in me to try to edify an audience for which that has already been done by so much abler and more competent speakers. And besides, I have got my living these many years by introducing serious thoughts into frivolous receptacles. I find it proper and suitable at times to reverse that process.

I have felt for a good many months past that everything has been said that it was necessary to say, and that the great affairs that we were concerned with were going on, not any longer by discussion, but by other means. Moreover, lately the baccalaureate preachers have said all the moralities; the politicians have put all the politics into the political platforms, and the gentlemen who have preceded me have said the other things.

I asked Judge Swayze this morning if he did not consider the gathering of the Harvard Alumni the most formidable assembly to meet except the Day of Judgment. But he said: "Why except the Day of Judgment?" It is not that a man hesitates to differ from the individual brethren, but that when he faces a Harvard audience he faces not only all knowledge, but all the beliefs, the convictions, the doubts, the prejudices, the understandings and the misunderstandings of 280 years of organized New England. And it is more than organized New England in these days; it is pretty nearly the organized United States.

Before such an audience it is perhaps proper for one to make an apology for his life; but that in these times is a better matter for a side show than for the main tent. One may make an apology now, however, for all human life — so very sore beset, so very unsure of its outcome.

There are those who feel about our own concerns that if we had had a different person on the job we might all be happy. I do not think that can be safely asserted. I feel more or less that we are all pieces on the board, moved and driven by motives we cannot measure, and directed by a greater Power behind us all. We all know, we all see, that the powers of man have increased; and that the sense of man has got to increase to match them, or our world will be gone before we are ready to part with it.

We provide in our government to have an inexperienced ruler. In any crisis that comes, if we have fair luck we will have a man who never met such a crisis before. Our remedy, so far as we can have one, is to have a trained people. I do not know of any other remedy. But that is in all minds, — that if we are to have green hands to steer us, we should all be like the British Expeditionary Force in France that the Germans finally described as being "all noncommissioned officers."

I am encouraged about the process of training by what I see. I have lived in a good many places, and in all of them found people who were doing their duty to the community better than I am ever able to do mine. I find all the schools and colleges and institutions of learning and college clubs are organized. I see the young organized and doing a good many things that I never learned to do when I was young, and helping the organization of the country. That encourages me to hope that we will get all the organization finally that we need to save us.

As for Harvard College, I think that it does its share, and probably more. There have been times when I have thought it was running to bricks and stone and edifices, and away from the spirit. But, I rather think that this is a time which requires building, and the material provision. It is getting that; all the country is getting that; the other colleges are getting it. That will help; and I do not think the spiritual side is failing, or that there ever were more people trying to help, and doing it, than there are now.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, '91.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: According to custom the youngest of the family asked to address this annual gathering is middle-aged. If that be significant, perhaps the explanation is one which appears obvious. Our mother thinks that the class he represents has been absent long enough to be required to render an account to the elders, and to be sufficiently experienced to be permitted to offer advice to the juniors.

It does not seem amiss to begin with a revelation to the elders concerning the action of certain of the juniors affecting ourselves. Upon our return we find that in our absence an attempt has been made to appropriate a description of which we are the owners. When '91 was in College, it was pronounced the greatest class that ever ornamented the University. Our right to that estimate is based on priority of proclamation and length of possession. During senior year, with slight but legitimate help, we defeated our dearest foe in every form of contest - except one, in which combat was declined. After that the assertion of our claim was open, notorious, adverse, and continuous. We maintain, therefore, that our title has become good by prescription.

If, however, there were a trial of the allegation of trespass we make, much evidence in behalf of '91 could be marshalled from the records for the intervening years. This proof would range all the way from here, in our very home, to the other side of the globe, — from the fact that we have furnished the University a member of the corporation to the fact that we have given China a bishop.

President Lowell, it has been a privilege to be allowed to become participants in the endowment of the College. We deem it an opportunity. The fund

we have contributed has been raised by complete and enthusiastic cooperation. Every member of the Class feels the better for the gift. It will be a lasting satisfaction for '91 to feel that its name is linked to this benefaction.

Fellow Alumni, we have endeavored to exemplify Harvard training. We are trying to bear our share of keeping the load at its peak. We look joyously and confidently to whatever is to follow. We will be game to the end. One would not speak the voice of Harvard who did not bid the ever raging conflict welcome, and dedicate himself to it anew, with unselfishness, with determination, with faith.

ARTHUR WOODS.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: When I was asked, on stepping up to this high table, whether I would make a few remarks here this afternoon, I asked Major Higginson what I should talk about. He told me to tell you something about the work that we are doing in New York. Mr. Storey spoke of the difficulty of the job of that part of the United States Army that is down in Mexico trying to hunt out a bandit, by saying that their chance of finding him was as remote as that of the fat policeman to find the Irish boy who threw a stone at him. Mr. President, I could not help looking upon that as a sort of challenge to my profession.

In the first place, the New York policeman today is no longer fat. The fat policeman is about extinct. If he is n't extinct already, he will be if he manages to live through the course of military training that we are giving the force this year under the command of the United States Army at Fort Wadsworth. In the second place, the policeman, instead of spending his time being fat, tries to spend it so as to have such

an influence upon the boys of the town that they shan't want to throw stones at him. We have a sort of police extension school which sends policemen in full uniform to the public schools every two months to give talks to the school children, to try to persuade them that the policeman is their friend and not their enemy, and to try to show them how to avoid accidents in our crowded streets and how to keep the law. We also are organizing in the congested parts of the city, street playgrounds, from which traffic is kept out, and in which children may play under the charge of these policemen without fear of being knocked down by fast moving vehicles, and under guidance so that they shall play wholesome games instead of being subjected to the often unwholesome influences of the street. And again, in the congested parts of the town where hundreds of thousands of children live, and have to live the year through without the chance of getting out of town, we are organizing what we call junior police forces. The boys who might naturally grow up to be gunmen, to be members of gangs, are organized into little groups as junior policemen. Some of them have already acquired uniforms. Their duty is to assist the police by reporting what they see that is wrong, and to place themselves definitely on the side of law and order, so that they shall grow up lawabiding, instead of law-defying.

For we believe that the job of the present-day policeman is not simply fatly to walk up and down the street swinging his club. We believe that his job is a big, broad, social job; that he must be prepared for the roughest kind of rough work, and be able to subdue any disorder — yes. But also, and more important, that he must be prepared in a way in which preparedness is not commonly conceived; and that is that he

must try to use his great influence to see to it that the growing generation does not become criminal; that he must steer them away from crime and into the walks of law and order. That, we believe, the policeman can do today. That, we are almost ready to believe, he is doing already. And that, we submit, is, after all, the best work that, not merely a police force, but that any body of men could do for his day and generation.

Election of Operseers.

There were five vacancies in the Board of Overseers to be filled this year. The results of the postal and Commencement ballots follow:

Posta	l Comm't
*Howard Elliott, '81884	51 1152
*John Pierpont Morgan, '89 330	02 932
*William Thomas, '73238	840
Amory Glasier Hodges, '74170	06 592
*Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., '00164	53 622
Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe,	
'87	27 504
Hugh McKennan Landon, '92158	32 403
*Eliot Wadsworth, '98	14 603
Samuel Smith Drury, '01144	42 501
Samuel Ellsworth Winslow, '85142	24 452
Odin Roberts, '86	98
Philip Stockton, '96139	32
James Arnold Lowell, '9112'	77
Franklin Greene Balch, '88116	34
Robert Homans, '94 98 *Elected.	58

The total Postal Vote was 5584, as against 4905 last year, and the total Commencement Vote was 1376, as against 1323 last year. Howard Elliott received exactly the same number of votes on Commencement that W. C. Forbes, who was first last year, received.

Directors of Alumni Association.

Directors of the Alumni Association were chosen on Commencement as follows, the first three in the list being elected:

George Wigglesworth, '74.... 879 Frederick S. Mead, '87..... 603

 John Richardson, Jr., '08.......
 505

 Oliver Prescott, '89.......
 492

 James M. Morton, Jr., '91.....
 453

 Walter B. Gage, '94......
 286

In all 1099 ballots were cast.

Meetings.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HARVARD DIVINITY BCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Divinity School was held on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, with the following program:

At 10 A.M., the Devotional Service was conducted by Rev. Prof. F. G. Peabody, D.D. As a part of this service Rev. C. T. Billings, of Belmont, read the Necrology for the year and spoke in commemoration of the Alumni and former students of the school who had died during the year. There followed the annual report of the Secretary of the Association and also the report of the Treasurer, both of which were accepted.

The Nomination Committee presented the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected: Pres., Francis G. Peabody; vice-pres., Augustus M. Lord; sec.-treas., Pitt Dillingham; exec. com., Edwin M. Slocombe and Clarence S. Pond; standing committee on relations of the Alumni Association to the Divinity School (for 1 year), John Haynes Holmes and Charles T. Billings; (for 2 years), Paul R. Frothingham and William S. Archibald; (for 3 years), Sydney B. Snow and George A. Barrow.

The report of the Committee on the One Hundredth Anniversary was presented by the chairman, Rev. Henry W. Foote. The report was as follows:

The date chosen for the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Divinity School as definitely differentiated from the College is Thursday, October 5, 1916. This immediately follows a meeting of the Ministers' Institute at Springfield, Mass., which closes Wednesday night, October 4th, and which some members

of the Alumni Association will doubtless wish to attend. The committee recommends the following program:

1 P.M. Lunch in the Harvard Union. 8.30 P.M. Meeting in Divinity Chapel.

Historical address by Rev. R. S. Morison, Librarian Emeritus of the Divinity School.

4.30 P.M. Address by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus.

5.45 p.w. Devotional Service.

7 P.M. Dinner in the Harvard Union.

Toastmaster, the President of the Association. Short addresses by President Lowell, for the University; Dean Fenn, for the Faculty; President Fitch of Andover, for the affiliated schools; Rev. Howard N. Brown, D.D., President of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, or another speaker representing that society; and the following Alumni: Professor Daniel J. Fraser, D.D., LL.D. '97, of the Presbyterian College of Montreal; President Franklin C. Southworth, D.D., LL.D. '92, of Meadville Theological School; Rev. Minot O. Simons, '94, of the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland: Dean Hall Laurie Calhoun, Ph.D. '04, of the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.

The committee also recommends that a printed list, simply framed, be placed in each room in Divinity Hall giving the names of those occupants of the room since the erection of the Hall, who have been registered as students in the Divinity School.

The committee asks that its membership be increased to five or seven in number to carry into effect the program outlined above.

H. W. FOOTE, A. M. LORD, EDWARD HALE.

This report was accepted and the committee was given power to increase its membership. An appeal was made for contributions from the men who had occupied rooms in their undergraduate days to defray the expense of printing and framing a list of occupants, to be hung in the various rooms.

Next in order of business was the report from the Standing Committee on the Relations between the Divinity School and the Alumni Association, which was presented by the Chairman

of the Committee, Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, which was in substance as follows: The Resolution passed on Visitation Day, suggesting to the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers that money be raised for maintaining in full the present teaching staff of the Divinity School, was presented to the Visiting Committee and its members have given the plan for raising money for this purpose its hearty endorsement. The plan proposed the raising of \$200,000 in connection with the 100th anniversary and the special interest called out by that occasion: \$100,000 of this, for founding a new Professorship of Social Ethics and Pastoral Care, to bear the name of Francis Greenwood Peabody. and to perpetuate his influence; the additional \$100,000 for the general purposes of the School. The Chairman stated that \$5500 towards this fund had already been subscribed, and asked that a special committee be appointed to draw up an appeal to the friends of the Divinity School, and to take such action as might be necessary to secure the money which it was proposed to raise. The report of the committee was accepted and it was voted that the matter be left in the hands of the Standing Committee with power to appoint the special committee desired.

The next in order of business was the collection, and the Treasurer announced an appeal from the Harvard Alumni Association, asking the Divinity School to contribute \$25.00 as its proportionate share of certain new expenses incurred in connection with the extension of the right to vote for Overseers to all the professional schools. This expense, it was stated, was in particular for postal ballots, the Commencement ballots, the Commencement exercises, and the Commencement luncheon. It was voted that the Divinity School should bear its

fair share of this new expense and the Treasurer was instructed to send \$25.00 to the Harvard Alumni Association for this purpose, provided sufficient money was left in the treasury after paying expenses of the day.

At this point, the question of the best method of raising money was brought up by the Rev. Edward Hale, whether by annual dues or otherwise. This question was referred to the Executive Committee and officers of the Association.

The collection was then taken up.

There followed at 11.15 the address of the day by Rev. Earl M. Wilbur, D.D., President of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, Berkeley, Cal. Subject: "The Divinity School and the Religious Changes of One Hundred Years."

At the close of this very scholarly address, which traced the growth of liberalism in religion in this country for 100 years, Dr. Peabody spoke in appreciation of the paper and the Association then adjourned for luncheon which was held in the Common Room, Divinity Hall.

At the close of the luncheon, brief addresses were made by Dean Fenn, President Wilbur, Rev. Roderick Stebbins, and a member of the graduating class.

Pitt Dillingham, Sec.

ASSOCIATION OF HARVARD ENGINEERS.

The Association of Harvard Engineers held its annual reunion this year on the day before Commencement, June 21, at the Harvard Club of Boston. Instead of having the usual dinner at the time of the annual meeting, the Association held a luncheon before the Yale Game, so that those who were going to the game might attend the meeting and see something of each other before the game. Francis Mason, '96, President of the Association for 1915–16, presided.

At the annual meeting, held during the dinner, the following officers were elected for the year 1916-17: Pres., J. H. Libbey, S.B. '98, Asst. Electrical Engineer, Bay State Railway Co., Boston; Vice-Presidents, Gifford LeClear, '95, Consulting Engineer, Boston; George C. Whipple, M.I.T. '89, Professor of Sanitary Engineering at Harvard; Howard Turner, '06, Hydraulic Engineer, Turners Falls Co., Turners Falls; Councillors for three years, C. A. Adams, Professor at Harvard; C. M. Holland, '05, Asst. Engineer, Public Service Commission. Brooklyn, N.Y.; Sec., J. F. Vaughan, S.B. '95, Boston; Treas., Hector J. Hughes, '94, Professor at Harvard.

The Lawrence Scientific Association invited the members of the Association of Harvard Engineers to join them at their annual luncheon on Commencement and also to attend their annual dinner on the same day. A number of members accepted one or both of these invitations.

J. F. VAUGHAN, Sec.

HARVARD ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

The 9th annual meeting of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York was held Friday, April 21, 1916, at the Harvard Club. The new officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Pres., Charles Gilman, '04; vice-pres., Warren Delano, '74; sec., Clifford M. Holland, '06; treas., Thomas C. Desmond, '08; members of the executive committee, Sidney J. Jennings, '85; Henry Goldmark, '78; Jas. F. Sanborn, '99; Ralph W. Greenlaw, '02; J. P. H. Perry, '03; W. Standish Nichols, '03; Edrick B. Smith, '08. Following the election of officers Ralph R. Rumery, '99, gave a short talk on "The Valuation and Regulation of Public Utilities."

On May 27, 1916, the annual field day

of the society was held at the Short Hills Club, Short Hills, New Jersey. The members spent the afternoon playing baseball, tennis, squash and bowling. In the evening a dinner was served in the club house during which several members of the society spoke. J. F. Sanborn, '99, told of his recent trip to New Mexico where he had been in close proximity to the border.

A joint field day was held by the Princeton, Yale, and Harvard Engineering Societies on the grounds of the St. Paul School at Garden City on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 24. During the afternoon, the members played baseball, soft ball, tennis, had a tug of war and went in swimming in the school pool. Prizes were awarded for the different events. As there was no point trophy offered, there was no victor of the triangular meet. After a strenuous afternoon in the field, the members of the societies had dinner at the Garden City Hotel. Speeches were made by representatives of each society as follows: For Harvard, Charles Gilman; for Princeton, Charles H. Higgins; for Yale, R. T. Dana.

C. M. HOLLAND, Sec.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association was held at Langdell Hall, Cambridge, June 21, 1916. In the absence of the President, Vice-President John Wilkes Hammond presided. The Treasurer's report for the year ending June, 1915, was read, and on motion duly made and seconded it was voted that the same be approved. The Secretary's report was read and approved.

The nominating committee reported the nomination of the following officers: Pres., Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.B., '66, Mass.; vice-presidents, Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate, LL.B., '54, N.Y.;

Hon. Richard Olney, LL.B., '58, Mass.; Joseph Bryan Cumming, Esq., '59, Ga.; Hon. Everett Pepperell Wheeler, LL.B., '59, N.Y.; Hon. James Madison Morton. LL.B., '61, Mass.; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, LL.B., '61, Mass.; Hon. Simeon Eben Baldwin, '63, Conn.: Hon. George Grav. '63, Del.: Hon. John Wilkes Hammond. '66, Mass.; David Thompson Watson, LL.B., '66, Pa.; Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, LL.B., '67, New Brunswick; Moorfield Storey, Esq., LL.B., '67, Mass.; Hon. Frederick Dodge, LL.B., '69, Mass.; Hon. Augustus Everett Willson, '70. Ky.; Austen George Fox, Esq., LL.B., '71, N.Y.; Joseph Bangs Warner, Esq., LL.B., '73, Mass.; Hon. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, LL.B., '74, Md.; Hon. William Caleb Loring, LL.B., '74, Mass.; Frederick Perry Fish, Esq., LL.B., '76, Mass.; William Thomas, Esq., LL.B., '76, Cal.; Hon. Louis Debnitz Brandeis, LL.B., '77, Mass.; Hon. Edward Peter Pierce, LL.B., '77, Mass.; Hon. Leslie Colby Cornish, LL.B., '80, Me.; Hon. Francis Joseph Swayze, '81, N.J.; Hon. Shinichiro Kurino, LL.B., '81, Japan; Hon. Edward Kent, '86, Arizona; Hon. Walter Irving McCov, LL.B., '86, D.C.: Hon. Julian W. Mack, LL.B., '87, Ill.; John Henry Wigmore, Esq., LL.B., '87, Ill.: Hon. Edward Terry Sandford. LL.B., '89, Tenn.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., Esq., '90, Mass.; Hon. George Hutchins Bingham, LL.B.; '91, N.H.; George E. Wright, Esq., LLB., '91, Wash.; Hon. George Collier Hitchcock, '93, Mo.; Hon. Augustus Noble Hand, LL.B., '94, N.Y.; Hon. James Madison Morton, Jr., LL.B., '94, Mass.; sec., Joseph Sargent, LL.B., '98, 50 Congress St., Boston; treas., Roger Ernst, LL.B., '06, 60 State St., Boston; council (term expires 1920), William Rand, Jr., LL.B., '91, N.Y.; Harvey Hollister Bundy, LL.B., '14, Boston; Reginald Heber Smith, LL.B., '14, Boston.

Voted that the Secretary cast one ballot for the officers nominated by the nominating committee, and the ballot having been cast, the officers were declared unanimously elected.

Voted to amend the Constitution by changing the 17th and 18th words of section 2, article III, from "one dollar" to "two dollars," and the 31st word thereof from "ten" to "twenty-five," so as to read: "Section 2. Every member shall pay an initiation fee of one dollar and an annual due thereafter of two dollars; but any member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars in one payment, after which he shall be relieved from the payment of all dues."

Voted that the Association invite Mr. Justice Holmes to deliver the Address at the Centennial celebration of the founding of the School, to be held in June, 1917.

Voted that the Council confer with the Faculty Committee regarding the centennial celebration.

A resolution relating to the vote of the Corporation extending the franchise was referred to the Council for action.

Before the meeting, a portrait of the late Dean Thayer was presented to the School by some of the graduates, and Dean Pound accepted the portrait for the School.

After the meeting, a luncheon was served at the Harvard Union.

JOSEPH SARGENT, Sec.

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

At the annual meeting on June 21, the following officers were reflected: president, Henry Winchester Cunningham, '82, of Boston; vice-presidents, Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, of Newark, N.J., George Dickson Markham, '81, of St. Louis, Mo., James Jackson Storrow, '85, of Boston,

Thomas Williams Slocum, '90, of New York; secretary, James Atkins Noyes, '83, of Cambridge; treasurer, Winthrop Howland Wade, '81, of Dedham.

The following members of the Council whose term expired in 1916, were reflected for the term ending in 1919: William Cowper Boyden, '86, of Chicago, Ill., Roger Ernst, '03, of Boston, Ralph Lowell, '12, of Boston.

HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Harvard Medical Alumni Association met at noon on Commencement Day at Harvard 6, Dr. F. C. Shattuck in the chair. Luncheon was served during the meeting. About forty members attended.

The report from the Appointments Bureau showed 122 positions offered this year; 56 men applied.

The Secretary reported that the Phillips Brooks House has appointed a medical student to help the Students' Aid in the Medical School; this man is working in close cooperation with the Appointments Bureau. A directory of boarding-houses and available rooms is being put out for the benefit of the students by the Secretary of Students' Aid.

The Secretary's report announced that two new teaching fellowships had been established, one in pediatrics and one in neurology for the coming year. These each carry a stipend of \$500, as do the other four — two in medicine, one in surgery, and one in obstetrics. Thus the Alumni Association this year will contribute \$3000 towards teaching fellowships.

A slight change in the Constitution was made, doing away with the initiation fee and the first year's dues in order to encourage new men to join the Alumni Association.

The Secretary reported also that the recent classes in the Medical School are organizing in a very effective manner with a permanent secretary and president, whose duty it is to keep in touch with the men after graduation. This is a most valuable advance, as it will enable the Secretary of the Alumni Association to obtain information about the classes which is very difficult to obtain about the older classes. The Secretary hopes that the older classes may follow the example of these younger classes with a permanent secretary. This organization makes it possible for graduates to be kept informed in regard to the location and several interests and occupations of the other graduates, which is at present a very difficult matter.

The following Councillors were elected: To take the place of the late Dr. Silas A. Houghton for the next two years, Dr. E. P. Joslin; for four years, their terms to expire in 1920, the following three men: Dr. F. M. Rackerman of Readville, Dr. Charles D. Easton of Newport, R.I., and Dr. W. W. Howell of Boston.

Owing to the number of luncheons being served at Commencement, the number of graduates attending the Alumni luncheon has been markedly reduced. Most men can obtain food at two or even three different luncheons on Commencement Day. Therefore, it seems to the Secretary doubtful as to whether the Medical Alumni should continue their present arrangement of luncheon.

A. B. Emmons, 2d, Sec.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa met as usual on the Monday before Commencement, leading off, according to the program of recent years, in the events of the week. At the business meeting held in Harvard Hall at ten o'clock the welcome announcement was made that Edward Detraz Bettens, '73, had given in the name of his brother. the late Thomas Simms Bettens, '74, a well-known teacher of New York, the sum of \$2000 to be added to the general fund of the Society - a fund started as far back as 1843 to help defray the expenses of the anniversary dinners. Under the conditions imposed by the original subscribers to the fund, one third of the annual income has been added to the principal until that has now grown to about \$6000. This accumulation, it was determined, must be kept up until the fund amounted to \$10,000. Additional subscriptions two years ago added about \$2000, and Mr. Betten's gift now completes the desired maximum so that the whole income will now be available for

The present officers of the Society were reëlected — Charles Hall Grandgent, '88, president; Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, of New York, vice-president; William Coolidge Lane, '81, corresponding secretary; Richard Henry Dana, '74, treasurer.

The following honorary members were chosen: George Parker Winship, '93, Librarian of the Widener Collection in the College Library; Albert Martin Kales, '96, LL.B., '99, formerly professor of law in Northwestern University, recently elected professor of law in the Harvard Law School; William Morris Davis, S.B., '69, Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology Emeritus; Robert Frost, of Franconia, N.H.

The literary exercises were held at noon in Sanders Theatre, Professor Grandgent presiding. Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, served as chaplain. The Orator was Prof. Theodore W. Richards, '86, to whom the Nobel Prize for original research in chemistry has

recently been awarded. He attempted to outline the fundamental conditions and objects of chemical research and its connections with progress in other directions, dwelling at some length, as he had been invited to do, on the principles illustrated by his own investigations. The Poet was Robert Frost, the author of North of Boston, who read a characteristic and much enjoyed ecloque describing a bonfire, disclosing a brief but vivid glimpse of its moral significance. Dinner was served in the Harvard Union to about one hundred and fifty brethren and was followed by the customary after-dinner speaking of which no report is permitted.

It may be questioned, perhaps, whether the present position of Phi Beta Kappa in the Commencement festivities does not tend to diminish the traditional delight and interest of the annual dinner. Coming as it did for more than a hundred years after everything else was over, — the festivities of Class Day, the reunions of the Schools and the speaking of Commencement Day, there was a sense of freedom from further obligation, of "winding up" at leisure, a chance to discuss further the issues broached earlier in the week and to say a last word in private on what had already been talked about in public, which is necessarily lacking when Phi Beta Kappa is the first event in the series. Standing first in the week, Phi Beta Kappa is somewhat like the first scene in a play - over before the audience is quite tuned up to the occasion. It used to be a chance to get together once more after the show was done and talk it over before scattering again to our several individual occupations. The early date, to be sure, keeps us in the undergraduate eye and gives us the opportunity to invite the first scholars of the College, their families and their teachers, to our exercises, or rather it gives them a better opportunity to accept our invitation, but it is likely that a number of our own members who come from some distance have to choose between Commencement and Phi Beta Kappa and cannot include both in their programs as they could when the events came on successive days. The change is now fairly well established, however, and we could not go back to the old way except under pressure of a pretty strong expression of opinion.

William C. Lane, Cor. Sec.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of April 24, 1916.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the President reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Rebecca W. Brown, \$10,696.66, being the amount of her bequest with interest, in accordance with the twelfth article in her will: "I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Tenthousand dollars (\$10,000) to be added to the fund created by my brother, Dr. Buckminster Brown for the foundation of a Professorship in Orthopedic Surgery."

From the estate of James J. Myers, \$1726.72 additional, to be added to the principal of the

"James J. Myers Fund."

From the estate of Erasmus D. Leavitt, 500 bound volumes, etc., in accordance with the fourth item of his will: "I give and bequeath to the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University my library of Engineering, Technical and Scientific books for the use of the students of said school."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

For gifts amounting to \$2200 for improving the soil, and for planting ahrubs and vines in the College Yard.

For the gift of \$5000, "In Memory of Lawrence Carteret Fenno," to be added to the principal of the fund established in memory of Mr. Fenno for the treatment of cancer by "Light" rays at the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$2500 to

be added to the principal of "The Class of 1890 Fund."

To Mrs. Rosalba Peale Proell for her gift of \$1000 to create "The Clement Lawrence Smith Fund," the income to be used for the purchase of books of permanent value for the Classical Library (the special library of the Department of Classics) on the order of the said Department; that the books purchased with the income of the fund be designated by an appropriate book-plate; and that any unexpended income in any year be added to the principal of the fund.

For anonymous gifts amounting to \$500 for a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Clarence B. Moore for his gift of \$500 for the purchase of specimens or for field work for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Tracy Dows for his gift of \$100, to Dr. and Mrs. John Dane for their gift of \$50, to Mrs. Christian A. Herter, Miss. Ellen F. Mason and Mr. Richard M. Hoe for their gifts of \$50 each and to Messrs. Adolph Lewishon and Louis B. McCagg for their gifts of \$25 each towards meeting the expense of an experimental garden for the work in Plant Genetics at the Bussey Institution, and for additional furnishings for the dormitory at the Institution

To Mrs. Alfred T. White for her gift of \$250 for research in the Department of Genetics, under the direction of The Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$110, to Mrs. Samuel K. Lothrop for her gift of \$50 and to Messrs. Roland B. Dixon and Frank E. Guernsey for their gifts of \$25 each for a special collection for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Henry W. Cunningham for his gift of \$50, to Mr. Henry W. Bliss for his gift of \$35, to Messrs. Esra F. Baker and Grenville H. Norcross for their gifts of \$25 each and to Mr. John Woodbury for his gift of \$15 for the purchase of English Historical Broadsides for the College Library.

To Mr. John M. Longyear for his gift of \$100 to the Peabody Museum towards the Arisona exploration fund.

To Mr. Paul E. Fitspatrick for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Harvard Men of Newton for the gift of \$50, the final payment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. William A. White for his gift of \$30 to pay for frames for miniatures presented by him to the Fogg Art Museum.

The resignation of Charles Chester Lane as Editor-in-Chief of the University Directory and Quinquennial Catalogue was received and accepted to take effect April 24, 1916.

The resignation of Benjamin Mars-

ton Watson as Instructor in Horticulture was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Assistants: John Valentine Van Sickle, William Edward Cox, Oscar Baxter Ryder, Norman John Silberling, Benjamin Walter King, Carleton Kenneth Lewis, and Zenas Clark Dickinson, in Economics; George Henry Tufts, in English; Thomas Henry Clark and Donald Hamilton McLaughlin, in Geology: Fletcher Steele, in Landscape Architecture; William Edward Masterson, in Public Speaking: Richard Stockton Meriam, in Social Rthice

Austin Teaching Fellow: Carl Eugen Guthe, Jr., in Anthropology.

Instructors: Edmond Earle Lincoln, Arthur Eli Monroe, Frederic Ernest Richter and Philip Green Wright, in *Economics*; Howard Rollin Patch and Frederick Schenck, in *Eng*lish: Bremer Whidden Pond, in Landscape Architecture: Stephen Francis Hamblin, in Horticulture: William Arthur Berridge, in Mathematics: Edward Ballantine, in Music: Curtis Worth Chenoweth, in Public Speaking.

Lecturers: Frederick Law Olmstead, on Landscape Architecture: Mortimer Phillips Mason, on Philosophy.

Demonstrators: George Falley Ninds and Brackett Kirkwood Thorogood, in Engineerina Drawina.

Charles Jacob Gale, Auditor of the Harvard Dining Halls; Frederick Wilkey, Manager of the Harvard Dining Halls.

Voted to appoint Henry Herbert Edes. Editor-in-Chief of the Quinquennial Catalogue from April 24, 1916.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Paleontology. to serve from February 1, 1917: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Percy Edward Raymond was

Voted to change the title of Dwight Elmer Minnich from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Zoölogy.

Voted to change the title of Walter Moreland Stone from Superintendent of the Reading Room of the Graduate School of Business Administration to Superintendent of the Special Library of the Gradwate School of Business Administration.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Pro-

fessor Theodore W. Richards for the second half of the academic year 1916-17. in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Meeting of May 5, 1916.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Arthur Henry Lea for his generosity in planting large elm trees in the College Yard to replace those killed by the leopard moth.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for transplanting a large elm tree to the College Yard.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Edward B. Adams for transplanting a large elm tree to the College Yard.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to General Stephen M. Weld for his generous gift of a tree which has been planted in the College Yard.

The resignation of Charles Harold Livingston as Instructor in Romance Languages was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the year 1915-16: Robert Henry Vose. Assistant in Surgery.

For the summer of 1916, Students at the Ma-rine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole: Samuel Wood Chase and Harrison Randall Hunt.

For one year from September 1, 1916: Proctor in Divinity Hall, William Arthur Berridge.

Assistants: Reginald Scott Dean and William Ewart Hudson, in Chemistry; Ronald Martin Foster, in Mathematics; Fred Charles Langenberg and Ernest Henry Wilson, in Metallurgy and Metallography at the Arnold Arboretum.

Sanitary Inspector: Melville Conley Whipple. Austin Teaching Fellow: Arthur Welch Phillips, in Chemistry.

Tutors in the Division of History, Government and Economics: James Washington Bell, Arthur Harrison Cole, Frederick May Eliot, Edmond Earle Lincoln, Arthur Eli Monroe, Richard Ager Newhall, Frederic Ernest Richter, Frederick Schenck, John Valentine Van Sickle,

Philip Green Wright.

Instructors: Earnest Albert Hooton, in Anthropology: William Graves Perry and Walter Grant Thomas, in Architectural Design: Roger Noble Burnham, in Modeling; Edward Vere Brewer, Arthur Burkhard, Frank Stanton Cawley, Asbury Haven Herrick, Ray Waldron Pettengill, and Friedrich Schoenemann, in German; Carl Ludwig Schrader, in Gymnastics; Melville Conley Whipple, in Sanitary Che istry; William Eustis Brown, in Public Health Administration: Robert Irving Little, in Romance Languages: Robert Henry Smith, James Richard Lambirth, Jeremiah Francis O'Neill, and Addison Francis Holmes, in Mechanical Engineering; Nathaniel Sidney Marston, Frederick Gardner Perry, Harold Gilliland Crane, and Chester Laurens Dawes, in Electrical Engineering; Howard Bourne Luther, Clarence Hale Sutherland and John Brazer Babcock, 3d, in Civil Engineering; Rufus Cook Reed, in Mining Engineering.

Lecturers: Gifford LeClear, on Architecture; William Stanley Parker, on Architectural Practice; Charles Howard Walker, on Desorative Design; George Sarton, on Philosophy.

Voted to appoint Edward Deshon Brandegee, a member of the University Dining Council from May 5, 1916.

Voted to appoint Harold Hitchings Burbank, Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to make the following changes of titles: Mark Hunking Wentworth from Fellow in Surgery to Assistant in Surgery; Willis Arnold Boughton from Assistant to the Director of the Chemical Laboratory to Assistant Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

Meeting of May 29, 1916.

Voted that the renewal of the offer of \$2500 a year for five years from Messrs. Frank Graham Thomson and Clarke Thomson for the purpose of supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Lydia Augusta Barnard, securities valued at \$3840, to be added to the James and Augusta Barnard Law Fund.

From the estate of Rose Hollingsworth, \$500 for the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

From Mr. Frank D. Sherman, \$1 to be added to the Child Memorial Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Robert Gould Shaw for his unrestricted gift of \$48,800, he having expressed the wish that the income be used for the benefit of the Theatre Collection.

To Messrs. Thomas B. Gannett, Charles Jackson, Henry S. Grew, Robert F. Herrick, Eliot Wadsworth, George Wigglesworth, William Woodward, Langdon P. Marvin, Guy F. Cary and "A Friend" for their gifts for the purchase of books for the College Library under the direction of Professor Coolidge.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000, to be added to the income of the Endowment Fund of the Jefferson Physical

Laboratory.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000 for a certain salary for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. William Endicott for his gift of \$1000, the fourth payment on account of his offer of \$5000 for the expenses of research in the department of Government.

To Mr. Horace S. Sears for his gift of \$1000, the second payment on account of his offer of \$1000 a year for three years towards a certain salary.

To Mr. Julius Goldman for his gift of \$500 and to Mr. Harry Sachs for his gift of \$250 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the third quarterly payment for the year 1915-16 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboreteum, in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1904.

To Mr. Fred Holdsworth for his gift of \$500 to be added to the Scholarship and Beneficiary

Money Returned Fund.

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$500 towards the Maria Mitchell Fellowship at the Observatory.

For the gift of \$450 toward a certain salary. To Mr. John F. Moors for his gift of \$400

towards a certain salary.

To Mr. Homer J. Carleton for his gift of \$319 to be added to the principal of the Saltonstall Scholarship Fund.

To Mr. Bronson M. Cutting for his gift of \$300 towards a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. V. Everit Macy for his gift of \$100,

to Messra. George Fabyan and Thomas W. Lamont for their gifts of \$50 each, to Messra. Edward K. Dunham and Edwin F. Greene for their gifts of \$25 each and to Messra. Howard Lilienthal and William K. Draper for their gifts of \$5 each towards meeting the expense of an experimental garden for the work in Plant Genetics at the Bussey Institution, and for additional furnishings for the dormitory at the Institution.

To Mesers. George G. Kennedy and William L. Richardson for their gifts of \$125 each to be added to the principal of the Class of 1864 Fund

To Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of \$250 for planting an elm tree in the College Yard.

To Mrs. Murray Anthony Potter for her gift of \$225 for the Susan Anthony Potter Prizes for the year 1915–16.

To the Dante Society for the gift of \$150 for the maintenance of the Dante collection.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. John E. Thayer for his gift of \$25 to the Peabody Museum towards the Arisona exploration fund.

To a friend of the Museum for the gift of \$100 for the purchase of cases for the Peabody Museum.

To Professor Alexander George McAdie for his gift of \$100 to be placed to the credit of the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Mr. Joseph S. Sterrett for his gift of \$100 to be credited to the library fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Henry Goldman for his gift of \$100 towards the wages of a special watchman at the

Fogg Art Museum.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100

for the general use of the University.

To Mr. Charles C. Jackson for his gift of

\$100 towards a certain salary.

To Dr. Harold W. Dana for his gift of \$65

for the expenses of sending a student to Plattsburg. •

To Mr. George Nixon Black for his gift of \$50 towards the "Fund for Lectures" in the

Division of Fine Arts.

To Mr. Oakes Ames for his additional gift of \$50 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge for his gift of \$25, \$10 of which is to be credited to "The Society of Friends of the Fogg Art Museum" and \$15 to the Fund for Special Exhibitions.

To Mr. Harold J. Coolidge for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books on China.

To Mr. Harold Murdock for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Lawrence S. Mayo for his gift of \$10 towards the purchase of English historical broadsides.

To Professor John E. Wolff for his gift of \$5.75 towards the purchase of specimens for the Mineralogical Museum.

The following letter was presented:

NEW YORK, March 13, 1916.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

DRAE STRE: — I agree to give to the President and Fellows of Harvard University on July 1st, 1916, and on each and every July 1st thereafter, during my lifetime, the sum of \$2,000.00 for the purposes hereinafter set forth, and I have made provision in my will that after my death, in lieu of such annual payment, the sum of \$40,000.00 be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard University, so that said sum of \$40,000.00 may be used for the same purposes hereinafter set forth, namely:—

It is my desire that this money be used to

establish the 'Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts,' the income to be assigned to scholars of proved ability, whether students, instructors, or others, for the purpose of enabling them to pursue in any part of the world advanced studies in the history, principles, or methods of the Fine Arts: that the Fellowship be open to any American, man or woman; that it be awarded annually (on the basis of evidence submitted by the applicants) by the Corporation, on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the President of Harvard University, the President of Radcliffe College, the Directors of the Fogg Museum, the Chairman of the Division of Fine Arts of Harvard University, and such other Members of that Division as these five may select; that the holder be eligible for reappointment during a series of years, in case such reappointment seems desirable; but that, if in any year no suitable candidate appears, the Fellowship be not awarded, but the sum available in such year be set aside in a separate Fund which may then be used for one or more additional Fellows in subsequent years, or may be used to help the Harvard University Press to defray the expense incurred in publishing, as a Fogg Museum publication, work produced by any 'Sachs Research Fellow.'

It is my hope that this Fellowship may be used, as many Fellowships in Oxford and Cambridge are used, to encourage original research and productive scholarship; that through such encouragement it may attract to Harvard University and to Radeliffe College and to the study of Fine Arts young men and women of promise, and may thus contribute to the development of competent teachers and critics and directors and curators of museums. I should hope that it might occasionally be awarded to teachers on sabbatical leave of absence, for special study abroad.

It seems to me fitting that such a Fellowahip should be administered by the American university, which was the first to introduce teaching in the Fine Arts and to maintain high standards of scholarship.

I trust that the terms and conditions under which I propose to endow the Fellowship are entirely acceptable.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL SACHS. And it was thereupon soted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Samuel Sachs for his generous gift of two thousand dollars, due July 1, 1916, in accordance with the terms of the above letter.

The following resignations were received and accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1916:

Ernest Gale Martin, as Assistant Professor of Physiology; Frederic Ernest Richter, as Instructor in Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics.

Voted to appoint Clarence Cook Little, Research Fellow in Genetics of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, for one year from Sept. 1, 1915.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Assistants: Wallace Oegood Fenn and Frank Conkling Seymour, in Botany; Carl Henry Wilson, in Chemistry: Jacob Viner, in Economics; James Washington Bell and Philip Quincy Wright, in Government; Colin Brummit Goodykoonts and Lawrence Valentine Roth, in History.

Austin Teaching Fellows: James Plummer Poole, in Botany; Reginald Francis Arragon, Joseph Vincent Fuller, and John Kirtland Wright, in History; George La Piana, in the History of Religion (Divinity School).

Pellow for Research in Physics: Fulton Cutting.

Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics: Alfred Chester Hanford, Harold Hitchings Burbank, as Chairman.

Instructors: Richard Ager Newhall, in History; Arthur Harrison Cole, in Economics; Walter Sheldon Tower, in South American Geography. Lecturer: Robert Van Aredale Norris, on Coal Mining.

Voted to appoint Arthur Fisher Whitten, Secretary of the Administrative Board for Special Students for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to appoint Warren Milton Persons, Visiting Lecturer on Economics, from Colorado College for the first half of the year 1916-17.

Voted that James Hardy Ropes be appointed the Professor from Harvard University for the second half of the year 1916-17, under the interchange agree-

ment between Harvard and the Western Colleges.

Voted to appoint Roland Cotton Smith, William Belden Noble Lecturer for the year 1916-17.

Voted to appoint Waldo Elias Boardman, Curator of the Dental Museum and Librarian from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Bliss Perry for the second half of the academic year 1916–17, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Meeting of June 12, 1916.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Gordon McKay, \$87,203.24 additional on account of his residuary bequest.

From the estate of Edward Whitney, one-half interest in the South Boston Wharf Property valued at \$30,000.

From the executors of the will of Mary F. Russell, \$5000, being full payment of the legacy to the Harvard Dental School.

From the trustee under the will of Miss Harriet Newell Lowell, \$4000, the annual payment on account of her bequest to be divided equally between surgical pathology in the Medical School and surgery and surgical pathology in the Dental School.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mesers. William Endicott, Alexander Cochrane, Edward D. Brandegee, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. William Phillips, Hollis H. Hunnewell, and to an anonymous friend for their gifts for the purchase of books for the College Library under the direction of Professor Coolidge.

To Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his gift of \$2180 to be used for the interests of the Semitic Department.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$500 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Professor Frank W. Taussig and Mr. Walter S. Barker for their gifts of \$100 each and to Mr. Herny O. Underwood for his gift of \$50 for the Department of Economics for research in the subject of taxation in Massachusetts.

To the Esculapian Club for the gift of \$200 . Voted to make the following appointto be expended as the Dean of the Medical School may direct, for any purposes of the School.

To Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of \$100 and to Messrs. Barney Sachs and Walter E. Sachs for their gifts of \$50 each to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Messrs. Andrew McFarland Davis and George V. Leverett for their gifts of \$100 each towards the purchase of English historical broadsides for the Library.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 for present use at the Botanical Museum.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$100 towards the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Akron for the gift of \$100 towards the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To two anonymous friends for their gifts of \$50 and \$40 respectively to be used as prizes for the encouragement of the study of the Old Testament.

To Mr. Henry S. Bowers for his gift of \$75 to establish two prises, - one of \$50 and one of \$25, - in the Division of Fine Arts for the year 1915-16.

To Dr. Thomas Barbour for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books on Madagascar and East Africa

For the gift of \$44.44 received through Professor Henry W. Holmes towards the scholarship awarded to J. M. Brewer in the Division of Education for the year 1915-16.

To Mesers. William Rand; Jr., William H. Dunbar, William G. Thompson, George R. Nutter and Charles E. Shattuck for their gift of a portrait of Esra Ripley Thayer by Gaugengigl for the use of the Law School.

To Mr. James M. Hunnewell for his generosity in depositing at the Harvard Library a collection of papers of his grandfather, James Hunnewell, in accordance with the terms outlined in his letter of June 9, 1916, to Mr. Roger Pierce, Secretary of the Harvard Commission on Western History.

The resignation of Selden Osgood Martin as Assistant Professor of Marketing and Director of the Bureau of Business Research was received and accepted to take effect July 1, 1916.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916:

Robert Everett Rockwood, as Instructor in Romance Languages; Howard Rollin Patch, as Instructor in English

Voted to appoint Lawrence Shaw Mayo, Secretary for the Freshman Halls for one year from June 1, 1916.

ments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Assistants: Robert Winslow Gordon, Charles Gott, Kenneth Payson Kempton, Jonathan Leonard, Percival Francis Reniers and Herbert Winslow Smith, in English; Lawrence Rich Grose, in Forestry.

Research Fellow: Fred Ralph Blumenthal, in Somatology.

Austin Teaching Fellow: Alfred Wandtke. in Mineralogy and Petrography.

Instructors: Clarence Erskine Kelley, in Astronomy; Percy Waldron Long, Malcolm Me-Leod, Odell Shepard and Charles Edward Whitmore, in English; Brewer Goddard Whitmore, in English and Government.

Lecturers: Harry Clinton McCarty, on Marketing; James Willing, on Accounting.

Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students: William Chase Greens.

Medical School.

Associates (for one year, from Sept. 1, 1916): Farrar Cobb, Frederic Jay Cotton, William Edward Faulkner, Joshua Clapp Hubbard, Daniel Fiske Jones, and Fred Bates Lund, in Surgery; Abraham Myerson, in Neuropathol-

Instructors (for one year, from Sept. 1, 1916): Freeman Allen, Frank Linden Richardson, in Anasthena; James Earle Ash, Nathan Chandler Foot, Ernest William Goodpasture, in Pathology; James Bourne Ayer, in Neurology; Harry Aldrich Barnes, John Hammond Blodgett, Rockwell Augustus Coffin, Joseph Lincoln Goodale, Daniel Crosby Greene, in Laryngology; Walter Meredith Boothby, in Laryngology; Anatomy and Anasthesia; Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, Arthur Allison Howard, Maynard Ladd, Philip Haskell Sylvester, in Pediatrics; Edward Allen Boyden, in Comparative Anatomy; Frederick Standford Burns, in Dermatology: George Strong Derby, Henry Hill Haskell, William Norwood Souter, Fred Maurice Spalding, in Ophthalmology; Walter James Dodd, in Rantgenology; Francis Patten Emerson, Calvin Barstow Faunce, Jr., Philip Hammond, William Fletcher Knowles, George Herman Powers, Jr., George Loring Tobey, Jr., David Harold Walker, in Otology; Cleaveland Floyd, Calvin Gates Page, Albert Edward Steele, in Bacteriology; Robert Montraville Green, in Anatomy; Francis Browne Grinnell. in Presentise Medicine and Hygiene; John Homans, Halsey Beach Loder, in Surgery; Ralph Clinton Larrabee, Francis Winslow Palfrey, Joseph Hersey Pratt, in Medicine; Robert Bayley Osgood, in Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Harry Cassar Solomon, in Neuropathology; Robert Soutter, and Augustus Thorndike, in Orthopedic Surgery; Malcolm Storer, Ernest Boyen Young, in Gynacology; Kurt Hermann Thoma, in Dental Anatomy.

Teaching Fellows (for one year from Sept 1, 1916): Arlie Ray Barnes, Frank Herbert Rose, Ralph Faust Shaner, in Histology and Embry clogy; McKeen Cattell, Henry Adolph Robert Kreutsmann, Brenton Reid Luts, Harold Fisher Pierce, in Physiology; Edward Adelbert Doisy, in Biological Chemistry; David Alexander Haller, Paul Dudley White, in Medicine.

Research Fellows (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): Richard Dana Bell, Henry Lyman, in Biological Chemistry; Douglas Armour Thom, in Neuropathology.

Austin Teaching Fellows (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): Albert Alphonso Wood Ghoreyeb, in Pathology; Noel Gates Monroe, in Histology and Embryology; William Richard Ohler, in Bacteriology; Edward Parkhurst Phelps, in Biological Chemistry; Alfred Clarence Redfield, in Physiology.

Alumni Assistants (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): George Parkman Denny, Louis Harry Newburgh, in Medicine; Lewis Webb Hill, in Pediatrics; Raymond Stanton Titus, in Obstetrics.

Assistants (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): Zabdiel Boylston Adams, Carl Hermann Buchols, Henry Joseph FitzSimmons, Frank Roberts Ober, in Orthopedic Surgery; James Bourne Ayer, Harold Inman Gosline, Lawson Gentry Lowrey, in Neuropathology; James Dellinger Barney, Horace Binney, Granville Crabtree, in Genito-Urinary Surgery; José Penteado Bill, in Presentise Medicine and Hygiene; Gerald Blake, Harold Bowditch, Martin Joseph English, Albert Aurelius Hornor, Charles Henry Lawrence, Jr., Harry Linenthal, George Richards Minot, William Richard Ohler, James Patrick O'Hare, Charles Leonard Overlander, Willard Stephen Parker, William David Smith, in Medicine; Horace Keith Boutwell, John Wilkes Hammond, Jr., Henry Joseph Perry, Lesley Hinckley Spooner, in Bacteriology; William Joseph Brickley, Robert Carlyle Cochrane, Somers Fraser, Harry Fairbanks Hartwell, John Bryant Hartwell, Franeis Freeman Henderson, Otto John Hermann, Walter Clarke Howe, Conrad Jacobson, Wilhiam Carter Quinby, Edward Peirson Richardson, Channing Chamberlain Simmons, Edward Bancroft Towne, Beth Vincent, Robert Henry Vose, Irving James Walker, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Wyman Whittemore, in Surgery: James Howard Brown, in Comparative Patholegy; Percy Brown, George W. Holmes, in Rantgenology; John Bryant, Archibald McKay Fraser, Torr Wagner Harmer, George Adams Leland, Jr., Andrew Roy MacAusland, Frank William Marvin, William Reid Morrison, George W. Morse, Jr., Edward Hammond Risley, Albert Abraham Shapira, in Anatomy: Harry Philip Cahill, Oliver Ames Lothrop, in Otology; George Clymer, in Neurology; Robert Laurent DeNormandie, James Lincoln Huntington, Frederick Carpenter Irving, Foster Standish Kellogg, John Baker Swift, Jame Rockwell Torbert, in Obstetrics; Theodore Williams Ely, Richard Spelman Eustis, Harold Adams Gale, Joseph Isaac Grover, William Wescott Howell, Robert Bates Hunt, Karlton

Goodsell Percy, Riehard Mason Smith, Edwin Theodore Wyman, James Herbert Young, in Theodore Wyman, James Herbert Young, in Pediatries; Goodwin Le Baron Foster, Theodore Prederick Zucker, in Biological Chemistry, Robert Montraville Green, Nathaniel Robert Mason, in Obstetrics and Gynacology; Paul Eugene Lineback, Joseph Maria Thüringer, in Histology and Embryology; Richard Henry Miller, in Anatomy and Surgery; Arthur Percy Noyes, in Psychiatry; [Henry Demarist Lloyd, in Syphilis; Everard Lawrence Oliver, in Dermatology; Frank Arthur Pemberton, Richard Goodwin Wadsworth, in Gynacology; Clifford Black Walker, in Ophthalmology; George Henry Wright, in Laryngology.

Zabdiel Boylston Adama, Fellow in Anatomy

Zabdiel Boylston Adams, Fellow in Anatomy (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916); William Sharp McCann, Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916); James Howard Means, Henry P. Walcott Fellow in Clinical Medicine (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916); Albert Warren Stearns, Clinical Assistant in Psychiatry (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916).

Dental School.

Lecturers (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916):
Julius Frank Hovestadt, on Crown and Bridge
Work; John William O'Connell, on Materia
Medica; Henry Carlton Smith, on Dental
Chemistry; Kurt Hermann Thoma, on Oral
Histology and Pathology.

Instructors (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): Charles Boardman Burnham, Ernest Earl Carle, Raymond Boynton Carter, Asher Harriman St. Clair Chase, Benjamin Howard Codman, Arthur Sylvester Crowley, Walter Alonzo Davis, Samuel Tuttle Elliott, Charles Sumner Emerson, Nathan Anthony Estes, Henry Gilman, William Gleason Jewett, Leon Julius Lawton, Arthur Allen Libby, Edward Henry Loomer, Albert Ira McIntosh, Leslie Herbert Naylor, John William O'Connell, Charles Erwin Parkhurst, Harry Snow Parsons, Jo-seph Totten Paul, Frank Perrin, Charles Gilman Pike, Edward Melville Quinby, Carl Eaton Safford, James Shepherd, Judson Clarence Slack, David Frederick Spinney, Ned Albert Stanley, Charles Edward Stevens, Harry Austin Stone, Frank Turner Taylor, John Talbot Timlin, Clarence Bartlett Vaughan, Ernest Victor Leon Whitchurch, Edward Patrick White, Thomas Weston Wood, Jr., Eugene Barry Wyman, in Operative Dentistry; Fred Alexander Beckford, Harry Sylvester Clark, Wilson Case Dort, Arthur Warren Eldred, Adolph Gahm, Thomas James Giblin, Jr., Ralph Edward Gove, Herbert Frank Langley, Frank Randall McCullagh, Nels Henry Malmstrom, Simon Myerson, Harry Yeates Nutter, Ubert Clifton Russell, Clarence Shannon, Frederick Jeremiah Sullivan, William Harry Weston, in Prosthetic Dentistry; Edward Linwood Farrington, Albert Herder, Albert Leonard Midgley, Harold Bradshaw Norwood, Joseph Aloysius Ring, Oliver Perry Wolfe, in Extracting and Anasthesia; Charles

Allen Jameson, Stephen Parker Mallett, Walter Fairfield Provan, in Anasthesia; Amos Irving Hadley, Norman Beverly Neshett, Arthur Judson Oldham, Charles Thomas Warner, in Inlay Work; Adelbert Fernald, Hugh Kerr Hatfield, Horace Leonard Howe, Walter Curtiz Miner, in Orthedontia; Horatio Le Seur Andrews, Thomas Bernard Hayden, Frederick Waldemar Hovestadt, Maurice Earle Peters, in Crown and Bridge Work; John Bapet Blake, in Surgery; Earle Clinton Cummings, in Rangenology; Fred Martin Rice, in Chemistry; Roger Browne Taft, in Oral Surgery; Edward Wyllys Taylor, in Neurology; James Austin Purley, Clinical Instructor in Operative Destitute.

Assistants (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): George Brickett Blaisdell, Cleophas Paul Bonin, Stuart Roberts Hayman, Ernest Lapham Lockwood, Sterling Nye Loveland, Frederick Charles Thomson, Walter Elton Wade, in Operative Dentistry: Walter Harlow Chambers, Frank Holmes Cushman, Norman Ellard, Clarence Marshall Glasier, Vincent Aloysius Gookin, John Clarence Normand, Habib Yûsuf Rihan, Francis Joseph Terra, in Prosthetic Dentistry; Walter Irving Ashland, Ralph Corydon Curtis, Stuart Hamilton Vaughan, in Anasthesia; John Mark Smith, in Extracting and Anasthesia; Fred Ralph Blumenthal, in Orthodontia; Walter Nelson Roberts, in Crown and Bridge Work.

Voted to appoint Simeon Burt Wolbach, Chairman of the Department of Pathology from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to appoint Cecil Kent Drinker, Instructor in Physiology for three years from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to appoint Melvin Thomas Copeland, Director of the Bureau of Business Research from July 1, 1916, to Sept. 1, 1920.

Voted to appoint John Matthew Gries, Assistant Professor of Lumbering for five years from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to change the title of Walter Sheldon Tower from Instructor in to Lecturer on South American Geography.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor George Andrew Reisner from Sept. 1, 1916, to Sept. 1, 1917.

Voted to thank the following men for their services in Military Science 1: Major-General Leonard Wood, Captain Halstead Dorey, Capt. Gordon Johnston, Capt. Constant Cordier, Capt. Robert Davis, Lieut. S. Jarman, Col. T. L. Livermore, Capt. J. I. Chamberlain, M.V.M., Major William Chamberlaine, Col. W. E. Craighill, Col. W. S. Wood, Major C. F. Hartmann, Major L. T. Hillman, Col. F. L. Dodda, Major E. F. Geddings, Major A. E. Truby, Capt. H. G. Chase, M.V.M., Col. W. W. Stover, M.V.M., Capt. H. C. Barnes, Capt. J. Franklin McFadden.

Meeting of June 21, 1916.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Gordon McKay, securities valued at \$111,370.

From the estate of Samuel C. Cobb, \$30,000 on account of one-fifth part of the residuum of his estate "to be kept as a fund, but not requiring it to be invested as a special fund, of which the income only shall be used and applied towards the payment of the college dues of students in that University during their Freshman and Sophomore years, in such manner and for such deserving students as the faculty shall deem best."

From the estate of Helen Collamore, \$10,100 in payment of her bequest of ten thousand dalars, plus interest, "for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Dental Department of Harvard University."

From the estate of Helen Collamore, \$2525 in payment of her bequest of \$2500, plus interest, "for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Arnold Arboretum."

From the estate of Helen Collamore, \$1515 in payment of her bequest of \$1500, plus interest, "for the sole use and benefit of the Gray Herbarium."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Ernest B. Dane for his gift of \$1500 for the Botanic Garden.

To Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder for his gift of \$600, and to Messrs. Walter C. Baylies and C. Minot Weld for their gifts of \$25 each towards meeting the expenses of an experimental garden for the work in Plant Genetics at the Bussey Institution and for additional furnishings for the dormitory at the Institution.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$500 to meet the expenses of printing Professor W. E. Byerly's paper on the Calculus of Variations.

To the American Association for International Conciliation for the gift of \$375 to be used for the salaries of Summer School Instructors in Government 84 and History 870.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$300 to be credited to the General Fund of the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. William A. Muller, for his gift of \$254.25 to be added to the Scholarship and Beneficiary Money Returned Fund.

To Mr. George R. Agassiz for his gift of \$200 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the gift of \$120 towards the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Professor W. B. Munro for his gift of \$89.70, to be used as a special gift, to be applied towards his courses in Government.

To Mr. Henry Hornblower for his gift of \$50 to the Peabody Museum towards the Arisona exploration fund.

To Mr. Livingston Davis for his gift of \$25 for the purchase of books on Mauritius.

To Mr. Frederick H. Hedge and to Miss Charlotte A. Hedge for their gift of a silver tea-pot belonging to their great-grandfather, Dr. William Kneeland, a Tutor in the College from 1754 to 1763, and some manuscripts of Professor Frederick Henry Hedge, Professor of German in the University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Professor Edwin H. Hall for his generous offer of \$5000 in memory of his son, Frederic Hilborn Hall, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Proctors: F. D. Adams, A. H. Alexander, O. R. Atkinson, J. W. Bell, P. Blackmur, P. Bradey, K. Bromley, W. C. Brown, Jr., A. Burkhard, F. S. Cawley, H. R. Chidsey, J. W. Eckelberry, S. M. Foster, W. C. Greene, S. B. Hall, Jr., J. Harper, C. W. Hutchinson, A. F. Kingman, J. W. Lincoln, M. J. Logan, R. S. McCabe, F. R. McCook, R. McIntosh, C. A. McLain, R. W. Macmillan, M. Matienso, L. S. Mayo, A. E. Monroe, E. F. A. Morgan, F. G. C. A. O'Neill, D. C. Parmenter, E. C. Peck, W. Perkins, G. P. Pennoyer, T. K. Richards, T. Saville, O. G. Saxon, E. R. Schaeffer, S. E. Sheffy, W. H. Shepardson, L. I. Smith, H. E. Staples, E. B. Starbuck, P. W. Thayer, R. H. Trott, W. E. Vail, J. V. VanSickle, J. Varney, D. J. Wallace, A. Wandtke, E. C. Wilkins, T. E. Wright.

Law School Advisors: J. N. Welsh, Chairman, C. P. Curtis, Jr., R. B. Dawson, K. C. Royall, C. H. Hand, Jr., C. E. Snow.

Assistants: Joseph Wylie MacNaugher, in

Chemistry; Edwin Martin Chamberlin, in Bducation; Floyd Henry Allport, in Philosophy and Psychology; Raphael Demos, Daniel Sommer Robinson, Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, Wesley Raymond Wells, in Philosophy; Christian Nusbaum, James Beebee Brinsmade, Irvine Clifton Gardner, Arman Edward Becker, Charles Grover Smith, in Physics.

Fellow for Research: Howard Lane Blackwell, in Physics.

Instructors: Harry Clark and David Locke Webster, in Physics.

Graduate School of Medicine.

Associates (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): John Taylor Bottomley, Torr Wagner Harmer, in Surgery; Joseph William Courtney, Arthur Willard Fairbanks, John Jenks Thomas, in Neurology; John Henry Cunningham, Jr., Richard Frothingham O'Neil, George Gilbert Smith, in Genito-Urinary Surgery; Walter Elmore Fernald, in Psychiatry; Joel Ernest Goldthwait, Charles Fairbank Painter, in Orthopedic Surgery; Allen Greenwood, Walter Brackett Lancaster, in Ophthalmology; Frederick Lafayette Jack, in Otology: Francis Joseph Keany, Harvey Parker Towle, in Dermatology.

Instructors (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): Harold Woods Baker, Charles Henry Hare, in Gymacology: George Strong Derby, Henry Hill Haskell, William Norwood Souter, Fred Maurice Spalding, in Ophthalmology: Cleaveland Floyd, Calvin Gates Page, George Phippen Sanborn, Albert Edward Steele, in Bacteriology: Frank Butler Granger, in Electrotherspeutics; Henry Fox Hewes, Arthur Kingsbury Stone, Franklin Warren White, in Medicine; Thomas Chittenden Hill, Frank Percival Williams, in Proctology; Arthur Thornton Legg, James Warren Sever, in Orthopedic Surgery; Oscar Richardson, in Pathology.

Clinical Assistants (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): John Hammond Blodgett, Leon Edward White, in Otology; John Edward Butler, Nathaniel Niles Morse, Lincoln Fleetwood Sise, in Anasthesia; Harold Beckles Chandler, Edward Keith Ellis, Charles David Jones, William Holbrook Lowell, Roland Chester Mackensie, George Hale Ryder, Patrick Somers Smyth, Henry Burt Stevens, Peter Hunter Thompson, Edward Russell Williams, in Ophthalmology; Francis Patten Emerson, Frederick Eugene Garland, Chandler Robbins, Walter Babcock Swift, in Laryngology; William Edwards Ladd, Daniel Francis Mahoney, Charles Galloupe Mixter, in Surgery; William Liebman, in Ophthalmology and Rantgenology; John Leroy Lougee, in Laryngology and Otology: Townsend William Thorndike, in Dermatology.

Assistants (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916):
John Dresser Adams, Mark Homer Rogers, in
Orthopedic Surgery; Philip Challis Bartlett,
Cleaveland Floyd, John Bromham Hawes, 2d,
Thomas Francis Leen, Nathaniel Knight
Wood, in Medicine; William Parsons Board-

man, Horace Keith Boutwell, John Wilkes Hammond, Jr., Henry Joseph Perry, in Bacteriology; Carl Hermann Buchols, in Physical Therapeutics; Lesley Hinckley Spooner, in Bacteriology and Medicine.

Teaching Fellow (for one year from Sept. 1, 1916): Gordon Berry, in Laryngology.

Voted to appoint Maurice De Wulf, Lecturer on Philosophy for the year 1916-17.

Voted to make the following appointments from July 1, 1916 to Feb. 1, 1917:

Expedition to Peru under the joint auspices of the School of Tropical Medicine and the Museum of Comparative Zoology, William Lorenso Moss, Chief and Medical Officer; Gladwyn Kingnley Noble, Zoologist; Julio César Tello, Anthropologist.

For the year 1916-17:

Administrative Board of the Medical School, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell (ex officio); Dean Edward Hickling Bradford (ex officio), Chairman; Algernon Coolidge, Paul Thorndike, David Linn Edsall, Reid Hunt, John Lewis Bremer, Simeon Burt Wolbach.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor George Fillmore Swain for the academic year 1916–17, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Theodore Lyman for the second half of the academic year 1916-17, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

The program of the special two days' meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, held on Friday and Saturday, May 5 and 6, 1916, was as follows:

Friday, May 5: 10 A.M. Special business meeting of the Board in University Hall, Cambridge. 1 P.M. Buffet luncheon at the Harvard Union, at which the Board entertained members of the Faculty in charge of Departments, and other invited guests. 3 P.M. The remainder of the afternoon was set aside for meetings of the various Visiting Com-

mittees with the Staffs of the Departments which they respectively represent, and the examination of such Departments. 7.30 P.M. By invitation of President Lowell, the members of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers dined with him at his residence, 17 Quincy St., Cambridge.

Saturday, May 6: 10 A.M. Adjourned business meeting of the Board at the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, followed by an inspection of the buildings. 1 P.M. By invitation of the Board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston, members of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers had luncheon at the Harvard Club, 374 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Special Meeting, May 5, 1916.

In University Hall, Cambridge, at 10 A.M.

The following 24 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Davis, Delano, Eliot, Endicott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Lamont, Marvin, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Willson.

The votes of the President and Fellows of March 13, and April 10, 1916, electing certain Professors, Assistant Professors and Instructors and reappointing James Homer Wright, Assistant Professor of Pathology, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

Mr. Frothingham presented the report of the Committee to Visit the School of Architecture, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Judge Grant presented the Reports of the Committees to Visit the Law School, on Music, and on English, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Dental School, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned Meeting, May 6, 1916.

In the new buildings of the Massachusetts

In the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, at 10 a.m.

The following 25 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Davis, Delano, Eliot, Endicott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Lamont, Marvin, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Willson.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 5, 1916, appointing Harold Hitchings Burbank Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics, from Sept. 1, 1916, and the Board soted to consent to this vote.

Upon the nomination of the President of the Board, the Board elected the following Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day: Principal Inspector, Robert W. Atkins, '10. Assistant Inspectors, Frederick Ayer, Jr., '11, William C. Greene, '11, Edward Hutchins, '11, Donald Munro, '11, John A. Sweetser, '11, William G. Taussig, '11.

The Board also roted that the President of the Board be authorized to fill any vacancies that may arise in the office of Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day.

The resolution offered by Mr. W. R. Thayer at the Stated Meeting of Jan. 10, 1916, that the Board request the President and Fellows to consider the advisability and expediency of printing the Commencement Day Program of the University hereafter in English instead of in Latin, was taken from the table, and after debate thereon the Board adopted said resolution, and voted that the same be transmitted to the President and Fellows for their consideration.

The vote of the President and Fellows of March 27, 1916, approving new by-laws for the conduct of the affairs of the Harvard Medical School, presented to the Board at its Stated Meeting of April 10, 1916, was taken from the table, and after debate thereon, and sundry amendments made thereto, the Board total to consent to said vote.

Special Meeting, June 21, 1916.
In University Hall, Cambridge, 2:30 P.M.

The following 16 members were present: Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Eliot, Endicott, Felton, Forbes, Frothingham, Gordon, Marvin, Palmer, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. S. Thayer, Wendell.

In the absence of the President of the Board, Pres. Eliot was elected President pro tempore.

Upon the motion of Mr. Sexton, and after debate thereon, the Board soted to instruct the Secretary to enter upon the record of this meeting that Mr. Sexton, Mr. Marvin, and Mr. Wendell soted in the negative at the Adjourned Meeting of the Board on May 6, 1916, upon the adoption of the resolution recommending that the Commencement Day Program of the University be printed hereafter in English instead of Latin.

The President pro tempore announced that the President of the Board had appointed Richard C. Floyd and Alan Gregg, both of the Class of 1911, Assist-

ant Inspectors of Polls for the Election of Overseers on Commencement Day, in place of William C. Greene and Donald Munro, declined.

. The vote of the President and Fellows of April 24, 1916, electing Percy Edward Raymond Associate Professor of Palseontology, to serve from February 1, 1917, was taken from the table, and the Board soled to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of June 12, 1916, that the degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred upon Carl Edward Bacon, June 24, 1896, be changed so as to read "Bachelor of Arts, out of course, as of the Class of 1895"; amending Statute 9 by inserting in the second line after the words "Master of Arts," the words "Bachelor of Science in the various branches of Engineering and Mining, Master of Science in the various branches of Engineering," and after the words "Doctor of Science" in the eighth line the words "Doctor of Engineering"; appointing Cecil Kent Drinker, Instructor of Physiology for three years from Sept. 1, 1916, and John Matthew Gries, Assistant Professor of Lumbering for five years from Sept. 1, 1916; establishing the James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 21, 1916, appointing certain persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Medical School for the year 1916–17, and the Board sotal to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 29, 1916, to lay upon the table until a later meeting the vote from the Board of Overseers that the Commencement Day Program of the University be hereafter in English instead of in Latin, and after debate thereon, upon the motion of Mr. Wendell, the Board soted that consideration of said vote and the subject matter thereof be postponed until the Annual Meeting of the Board on September 25, 1916.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of June 21, 1916, conferring degrees upon the persons recommended therefor by the Faculties of the Several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees, and further voted that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found necessary and proper to perfect the lists of said degrees.

The total number of the foregoing degrees is 1134.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the Reports of the Visiting Committees on Indic Philology, on Philosophy, Psychology, and Social Ethics, the Germanic Museum, and the Fogg Art Museum and Department of Fine Arts, and upon the recommendation of said Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Forbes presented the Reports of the Committees to Visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the Department of Zoölogy, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

On account of the holding of this Special Meeting of the Board, and its transaction of all business ordinarily transacted at the Stated Meeting of the Board on Commencement Day, the Board soted to omit the holding of the regular Stated Meeting of the Board on Commencement Day, June 22, 1916.

Adjourned.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

At the annual meeting of the Associates on June 14 Mr. F. P. Fish was reelected a member of the Council for 7 years; Prof. G. H. Chase, Chairman of the Committee on Choice of Electives and Adviser on College Studies, whose term as Associate expired at the June meeting, was elected an Associate without limit of term; and Prof. G. G. Wilson was elected an Associate for 3 years to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Prof. Chase. The following members of the Academic Board were appointed for 1916-17: Professors E. L. Mark, H. S. White, E. H. Hall, H. W. Smyth, A. A. Howard, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Grandgent, W. S. Ferguson.

On June 19 the second meeting of the Committee on Resources was held. The chief business of the meeting was a report from the sub-committee which was appointed in June, 1915, to consider what measures might be taken to unify and develop the gifts of past students of the College. The Committee brought in a very complete report, based on information gained from other colleges and from our own alumnse through the class secretaries. After much discussion it was finally decided that a letter should be sent out by the Committee on Resources to the permanent secretaries of all classes except those which had been graduated more than 25 years, asking that their gifts on their 10th and 25th anniversaries should be for the general endowment of the College, whether specially designated for some fund within that endowment or not. It was also decided that this committee should issue a statement to all past students, giving the financial statement already sent by the committee to the permanent secretaries, and recommending the trial for five years of a Living Endowment Fund which asks for one dollar or more annually from each past student.

Radcliffe College has received the following gifts: 100 Photographs for the library from Miss S. P. Atkinson; \$500 from the Class of 1891 for the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund; \$1000 from the Class of 1906 for the Mary Coes Endowment Fund for Instruction: \$350 from the Class of 1913, to be added to the \$150 previously given by the Class, the entire sum to be used for a gate and section of wall to be named in honor of Miss Coes; \$100 from Mrs. D. L. Pickman for a gate or wall; \$100 from Mrs. Arthur Lyman, to be used by the Committee on Grounds for any purpose; \$5000 in payment of the bequest of Miss Rose Hollingsworth, the income to be used to found the Polly Hollingsworth Scholarship, named for Miss Hollingsworth's mother; \$20,000 in payment of the bequest of Miss Helen Collamore. with \$200 accrued interest, to be used for the general purposes of the College.

At the meeting of the Council on June 20 it was voted to reaffirm the rule about teacher's fees as follows: "Any teacher actually engaged in teaching and registered in Radcliffe College shall pay at the rate of \$15 per course, provided that the applications made are not for courses given in Harvard College and open to Radcliffe students."

The College held its first Song Contest on the steps of Agassiz House the evening of May 26. An original song was sung by each class, and the winning song, by the Junior Class, was repeated. The judges were Miss C. L. Humphrey, Miss M. C. Osborne, and Mr. R. G. Appel.

"Class Day" was Friday evening, June 16. President and Mrs. Briggs, Miss Boody, and the officers of the Senior Class received the guests in the living room; the Seniors received in the several

College buildings; and afterwards there was singing in the yard by the Seniors and Freshmen, and dancing in the Gymnasium, Agassiz House and the yard. On Saturday there were class reunions, a "reminiscent show" in the afternoon, arranged by the classes of 1901, 1906, and 1911, and in the evening a play for the Seniors, the Alumnæ, and their guests - a repetition of the last Idler Club Play, The Arrow Maker, by Mary Austin. The Baccalaureate service was held in the First Church, Congregational, Sunday afternoon, June 18. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of Broadway Tabernacle, New York, preached the sermon on the Place of Religion in Life, taking as his text: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment." The Radcliffe Choral Society sang an anthem. The words of the Baccalaureate hymn were written by H. H. Worth of the Senior Class. On Monday were the Senior Class exercises, a part for the classes of 1913, 1916, and 1919, and the Senior supper.

The annual business meeting of the Radcliffe Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held on June 19. The members, in an expression of opinion by mail, had favored Commencement week as the time for the annual meeting. Two persons were elected to honorary membership in the Chapter: Josephine Peabody Marks, '94-'96, poet and playwright, and Elisabeth Kimball Kendall, A.M., '99, F.R.G.S., Professor of History in Wellesley College. It was voted to increase the alumnæ membership from one-tenth to one-eighth of the total alumnæ body. It was voted that a prize of \$50, to be known as the Phi Beta Kappa Prize, be offered annually for the best piece of original work in any department done by a member of the Junior Class, to be awarded by the Academic Board on the recommendation of the instructors in the several departments of the College, and to be announced on Commencement Day. By invitation of the Harvard Chapter, the members attended the Phi Beta Kappa exercises held in Sanders Theatre, for which special seats were reserved for them

The Commencement Exercises were held in Sanders Theatre on June 21 at 11.30 A.M. Rev. J. H. Ropes offered the prayer. President Briggs announced the gifts and the awards of prizes and fellowships for the year, and a chorus of former and present students, under the direction of M. W. Daniels, '00, sang. Rev. Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College gave the address. His subject was Self-Reverence. It is in the light of the still larger principle of reverence for personality - a sense of the priceless value and inviolable sacredness of every human soul - that one sees truly the principle of self-reverence. It is not self-conceit — for one cannot have Paul's figure in mind without seeing that he must remember the duty he owes to the other "members of the body," and he will never forget that a large part of all that God has to say to him will be said through other men of a keener vision and of a farther look. It is not selfdepreciation - for through that as many fall as through self-conceit. True selfreverence is fundamental alike to character, to influence, and to happiness.

Dean Boody then presented the 136 candidates for degrees, which were conferred by President Briggs as follows: 3 A.A.'s, 97 A.B.'s, 32 A.M.'s, and 4 Ph.D.'s. Of the A.B.'s, 50 received the degree without distinction, 36 cum laude (of whom 13 had distinction in special subjects), 8 magna cum laude (with honors), and 3 summa cum laude (with highest honors). Highest Final

Honors in the Classics were awarded to E. M. Sanford: Highest Honors in English to E. M. Stevens and H. C. White: Honors in English to W. K. Best, D. F. Halman, E. C. Johnson, A. Nichols, R. M. Seymour, and M. C. Todd; and Honors in Romance Languages and Literatures to K. E. Barr and M. J. Quigley. The diploma and scholarship of the Captain Jonathan Fay Fund, for the member of each graduating class who has, during her whole course, by her scholarship, conduct and character, given evidence of the greatest promise, were awarded to E. M. Sanford. The Caroline I. Wilby Prise. offered annually to a Radcliffe student for the best original work in any department, was awarded to F. I. Hyams for her Doctor's dissertation. The George B. Sohier Prize of \$250 for the best thesis presented by a successful candidate for Honors in English, or in Modern Literature in Harvard or Radcliffe was awarded to H. C. White. Honorable mention was accorded to E. C. Johnson, A. Nichols, and R. M. Seymour. The second Old Testament Prize of \$40, open for competition to undergraduates in Harvard and Radcliffe, was awarded to M. E. Ripley, of the Class of 1918. The William H. Baldwin Prize of \$100, offered by the National Municipal League was awarded for the second time to B. V. Brown, of the Class of 1916. This is the fourth time that this prize, which is open to undergraduates in any college or university in the United States offering direct instruction in Municipal Government, has been awarded to a Radcliffe student. The first prize of \$100, offered by the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party for the best essay on any feature of constructive peace by a student in one of the women's colleges in Massachusetts, was awarded to Mary Lee, of the Class of 1917.

business meeting and luncheon on June 21 at Bertram Hall. About 125 were present, including 19 guests. The officers for the coming year are as follows: Pres., A. D. Sheffield; vice-pres., M. C. Nichols; sec., R. T. Peterson, treas., M. W. Eckfeldt; directors, L. C. Richardson, L. W. Hopkinson, F. W. Carret. Mrs. Briggs, Chairman of the Mary Coes Memorial Fund, reported that the fund had reached \$10,087, plus interest. It was recommended that the Executive Committee take under consideration the annual gift of a room in the Graduate House rather than in Bertram Hall, and that it consult with the Committee on Halls of Residence. Mrs. Enebuske, for the Song Book Committee, reported that 300 copies of the new edition had been sold at the College in the first two months. The book is on sale at the Boston Music Co., 26 West Street, Boston. The Distant Work Committee (Miss Nichols, Chairman), reported that the task for which that committee was formed ten years ago had been in large part completed, for today the college registration shows in every class a goodly proportion of students coming from a distance. In 1905-06 the total number of students from outside Massachusetts was 82; in 1911-13, 88, or practically no advance; but in 1915-16, 155, or nearly double the number of ten years ago. Miss Putnam, for the Bureau of Occupations, said that 560 positions had been filled in 1915-16. The students who had secured positions through the Bureau from Sept. 21, 1915, to June 21, 1916, had earned a total of \$10,181, and the Bureau's expenses for that time were \$545.72. It was voted on recommendation of the Board that the Bulletin be merged in the Radcliffe Quarterly.

The annual business meeting of the Radcliffe College Alumnæ Association The Radcliffe Union held its annual was held in Agassiz House on Commence-

ment Day, with an attendance of about 125. The Treasurer reported having expended \$1761.31, leaving a balance on hand for current expenses of \$302.49 and \$2057.80 in the savings accounts. The reports of the Secretary, the Committee of Arrangements, the Scholarship, Students' Aid. Emmanuel Scholarship, and Distant Work Committees showed an active year for them all. The membership of the Association is 1253, including 86 out of a possible 97 members of the Class of 1916. The Bazaar, held in April, for which alumnæ all over the world worked. netted over \$2261. The supplementary scholarship fund was increased thereby to \$3000, and over \$941 was added to the Students' Aid Fund. The first annual conference of Radcliffe Clubs was held. on June 20 in Cambridge. Six of the ten clubs were represented. The clubs found that their most immediate need was some way to reach Radcliffe women newly located in their respective vicinities. The only way to do this is for each one who moves to send her new address at once to Miss Paine at the College office. either directly or through her Class secretary. It was voted to form an Association of Radcliffe Clubs which shall meet annually at Commencement time and report to the Alumnæ Association. K. Shortall, '12, of Chicago was elected Chairman for 1916-17. It was voted to contribute \$100 again to the support of the Bureau of Occupations. The proposed new plan for choosing candidates for Associates was adopted by a unanimous vote. Henceforth candidates will be nominated biennially for a term of six years, instead of annually for a term of three years, and will be ineligible for immediate renomination. The nomination will be by one postal vote only, the present second vote by Australian ballot on Commencement Day being omitted. The proposal to merge the Radcliffe Bul-

letin, now issued quarterly by the Radcliffe Union, with a new alumnse quarterly to be issued jointly by the Union and the Alumnæ Association, was also carried by a unanimous vote. E. Dodd. '04, has been appointed Treasurer to complete the term of A. Sampson, '01, who resigned. S. Yerxa, '94, has been appointed representative of the Association on the Massachusetts Committee of the International Institute for Girls in Spain; A. L. Crocker, '96, reappointed Alumnæ Association member of the committee in charge of the Bureau of Occupations and Auditor for 1916-17; and C. L. Humphrey, '98, ex-officio member of the Graduate Fellowship Committee of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. The balloting for candidate for Associate for the years 1916-19 resulted in the choice of S. M. Dean, '95, to succeed herself.

The Alumnæ Dinner was held for the first time in the living room of the Harvard Union. There were present 436 alumnse and 14 guests. The president, Miss Humphrey, introduced representatives of the classes celebrating their 10th and 25th anniversaries, M. Churchill, '06, and H. A. Stuart, '91. Miss Boody, by touching upon some of the happenings of the past college year, gave a picture to the alumnæ of what the life in Radcliffe has been for the year 1916-17. President Lowell spoke of the difference in education of women a generation ago and now, and said that we have developed colleges in which a woman's mind is trained to the same extent as a man's mind; but that we do not yet know whether it is best to emphasize the things in which a woman's mind is weak or the things in which it is strong. There is also an economic problem which college women ought to keep in mind -- the effect of all the troubles in Europe on occupations for women. Mr. Robert Frost

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repeated his Phi Beta Kappa poem The Bonfire, and read also several shorter poems. Mr. Henry L. Higginson spoke of the responsibility which college women have to-day - "to think and think ahead. 'Preparedness' - to fight? Preparedness not to fight — to do the right thing. This country means everything you have got -- your father, mother, husband, lover. I can see nothing in this world so important as to weld the country together and make it one nation. Don't think too much of yourselves, remember - I should be glad to see every one of you dead if it were necessary to save this country. If you don't do your duty in this matter, I should be sorry that you had ever been to Radcliffe College."

Judge Cabot spoke of the larger aspects of the work of the juvenile court. The court, he said, must know the young human being, his possibilities of growth, and what is really vital, and then must stimulate that growth and train it for greater service to the social whole. The duty of the court is a purely positive duty. Its point of view is a constructive one. "Those who have been at the front," he said, "have felt the great spirit of awakening — the spirit that Rupert Brooke stated in one of his sonnets:

"'Now God be thanked, who has matched us with His hour, And caught our youth, and awakened us from sleeping."

It is that spirit that must come to each one of you, because you are always wanted for something. The great thing is that you should be awake to the immediate wants and know what they mean, that you should be thankful that you are 'matched with the hour,' that you see, as in the hymn of this morning, 'the indwelling God' throughout the ages."

President Briggs, at the end of his speech, said: "One of the wisest phi-

losophers I have ever known said the other day, 'Faith does n't tell you what you will find; but it gives you courage to go on looking.' We are told that a university is a censer of sacred fire at which young men and young women may light their torches and go forth invigorated into the world; and there is no sacred fire without faith. Radcliffe College came out of Harvard College. The founder of Harvard College came out of Emmanuel College. The founder of Emmanuel College said, 'I have planted an acorn which when it becomes an oak God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof.' The founder of Harvard College and the founder of Emmanuel College died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and so it shall be with us all."

STUDENT LIFE.

DWIGHT HAROLD INGRAM, '16.

The Harvard Regiment closed its first season of five months with an exhibition and review in the Stadium on the morning of Memorial Day. After selected companies had illustrated the development of the organization in open-order and close-order drill, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Jr., presented to the officers a stand of silk colors, the gift of a group of Boston ladies. The Stadium pageant ended with a review of the Regiment by Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D., '84. The Regiment finally marched in review before the Civil War veterans assembled for the exercises in Sanders Theatre, and President Lowell gave to Capt. Cordier a sword and pair of revolvers, purchased by a subscription raised by the students in recognition of the energy and time which Capt. Cordier contributed during the winter and spring. The first season of the Regiment saw accomplished all of the original aims - the students mas-

tered the drill codes and practised some elementary strategy (especially on the voluntary Sunday marches and "battles" in the country), and the membership never fell below 1000. The serious problem now is the continuation of the organization next year. As long as our present international difficulties continue, the Regiment seems certain to survive. And its future existence will probably be conducted, like its past, according to the universal wish of the undergraduates; that is, membership will be voluntary, and the Regiment will be a national service and a student activity rather than a compulsory part of the academic curriculum.

The students' big share in the country's defensive machinery was strikingly shown by the two or more score of Seniors who wore khaki uniforms under their gowns in the Commencement procession and by the hundred lower classmen who spent all or part of Class Day week at the Massachusetts militia camp at Framingham. But a more substantial contribution to the nation was a week's campaign for preparedness early in June, opening with a large mass meeting and speeches by Capt. Cordier, Percy D. Haughton, '99, Maj. H. L. Higginson, '55, and Prof. W. E. Hocking, '01. Recruiting for the voluntary summer camps formed the chief business of the week, the total enrolment of undergraduates jumping in six days from 400 to 624. The relative interest in the several branches of military service may be seen from the detailed enlistment figures: Plattsburg junior camp, 408; Long Island aviation camp, 83; Plattsburg senior camp, 82; naval training cruise, 49. The large difference between the navy and Plattsburg may be accounted for by the fact that the army camps have already been tried out and established.

At the side of this growing activity in American military affairs, undergraduate work in the European war zone is increasing. Every six months about 20, all that vacancies can be found for, go over to drive ambulances in France. Only this spring and summer a new field has been opened by the exhaustion of the supply of Oxford and Cambridge men who have been filling the Y.M.C.A. service in the British and Indian armies. E. C. Carter, '00, in charge of the work east of Suez, spent May and June in the United States reorganizing his staff, and in July the following delegations sailed to act for one year as Y.M.C.A. secretaries in the British expeditionary forces in Mesopotamia and East Africa: Harvard, 8; Princeton, 6, Cornell, 3; Michigan, 8; Yale, 2.

Compulsory membership in the Union has been violently discussed and finally approved by the Student Council and the four classes, and needs only a vote of the Corporation to be set in motion. Hardly more than half of the College was interested in the welfare of the Union even enough to vote, the general poll resulting in 926 affirmative and 308 negative ballots. Serious thinkers, especially those who hope to increase our enrolment from the west and south, argue that compulsory membership is a direct violation of Pres. Lowell's policy. for no sooner have we raised the tuition cost to \$200 and announced that the increase will swallow up the miscellaneous charges for Infirmary and laboratories, than we add a new \$6 or \$7 fee. making the tuition really \$207. Many believe that compulsory membership is necessary because the Union is too vital a part of our life to be sacrificed, and that no system of voluntary membership can make it self-supporting. In their opinion the proper solution, which at present is merely a hope rather than a probability, will be for the Corporation to include Union membership in the regular tuition fee, try to abolish the taxes, and insist that the Union be conducted with less waste and under more efficient management.

The records of voluntary social service by students under the direction of Phillips Brooks House show that 500 have participated in organized work as follows: Leaders of boys' clubs, 195; teachers, 177; entertainers, 70; speakers, 13; juvenile court officers, 7; Associated Charities workers, 5; miscellaneous, 20. W. Willcox, Jr., '17, and W. I. Tibbetts, '17, who have been in charge of the social service organization for 1915–16, have been reappointed chairman and secretary, respectively.

The Crimson board for next year has been organized as follows: Pres., E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.; managing editor, W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York; business manager, W. D. Kelley, 3d, '17, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; editorial chairman, G. B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton: sec., W. Richmond, Jr., '18, of Little Compton, R.I. The editors added to the board at the spring elections were: W. Fleming, '17, of New York; R. H. Garrison, '18, of Brookline; F. E. Parker, Jr., '18, of Bay City, Mich.; D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem; P. N. Rhinelander, '18, of Lawrence, L.I., N.Y.; H. Bridgman, '19, of Salem; C. W. Cook, '19, of Worcester.

The 1916-17 officers of the Monthly will be: Pres., C. G. Paulding, '18, of Cold Spring, N.Y.; sec., R. Littell, '18, of New York; treas., T. Nelson, '18, of Hubbard Woods, Ill.; adv. manager, W. Burry, Jr., '18, of Chicago, Ill. New editors have been chosen as follows: H. Henderson, '17, of Hingham; D. E. Lynn, '18, of Youngstown, O.; A. K. McComb, '18, of Boston; D. G. Poore, '17, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; P. F.

Reniers, '16, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. Whittlesey, '18, of Pittsfield.

Three new institutions were added to the undergraduate drama during May, the Circolo Italiano and the Menorah Society coming into this field for the first time and the Cercle Français undertaking a spring production besides its annual fall one. The Circolo presented a comedy by Guiseppe Giacosa, the Menorah Society gave a dramatisation of the Book of Job, and the Cercle offered as its principal piece, Servir, a war drama by Henri Lavedan. The casts were as follows:

Circolo Italiano; Chi Lascia la Via Vecchia per la Nuova sa quel che Lascia e non sa quel che Trova.

Piero,	A. G. Peres, '16
Eva.	Miss Felicita Pellegrini
Luisa,	Miss Antoinette A. Gregory
Mario,	G. C. Wood, '16
Filippo,	V. H. Willard, '18
Una serva,	Miss Leslie C. Towse

Menorah Society; Book of Job.

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Satan,	M. Roth, '17
Job,	W. M. Silverman, '18
Bildad,	L. S. Levy, '17
Zophar,	W. Hettleman, '19
Eliphas,	J. Auslander, '17
Elihu,	D. Lewis, '16
Voice out of th	e Whirlwind, H. Epstein, '16
Choregus.	J. Watchmaker, '16

Cercle Français; Servir.

Colonel Eulin.	H. Scholle, '18
Lieutenant Eulin.	R. D. Longyear, '18
General Gerard,	F. C. De Wolf, uC
Madame Eulin,	Doris Halman, 1916
Pauline,	Marjorie Williams, 1917
Le Ministre de la G	uerre. G. P. Slade. '17

Edgar et sa Bonne

Edgar,	J. B. Beebe-Center, '19
M. Veauvardin,	L. M. Quirin, '19
Henriette,	Ethel Keep, 1916
Madame Beaudeloe	she,
	Margaret Carver, 1918
Florestine,	Mary Corner Reed, 1919
Le Notaire,	A. Cooper, '17

The University Glee Club has been given a room on the first floor of the Music Building as its permament home. The formal house-warming was a reception on May 22, with many former members of the Club and the officers of the Music Department as guests. The president and vice-president of the Musical Clubs next year will be W. P. Whitehouse, 2d, '17, of Portland, Me., and J. K. Berry, Jr., '18, of Providence, R.I. At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Musical Council, A. F. Pickernell, '14, of Englewood, N.J., and N. L. Tibbetts, '15, of Winchester, were reelected president and secretary. R. T. Fry, '17, of Claremont, N.H., was chosen manager of the 1917 intercollegiate glee club meet.

The Freshman Musical Clubs, after sleeping through 1918's first year, were revived and gave the usual series of local entertainments. The climax of the 1919 season was the Freshman Jubilee, where the class Musical Clubs gave a concert and the Smith Halls Glee Club defeated Gore and Standish in a competitive singing contest.

The Pierian Sodality has repeated its mistake of a year ago in choosing a professional conductor. Experienced leadership of some sort is, of course, necessary. It can be secured, as in the Musical Clubs or major sports, by having the coach supervise practice and do all the teaching then forcing the club or team to go through its concert or game on the genius of undergraduate officers. A professional has no place on the platform, and it is unfortunate that for a shade of artistic achievement the Pierian will sacrifice the amateur ideals that govern all other student activities. The 1916-17 officers of the Pierian are: Conductor, Modesté E. Alloo; pres., W. J. Brown, '17, of Plymouth; vice-pres., A. S. Coolidge, 1G., of Pittsfield; sec., W. S. Libbey, '18, of Lewiston, Me.; treas., P. D. Woodbridge, '17, of West Newton; manager, D. O. Woodbury, '18, of Ogunquit, Me.; asst. manager, L. B. Drake, '18, of Lewiston, Me.

The Freshmen tied with Yale and Princeton in the triangular debate on the question of Philippine independence. The 1919 negative team beat Yale in Sanders Theatre, but the affirmative lost at Princeton. - The officers of the Memorial Society for next year are: Pres., W. C. Lane, '81; vice-pres., B. S. Hurlbut, '87; sec., W.J. R. Taylor, '17, of Rochester, N.Y.; archivist, R. W. Babcock, '17, of Albany, N.Y.; treas., W. D. Canaday, '17, of Newcastle, Ind. — A Woodrow Wilson Club with an active membership of 80 has been formed. the support coming chiefly from the Graduate Schools. - The second year class of the Graduate School of Business Administration elected R. T. Davis, '14, of Somerville, marshal, and E. J. Hickey, Jr., 2G.B., of Detroit, Mich., permanent secretary. - D. Gregg, '18, of Brookline, won the cup offered by the Aero Club for the best design and model of a 60 horse power hydro-aeroplane. A full-sized machine will be built from the model next year and operated by the Club in the summer of 1917. The officers of the Aero Club are: Pres., E. H. Bean, '17, of Melrose; sec.-treas., G. B. Woods, '19, of Winchester; member of executive committee, C. D. Ranscom, '17, of Mattapan. - The Menorah Society commemorated its decennial anniversary with a banquet at the Boston City Club, the speakers being Dean Roscoe Pound of the Law School, Prof. D. G. Lyon, Dr. J. L. Magnes of New York, and the Hon. Abram I. Elkus, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey. - A. G. Paine, '17, of Spokane, Wash., and J. H. Spitz, '17, of Brookline, won the two prizes offered by the Massachusetts Peace Society in a contest conducted by the Speakers' Club. - The Deutscher Verein has elected the following officers: Pres., G. Priester, 3G., of Cambridge; vice-pres., V. W. Knauth, '18, of New York; sec., M. Roth, '17, of Scranton, Pa.; treas., E. R. Mitton, '19, of Brookline. - The Cosmopolitan Club has chosen the following officers: Pres., P. Campos, '16, of Ponce, Porto Rico; vicepres., P. G. Wolo, '17, of Grand Cess, Liberia, and N. C. Culolias, 1L., of Arcadia, Greece; sec., W. T. Gunraj, '17, of Berbice, British Guiana; treas., F. L. Oweller, '17, of Elizabethtown, Pa. -W. Siltz, '17, of Lakewood, Ohio, has been elected secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa. - L. D. Le Fevre, '17, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., will captain the University chess team next year. The new leaders of the Chess Club are: Pres., R. K. Kenna, '17, of Sussex, Eng.; vicepres., E. T. King, '18, of Cambridge, and O. Maass, 2G., of Montreal, Can.; sec.treas., R. G. Sloane, '19, of Port Washington, L.I., N.Y. - R. C. Kelley, '17, of Dorchester, has been elected secretary of the Association of Illustrated College Magazines.

ATHLETICS.

DWIGHT HAROLD INGRAM, '16.

Baseball.

The University team won an undisputed claim to the Eastern college championship, winning 22 and tying 1 of the 26 contests on the schedule. Of the 3 defeats, those by Brown and Boston College were balanced by victories over the same teams, while that by Catholic University came on the April Southern trip and did not affect the championship. Harvard downed Dartmouth for the first time since 1908. The University led all the way, but Whitney pitched carelessly in the late innings, allowing the Green team to score 8 runs. The Eastern title really hinged on the game with Tufts, where after fighting 10 tie innings, Harvard won by 4 successive bases on balls.

Harvard made a clean sweep of the triangular series with Yale and Princeton. Opportune hitting downed Princeton in successive games, while Mahan led the defensive work by good pitching, never allowing the opposing batsmen to come within striking distance. The Yale series also lasted only 2 games, chiefly because of a ninth-inning rally in the opening contest at New Haven. The two teams alternated in the lead until the final inning, when with the bases full G. A. Percy, '18, hit the first ball pitched into the left-field crowd for 3 bases. The climax of Coach Mitchell's training came in the final game in Cambridge. It was a pitcher's battle, and although Yale made one run on errors, it never had a chance to win.

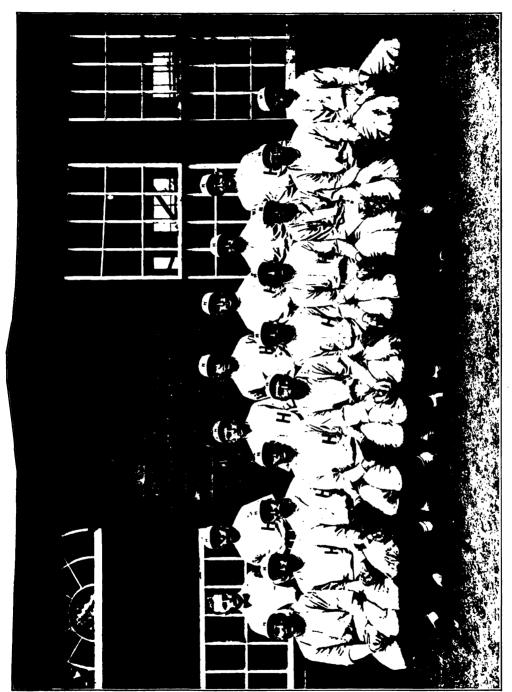
The box scores of the two Yale games follow:

First Game.

New Haven, June 20.

HARVARD.

	WIT A W	TU	•			
	a.b.	t.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Coolidge, c.f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Nash, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
Abbot, 2b	4	1	1	2	1	0
Harte, c	4	1	8	11	0	0
Beal, 3b	4	2	2	1	8	0
Knowles, l.f	2	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	0
Mahan, l.f	ī	ĭ	Ŏ	1	Ō	Ō
Percy, r.i	4	ō	ĩ	Ō	1	Ō
Bothfeld, s.s	ā	ŏ	ī	ĭ	8	Ŏ
Whitney, p	3	ŏ	ō	ō	5	ŏ
wmmoy, p	_	_	_		_	_
Total,	34	5	8	27	13	0
	YALI	€.				
	YALI	G. <i>T</i> .	b. h .	p.o.	a.	€.
Johnson, s.s			ь. λ . 2	p.o. 1	0	ø. 0
Johnson, s.s Snell, 2b	a.b.	r.			0	0
Snell, 2b	a.b. 5	r. 0	2	1	0	0
Snell, 2b Vaughn, c.f	a.b. 5 4	r. 0 1	2 8	1 2	0	0
Snell, 2b Vaughn, c.f Bush, 1b	a.b. 5 4 8	r. 0 1 0	2 8 1	1 2 2	0 3 0	0
Snell, 2b Vaughn, c.f Bush, 1b Shepley, r.f	a.b. 5 4 8 4	r. 0 1 0	2 8 1 1	1 2 2 2 11	0 3 0 0	0 1 0 0
Snell, 2b Vaughn, c.f Bush, 1b Shepley, r.f Munson, c	a.b. 5 4 8 4 2	r. 0 1 0 0	2 8 1 1 0	1 2 2 11 4	0 3 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Snell, 2b Vaughn, c.f Bush, 1b Shepley, r.f Munson, c Early, l.f	a.b. 5 4 8 4 2	r. 0 1 0 0 1	2 8 1 1 0 1	1 2 2 11 4 4	0 3 0 0 0 4 0	0 1 0 0 0
Snell, 2b Vaughn, c.f Bush, 1b Shepley, r.f Munson, c Early, 1f Kinney, 3b	a.b. 5 4 8 4 2 3	r. 0 1 0 0 1 0	2 8 1 1 0 1	1 2 2 11 4 4	0 3 0 0 0 4	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Snell, 2b	a.b. 5 4 8 4 2 3 4	r. 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	2 8 1 0 1 0	1 2 2 11 4 4 2	0 3 0 0 0 4 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0
Snell, 2b Vaughn, c.f Bush, 1b Shepley, r.f Munson, c Early, 1f Kinney, 3b	a.b. 5 4 8 4 2 3 4 4 8	r. 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 8 1 0 1 0 0	1 2 2 11 4 4 2 1	0 3 0 0 0 4 0 0 8	0 1 0 0 0 0 0



HARVARD UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM, 1916.

Standing: R. H. Stiles, '16, m'g'r; J. Knowles, '18; H. S. Bochfeld, '17; E. W. Mahan, '16; W. G. Garritt, '17; E. M. Safford, '16; J. T. Beal, '17. Sittleg: C. L. Harrison, 18; F. G. Fripp, 16; R. Harte, 17; G. A. Percy, 18; conch Mitchell; capt. H. L. Naah, 16; W. Whitney, 16; F. P. Coolidge, 16; G. E. Abbot, 17; C. S. Reed, 117.

	1	z	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	35
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0-2

Sacrifice hit — Whitney. Stolen bases — Harte, Mahan. Two-base hit — Beal. Three-base hits — Munson, Percy. Bases on balls — off Whitney, 2, off Garfield, 1. Left on bases — Harvard 4, Yale, 8. Struck out — by Whitney, 6, by Garfield, 1. Hit by pitched ball — Vaughn, Shepley. Time — ih. 58m. Umpires — Westervelt and Conway. Attendance — 15,000.

Second Game.

Cambridge, June 21. HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.A.	p.o.	a.	€.
Coolidge, c.f	3	2	1	1	0	0
Nash, 1b	2	0	1	10	0	0
Abbot, 2b	2	1	0	8	4	0
Safford, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c	4 ~	0	0	6	2	0
Beal, 3b	8	0	1	1	0	1
Percy, r.f	2	1	1	3	0	0
Fripp, Lf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Garritt, l.f	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bothfeld, s.s	2	0	0	1	2	1
Reed, s.s	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harrison, p	3	0	0	0	3	1
	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total	23	4	4	27	11	8

YALE. b.h. p.o. a.b. 0 Johnson, s.s.... 0 Snell, 2b..... 0 1 0 Vaughn, c.f.... 0 0 Bush, 1b..... 0 11 0 0 Shepley, r.f.... 1 0 0 0 0 Munson, c..... 0 3 Armstrong, 3b... 2 0 Ō 3 Kinney, 8b.... ō Õ 0 0 Early, l.f..... 0 0 Watrous, p.... O n n 1 *Paten..... Λ 0 0 0 0 0 28 Total . . . 1 10 *Ran for Munson in the fifth.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	x —4
Yale	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	01

Sacrifice hits — Nash, 2, Fripp, Bothfeld, Vaughn, Armstrong, Early. Stolen Bases — Nash, Abbot. Two-base hit — Percy. Bases on balls — off Harrison, 1, off Watrous, 4. Left on bases — Harvard, 4, Yale, 4. Struck out — by Harrison, 7, by Watrous, 3. Double plays — Bothfeld to Nash, Abbot to Nash. Time — 1h. 40 m. Umpires — Conway and Westervelt.

The past series leaves the University distinctly ahead of Yale in baseball.

Although our rivals have won 67 to our 65 games, Harvard has triumphed in 24 of the annual series, while Yale has only 18 victories to its credit. The men who won their "H" for the first time this year are: J. T. Beal, 2d, '17, of Newton; H. S. Bothfeld, '17, of Newton; C. L. Harrison, Jr., '18, of Cincinnati, O.; J. Knowles, Jr., '18, of Cambridge; G. A. Percy, '18, of Arlington; T. H. Safford, '16, of Watertown. L. Higgins, '18, of Boston, won the competition for second assistant manager.

G. E. Abbott, '17, of Andover, was elected captain of the University team for 1917. Abbot has played a consistently brilliant game at second base for the past two seasons, has batted over .250, and has showed a good knowledge of the game and of leadership. He prepared at Noble and Greenough's, and was captain of the 1917 Freshman team.

The record of the team for May and June was:

```
May 4, H., 5; Virginia, 0.
6, H., 4; Penn., 0.
10, H., 6; Brown, 0.
12, H., 4; Amherst, 1.
20, H., 9; Princeton, 5.
24, H., 11; Dartmouth, 8.
27, H., 4; Holy Cross, 0.
30, Brown, 8; H., 1.

June 1, H., 2; Williams, 0.
3, H., 5; Princeton, 1.
7, Boston College, 3; H., 1.
13, H., 4; Tufts, 3.
16, H., 7; Boston College, 0.
20, H., 5; Yale, 2.
21, H., 4; Yale, 1.
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The batting averages of the players who took part in most of the games through the season were:

	g.	a.b.	T.	b.h.	b.b.	. s.b.	p.c.
Harte	26	97	20	38	9	6	.391
Mahan	15	45	5	15	3	7	.333
Coolidge	26	91	20	32	16	15	.329
Beal	20	67	10	19	3	6	.298
Abbot	26	97	26	25	8	9	.257
Knowles	16	61	6	15	4	6	.245
Percy	21	69	11	14	13	1	.202
Nash	26	102	13	19	14	9	.186
Bothfeld	16	40	4	3	11	1	.075
Reed	17	86	5	1	8	2	.027

Second Team.

The second team lost its game to the Yale seconds principally because Watrous of the victors struck out 11 batsmen and hit a home run and a three-base hit. W. J. Murray, '18, of Natick, made the best record for Harvard, accepting seven chances in right field, knocking out one hit, and stealing three bases. The record of the team through May was:

> May 9, H. 2d, 5; Queen Quality, 4. 13, Andover, 5; H. 2d, 2. 22, H. 2d, 8; Andover, 2, 30, Yale, 2d, 3; H. 2d, 1.

Freshman Team.

The 1919 team closed a somewhat unsuccessful season by losing 5 out of 8 games, including a 4 to 0 defeat at the hands of Yale at New Haven on Memorial Day. The following won their numerals for playing in the Yale game: J. A. Beaman, of Princeton; R. H. Bond, of Everett; E. L. Burrill, Jr., of New York; E. L. Casey (captain), of Natick; H. Coolidge, of Brookline; P. H. Currier, of Wellesley Hills; W. B. Felton, of Haverford, Pa.; C. F. Fuller, of New York; R. E. Gross, of West Newton; J. W. Henderson, of Cambridge; G. Hubbard, Jr., of Boston; N. H. Kerr, of Brookline; J. L. Leighton, of Monadnock, N.H.; R. M. Lloyd, Jr. (manager), of New York; W. W. McLeod, of Malden; R. D. Sears, Jr., of Boston; P. Zach, of Roxbury. The games played during May resulted as follows:

> May 4, Dean, 14; 1919, 1. 6, Worcester, 2; 1919, 0. 10, 1919, 3; Milton, 1. 13, Exeter, 17; 1919, 2. 19, 1919, 4; Groton, 2. 22, 1919, 2; Rindge, 1. 24, Andover, 4; 1919, 3. 3J, Yale Freehmen, 4; 1919, 0.

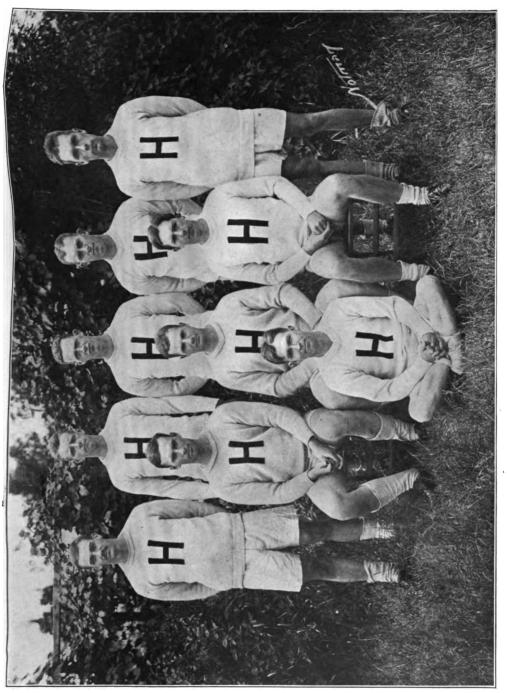
Crew.

A clean sweep in the three major races at New London on June 23, again put the Crimson crew ahead of the Blue, for Harvard has now won 28 to Yale's 27 of the annual regattas. The victories at New London were the climax of a brilliant season made successful by a combination of excellent material and the new coaching system of Mr. Robert F. Herrick, '90, and William Haines. Although Princeton beat the University in the first race of the year, the early season saw a well developed crew, for Harvard led Cornell by nearly two lengths in the race in the Charles River Basin. The chief accident of the season was the loss of K. B. G. Parson, '16, one of the strongest men on the squad, who gave up rowing on his doctor's orders. Through the season there were few changes in the crew on any account, the first day at Red Top being exceptional in that A. Potter. '17, and J. C. White, '17, were both dropped from the University boat.

Victory by 41 lengths over Yale in the final race of the year was especially notable because the University crew covered the 4 miles down-stream in 20 min., 2 sec., 8 seconds better than the record time of the Yale crew 28 years ago. Harvard burst into the lead with a splendid getaway, and even for the brief moment at the eighth of a mile mark when Yale was ahead, the University boat was obviously stronger. The Blue oarsmen made many mistakes. Twice Capt. Low was rowing ahead of his boat; Meyer, number 7, splashed badly; and the coxswain steered his craft almost directly into the two-mile flag. On the contrary. C. C. Lund, '16, directed the Harvard boat coolly, and every man was pulling

a long, powerful stroke.

The two morning victories were much closer than the University's. Yale 1919 led through a mile and a half, but lost when the Freshmen turned loose their great reserve power in a final spurt. The second crew rowed even with Yale



THE VICTORIOUS HARVARD CREW.

Beanding: H. B. Cabot, 17 (bow); A. Coolidge, 17 (5); H. A. Quimby, 18 (7); M. Taylor, 18 (6); J. C. White, 17 (4). Bitting: J. Taloott, Jr., 16 (5); D. P. Morgan, 16, capt. (2); C. C. Lund, '16 (stroke). On ground: H. L. F. Kreger, '16 (cox). for the opening half-mile, but slowly pulled away and led by a length at the finish.

The first day of the regatta showed little difference between the two universities. The Freshman four-oared was victorious by a margin of 3 lengths. In spite of a belated spurt, however, the Harvard graduates could not overcome the early lead of their Yale rivals.

The summary of the regatta follows:

Official times.

UNIVERSITY EIGHTS.		
Harvard's time —	188.	8.
Half-mile	2	30
Mile	5	00
Mile and a half	7	28
Two miles	10	03
Two and one-half miles	12	28
Three miles	14	58
Three and one-half miles	17	30
Four miles	20	02
Yale's time for the four miles	20	17

FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

	Harr	Y	Yale.		
•	771.	8	274.	. 8.	
Half mile	2	13	2	10	
Mile	4	39	4	35	
Mile and a half		08	7	03	
Two miles	9	36 3-5	9	39	

SECOND UNIVERSITY EIGHTS.

Half-mile	2 28	2	28
Mile	5 06	5	08
Mile and a half	7 51	7	53
Two miles	10 25	10	27
PDPQUM(N I	MITTE		

5 49 GRADUATES EIGHT.

6 02

The orders of the crews were:

One mile.....

Harvard. — Bow, H. B. Cabot, '17, of Brookline; 2, Capt. D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, of New York; 3, J. Talcott, Jr., '16, of New York; A. J. C. White, 2d, '17, of Boston; 5, A. Coolidge, '17, of Boston; 6, M. Taylor, '18, of Boston; 7, H. A. Quimby, '18, of Springfield; stroke, C. C. Lund, '16, of Boston; cox., H. L. F. Kreger, '16, of Fairfield, Me.

Yele. - Bow, E. R. N. Harriman; 2, M. M. Whittlesey; 3, Capt. S. Low, 2d; 4, J. R. Sheldon; 5, A. D. Sturtevant; 6, J. B. Fitspatrick; 7, C. Meyer; stroke, G. F. Lawrence, cox., T.

Harrard second. - Bow, C. Higginson, '17,

of Boston; 2, F. W. Busk, '16, of New York; 3, R. F. Herrick, Jr., '16, of Milton; 4, T. E. Stebbins, '17, of New York; 5, J. W. Middendorf, '16, of Baltimore, Md.; 6, H. S. Middendorf, '16, of Baltimore, Md.; 7, A. Potter, '17, of Brookline; stroke, R. R. Brown, '17, of Utica, N.Y.; cox, A. A. Cameron, '17, of Westford.

Yale second. — Bow, Hadley; 2, Gilfillan; 3, Munson; 4, Gamble; 5, Fox; 6, Kositzky; 7, MacNaughton; stroke, Hyatt; cox., Pratt. Harrard, 1919. — Bow, A. Thorndike, Jr., of Boston; 2, W. R. Odell, of Chicago, Ill.; 3, C. R. Richards, of Washington, D.C.; 4, G. L. Batchelder, Jr., of Medford; 5, F. Parkman, of Boston; 6, F. B. Whitman, of Cambridge; 7, G. D. Leighton, of Tunckhanna, Pa.; stroke, Capt. R. S. Emmet, '19, of South Salem, N.Y.; cox., D. H. Read, of New York.

Harvard Graduates. - Bow, R. M. Tappan, '08; 2, E. W. Farley, '07; 3, E. C. Bacon, '10; 4, G. Derby, '96; 5, J. B. Ayer, '03; 6, R. W. Cutler, '11; 7, G. F. Stratton, '13; stroke, B. Harwood, '15; cox., C. T. Abeles, '13.

Yale Graduates. — Bow, W. A. Harriman, '14; 2, H. Street, '14; 3, T. B. Denegre, '15; 4, F. C. Bugbee, '13; 5, H. McHenry, '15; 6, C. Bennitt, '15; 7, C. D. Wiman, '15; stroke, H. Morse, '15; cox., P. Barnum, '12; stroke, Harvard 1919 four. — Bow, Cobb; 2, Free-man; 3, Brewer; stroke, Canfield; cox., Mitch-

Yale 1919 four. - Bow, Randall; 2, Cobb; 2, Walker; stroke, Enders; Cox., Grieb.

H. B. Cabot, '17, of Brookline, was elected captain of the University crew for next year. Cabot rowed at bow in the first boat this year, and in 1915 pulled at number 7. He is 21 years old, is 5 feet, 11 inches tall, and weighs 172 pounds.

The mid-season regatta of May 20 in the Charles River Basin gave Harvard four victories - two each over Cornell and Yale. Although an even race had been expected between the first boats of Harvard and Cornell, the University got away with a half length lead at the start. The Cornell oarsmen exhausted themselves with a 40 strokes to the minute pace and gradually slipped back, so that the University finished a full two lengths ahead. The Freshmen followed much the same tactics as the University, jumping into the lead and crossing the line half a length in front of their opponents.

The complete summary follows:

Harsard-Cornell Unisersity eight race. —
Won by Harvard (Stroke, C. C. Lund, '16;
7, H. A. Quimby, '18; 6, H. S. Middendoor, '16;
5, J. Talcott, Jr., '16; 4, D. P. Morgan, '16;
3, H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17; 2, J. C. White, 2d, '17;
bow, A. Potter, Jr., '17; cox., H. L. F. Kreger,
'16) in 9 min. 47 sec.; second, Cornell (Stroke,
J. L. Collyer; 7, G. E. Lund; 6, A. A. Cushing;
5, C. A. Worn; 4, F. Nelms, Jr.; 3. L. G. Brower; 2, R. G. Bird; bow, E. Fernow; cox., D. H.
Chanler, Jr.) in 9 min., 54 sec.

Harvard-Cornell Freshman eight race.

Won by Harvard 1919 (Stroke, R. S. Emmet; 7, F. Parkman; 6, G. L. Batchelder; 5, A. Thorndike, Jr.; 4, W. R. Odell; 3, C. F. Richards; 2, F. B. Whitman; bow, D. Leighton; cox., D. H. Read) in 9 min. 59 sec.; second; Cornell (Stroke, A. Alve; 7, F. E. Quick; 6, H. A. Short; 5, P. B. Chase; 4, C. W. Jefferson; 3, W. L. Webster; 2, F. A. Pincoffs; bow, J. K. Aimes; cox., F. Hendrie) in 10 min. 1 sec.

Harvard-Yale champion class crews. — Won by Sophomore crew (Stroke, F. G. Balch, Jr.; 7, D. L. Moody; 6, P.M. Cabot; 5, T. H. Fisher; 4, C. L. Poor; 3, W. A. Read, Jr.; 2, H. G. Simonds; bow, S. M. Gray; cox., M. Hawkins) in 9 min., 56 sec.; second, Yale junior crew (Stroke, Green; 7, Lane; 6, Landon; 5, Bartlett; 4, Koehne; 3, Deering; 2, Byrne; bow, Walker; cox., Oliver) in 10 min., 17 sec.

Harvard-Yale championship, single sculls.— Won by N. P. Darling, '17; second, S. G. Gaillard (Yale); third, G. F. Talbot, '16; fourth, H. S. Duncombe (Yale). Time, 6 min. 52 sec.

The results of other spring races were:

May 6. — 1919 seconds defeated Exeter at Exeter. Time, 2 min., 33 4-5 sec., for half mile. May 9. — 1918 won interclass championship in the Basin; second, 1918 seconds; third, 1916; fourth, 1917.

May 13.— Annual Regatta of American Rowing Association on Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. N. P. Darling, '17, won single sculls championship. University seconds beat Yale third crew and Princeton seconds in their heat, and finished second to Syracuse in the junior college eight race. The Union Boat Club of Boston won the Stewards' Cup, leading the Yale seconds and the University seconds (the last being tired by their two previous races).

May 18. — Second annual Harvard invitation regatta in the Basin. First school fours. —
Won by Noble and Greenough; second, Brookline High. Lead, one length. Novice singles.
Won by C. D. Murray, '19; second, A. Lippitt,
'19; third, C. O'Connor, uC. Lead, one foot.
Centipede race. — Won by Union Boat Club;
second, Weld Boat Club. Lead, one length.
School eights. — Won by Noble and Greenough,
second, Roxbury Latin. Lead, two lengths.
Wherry race. — Won by N. L. Harris, '19;
second, E. Holt, '18. Lead, four lengths. Carroll Cup and Junior Singles (runner-up con-

sidered winner of Junior singles). — Won by N. P. Darling, '17; second, J. Hunt, '19; third, G. F. Talbot, '16. Lead, five lengths.

Track.

The University track team lost its two spring dual meets to Yale and Cornell and finished eighth in the intercollegiste championship. This failure can be directly assigned to a specific fault - lack of material for the field events. In the Yale meet, for instance, points in the running events were exactly divided, but in the field events Harvard made only 84 to Yale's 314. There can be no criticism of the coaching system or of the work of the members of the squad. The trouble was that, though the experience of 1915 proved the possibilities of welding a team out of a mass of mediocre material (provided the mass were great enough), there was a mere handful of candidates for the field events. The bulk of the team's strength lay in 3 runners, W. J. Bingham, '16, E. A. Teschner, '17, and W. Willcox, Jr., '17. Captain Bingham won the half mile against Cornell and Yale. In the intercollegiates he pushed Meredith of Pennsylvania closely when the latter broke the record, Bingham's time being 1 min., 53 sec., the fastest half ever made by a Harvard man. Teschner won both dashes in the dual meets, and Willcox scored two victories in the 440-yard race.

The summary of the May contests:

At Ithaca, May 6.

Cornell, 83; Harvard, 34.

100-yard dash. — Won by E. A. Teschner, '17; second, Van Winkle (C.); third, W. Moore '18. Time, 10 sec.

**280-yard dash. — Won by E. A. Teschner,
'17; second, Van Winkle (C.); third, Bartsch
(C.). Time, 22 sec.
440-yard dash. — Won by W. Willcox, Jr.,

440-yard dash. — Won by W. Willcox, Jr., '17; second, Crim (C.); third, Shelton (C.). Time, 49 sec.

880-yard run. — Won by W. J. Bingham, '16; second, A. Biddle, '16; third, Beckwith (C.). Time, 1 min., 54 2-5 sec.

One-mile run. — Won by Windnagle (C.); second, Irish (C.); third, R. D. Campbell, '17. Time, 4 min., 23 4-5 sec.

Two-mile run. — Won by Potter (C.); second, Hoffmire (C.); third, Corwith (C.). Time, 9 min. 35 3-5 sec.

180-yard high hurdles. — Won by Gubb (C.); second, Watt (C.); third, Millard (C.). Time. 15 2-5 sec.

250-yard low hurdles. — Won by Watt (C.); second, Acheson (C.); third, Lyford (C.). Time, 25 2-5 sec.

High-jump.—Won by Richards (C.); second, J. O. Johnstone, '16; third, McLaren (C.) and Cady (C.) tied. Height, 5 ft., 11 2-4 in. Pole-sault. — Won by Foss (C.); second, G.

Pole-sault. — Won by Foss (C.); second, G. G. Haydock, '16; third, Cheney (C.). Height, 12 ft., 3 3-4 in.

Broad-jump. — Won by Culbertson (C.); second, H.W. Minot, '17; third, Richards (C.). Distance, 22 ft., 5 in.

: Hammer-throw. — Won by McCormick (C.); second, Jewett (C.); third, Hageman (C.).

Distance, 141 ft., 9 in.

Shot-put. — Won by Richards (C.); second,
Howell (C.); third, Moore (C.). Distance, 44
ft., 6 in.

At Cambridge, May 13.

Yale, 631: Harvard, 401.

100-yard dash. — First heat. — Won by E. A. Teschner, '17; second, G. E. Keeler (Y.); third, H. I. Treadway (Y.). Time, 10 sec. Second heat. — Won by C. M. Jones (Y.); second, H. Berg (Y.); third, C. M. Stewart (Y.). Time, 10 1-5 sec. Final heat. — Won by E. A. Teschner, '17; second, H. I. Treadway (Y.); third, H. Berg (Y.). Time, 9 4-5 sec. (equals dual record).

120-yard high hurdles. — First heat. — Won by J. V. Farwell (Y.); second, H. J. Coolidge, '16. Time, 16 3-5 sec. Second heat. — Won by E. L. Davis (Y.); second, J. J. Offutt (Y.). Time, 16 2-5 sec. Final heat. — Won by J. V. Farwell (Y.); second, E. L. Davis (Y.); third, J. J. Offutt (Y.). Time, 16 1-5 sec.

One-mile run. — Won by J. W. Overton (Y.); second, R. D. Campbell, '17; third, J. G. Putnam (Y.). Time, 4 min., 25 sec.

440-yard dash. — Won by W. Willeox, Jr., '17; second, T. R. Pennypacker, '16; third, J. L. Davis (Y.). Time, 50 4-5 sec.

880-yard run. — Won by W. J. Bingham, '16; second, A. O. Barker (Y.); third, A. Biddle, '16. Time, 1 min., 52 2-5 sec.

\$30-yard low hurdles. — First heat. — Won by J. V. Farwell (Y.); second, F. S. Allen, '16. Time, 26 sec. Second heat. — Won by H. Potter (Y.); second, A. E. Rowse, '18. Time, 26 4-5 sec. Final heat. — Won by J. V. Farwell (Y.); second, F. S. Allen, '16; third, A. E. Rowse, '18. Time, 24 4-5 sec.

250-yard dash. First heat. — Won by E. A. Teschner, '17; second, H. I. Tresdway (Y.); third, G. E. Keeler (Y.). Time, 22 3-5 sec. Second heat. — Won by W. Moore, '18; sec-

ond, W. Willcox, Jr., '17; third, C. M. Stewart (Y.). Time, 22 4-5 sec. Final heat. — Won by E. A. Teschner, '17; second, H. I. Treadway (Y.); third, W. Willcox, Jr., '17. Time, 21 3-5

Two-mile run. —Won by J. W. Overton (Y.); second, R. H. Davison, '17; third, G. A. King, '18. Time, 9 min., 51 2-5 sec.

Shot-put. — Won by J. M. Braden (Y.); second, A. T. Lyman, '16; third, H. Schmidt (Y.). Distance, 43 ft., 11 in. High-jump. — Won by W. M. Oler (Y.);

High-jump. — Won by W. M. Oler (Y.); second, J. O. Johnstone, '16; third, G. C. Gifford (Y.). Height, 6 ft.

Pole-wull. — Tie between H. S. Buck (Y.), J. D. Nagel (Y.) and G. G. Haydock, '16. Height, 12 ft., 6 in.

Broad-jump. — Won by F. M. Hampton (Y.); second, W. M. Oler (Y.); third, G. E. Nichols (Y.). Distance, 23 ft., 3 1-4 in.

Hammer-throw. — Won by W. T. Brown (Y.); second, E. R. Roberts, '16; third, J. P. Walden (Y.). Distance, 137 ft., 5 1-2 in.

Intercollegiates at Cambridge, May 26–27.

Cornell, 45.
Yale, 29.
California, 22.
Leland Standford, 22.
Pennsylvania, 18.
Dartmouth, 14.
Michigan, 13.
Harvard, 11.
Princeton, 10
Bowdoin, 6.
Syracuse, 3.
Penn. State, 2.
M.I.T., 1.

250-yard dash. First semi-final heat. — Won by W. B. Moore (Prin.); second, H. I. Treadway (Y.); third, D. W. Coakley (D.). Time, 22 sec. Second semi-final heat. — Won by F. Kaufman (Penn.); second, A. F. Van Winkle (Cor.); third, H. L. Smith (M.). Time, 22 sec.

Final heat. — Won by W. B. Moore (Prin.); second, H. L. Smith (M.); third, A. F. Van-Winkle (Cor.); fourth, H. I. Treadway (Y.); fifth, E. Kaufman (Penn.). Time, 21 3-5 sec. 120-yard hurdles. First semi-final heat. — Won by L. E. Gubb (Cor.); second, F. S. Murray (Stan.); third, L. P. Gowdy (Swarth.); fourth, J. V. Farwell (Y.). Time, 15 2-5 sec. Second semi-final heat. — Won by T. L. Preble (Cal.); second, J. K. Norton, (Stan.); third, F.

H. Starr (Cor.); fourth, E. P. Hammitt (Penn. State). Time, 15 2-5 sec. Heat for third and fourth men. — Won by J. V. Farwell (Y.). Time, 15 3-5 sec. Final heat. — Won by F. S. Murray (Stan.); second, L. E. Gubb (Cor.); third, T. L. Preble (Cal.); fourth, J. K. Norton (Stan.); fifth, J. V. Farwell (Y.). Time, 15 sec. (new intercollegiate record).

220-yard hurdles. First semi-final heat. — Won by F. S. Murray (Stan.); second, J. V. Farwell (Y.); third, W. A. Savage (Bow.); fourth, A. G. Acheson (Cor.). Time, 24 1-5 sec. Second semi-final heat. — Won by J. K. Norton (Stan.); second, D. M. Brown (Penn State) third, R. Crawford (Prin.); fourth, F. S. Allen (H.). Time, 244-5 sec. Heat for third and fourth men. — Won by W. A. Savage (Bow.). Time, 25 sec. Final heat. — Won by F. S. Murray (Stan.); second, J. V. Farwell (Y.); third, J. K. Norton (Stan.); fourth, D. M. Brown (Penn. State); fifth, W. A. Savage (Bow.). Time, 24 1-5 sec.

440-yard dash. — Won by J. E. Meredith (Penn.); second, E. C. Riley (D.); third, W. D. Crim (Cor.); fourth, W. Willcox, Jr. (H.); fifth, H. J. Richardson (Prin.). Time, 47 2-5

sec. (new world's record).

830-yard run. — Won by J. E. Meredith
(Penn.); second, W. J. Bingham (H.); third,
L. C. Soudder (Penn.); fourth, G. M. Taylor
(Cor.); fifth, C. Peterson (Syr.). Time, 1 min.,
53 sec. (new intercollegiate record).

One-mile run. — Won by L. V. Windnagle (Cor.); second, H. L. Carroll (M.); third, J. W. Overton (Y.); fourth, P. R. Wilson (Stan.); fifth, R. T. Brown (M.I.T.). Time, 4 min., 15

Two-mile run. — Won by D. F. Potter, Jr. (Cor.); second, J. S. Hoffmire (Cor.); third, E. Frey (Cor.); fourth, J. C. Corwith (Cor.); fifth, J. T. Putnam (Y.). Time, 9 min., 32 2-5

High-jump. — Won by W. M. Oler, Jr. (Y.), 6 ft., 21-4 in.; second, F. L. Maker (Cal.), 6 ft., 1 1-4 in.; third, tie between A. W. Richards (Cor.), J. O. Johnstone (H.), and C. C. Gifford (Y.), 6 ft., 1-4 in.

Broad-jump. — Won by H. I. Worthington (D.), 24 ft., 1-4 in.; second, W. M. Oler, Jr. (Y.), 23 ft., 7 3-8 in.; third, W. F. Sisson (Stan.), 23 ft., 2 in.; fourth, F. L. Maker (Cal.), 23 ft., 1 7-8 in.; fifth, F. M. Hampton (Y.), 22 ft., 7 1-4 in.

Pole-wall. — Won by F. K. Foss (Cor.), 12 ft., 8 in.; second, tie between H. S. Buck (Y.), J. D. Nagel (Y.), W. I. Newstetter (Penn.), E. L. Sewell (Penn.), and K. R. Curtis (Syr.), 12 ft. 4 in.

Shot-put. — Won by H. B. Liversedge (Cal.), 46 ft., 21-2 in.; second, C. W. Spears (D.), 46 ft., 13-8 in.; third, A. W. Richards (Cor.), 45 ft., 11 3-4 in.; fourth, E. R. Caughey (Stan.), 45 ft., 41-2 in.; fifth, J. M. Braden (Y.), 45 ft., 1-4 in.

Hammer-throw. — Won by C. C. Gildersleeve (Cal.), 155 ft., 1 in.; second, G. W. Leadbetter (Bow.), 152 ft., 4 in.; third, D. H. Richardson (Cal.), 151 ft., 9 1-2 in.; fourth, C. F. Hagemann (Cor.) 143 ft., 3 1-2 in.; fifth, C. A. Pudrith (D., 143 ft., 1-2 in.

For winning places in the dual meet with Yale for the first time, the following 8 members of the team were awarded the "H": F. S. Allen, '16, of Pelham Manor, N.Y.; R. D. Campbell, '17, of Huntington, W.Va.; R. H. Davison, '17, of Boston; G. A. King, Jr., '18, of Washington, D.C.; A. T. Lyman, Jr., '16, of Boston; T. R. Pennypacker, '16, of Cambridge; E. R. Roberts, '16, of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; A. E. Rowse, Jr., '18, of Arlington.

The captain of the track team for 1917 will be E. A. Teschner, '17, of Lawrence. Teschner was captain of the Exeter track team and of his Freshman team in College. For two years he has been the mainstay in both dashes, winning the 100-yard event against Yale this spring in the time of 95 sec. At the end of the Sophomore competition. P. Squibb, '18, of Bernardsville, N.J., and L. B. Leonard, '18, of Lynn, were chosen second assistant managers respectively of the track and cross-country teams. C. F. Eaton, '17, of Marblehead, has been appointed manager of the cross-country team for next year owing to the resignation of J. P. Warburg, '17, of Washington, D.C., who graduated in June.

The Freshman interdormitory championship on May 19, resulted in a one-sided victory for the Smith Halls team, the scores being: Smith 77%, Gore 22%, Standish, 17. — Exeter won the annual interscholastic meet on May 20, with 20% points, Worcester Academy, with 19 points, pressing the leaders much more closely than had been expected.

Freshman Team.

Like the University team, the Freshmen lost both of their May dual meets. Curiously, the cause of defeat was the same in both cases. The Freshmen held Yale 1919 nearly even on the track, but scored only 82 points in the 5 field events. H. C. Flower, Jr., '19, took first place in both dashes and the broad-jump at New Haven. His feat, however, was surpassed by Captain Rodman of the Yale freshmen, who won the high-jump, shot-put, and both hurdle races.

The summary of the two Freshman meets follow:

At Exeler, May 6.

Exeter, 63; 1919, 45.

100-yard dash. - Won by Atha (E.); see and, H. C. Flower, Jr., '19; third, J. W. Cummings, '19. Time, 10 1-5 sec.

120-yard high hurdles. - Won by Smith (E.); second, H. W. Rose, '19; third, Mann (E.). Time. 16 4-5 sec.

440-yard dash. — Won by Bawden (E.); econd, M. A. Shattuck, '19; third, Haskell

(E.). Time, 51 2-5 sec.

One-mile run. — Won by O'Connell (E.); second, J. D. Hutchinson, '19; third, C. W. Alexander, '19. Time, 4 min., 32 sec.

880-yard run. — Won by Williams (E.); second, Bawden (E.); third, C. C. Bassett, '19. Time, 1 min., 58 sec.

230-yard low hurdles. - Won by Smith (E.); second, G. B. Woods, '19; third, F. C. Fishback, '19. Time, 26 3-5 sec.

280-yard dash. - Won by Atha (E.); second, Buchsbaum (E.); third, H. C. Flower, Jr., '19. Time. 23 1-5 sec.

High-jump. — Won by Whalen (E.); second, Buffington (E.) and A. Perkins, '19, tied. Height, 6 ft.

Shot-put. - Tie between Walker (E.) and C. A. Clark, '19; third, Crantee (E.). Distance, 43 ft., 3 in.

Pole-vault. - Tie between Finn (E.), Rogers (E.), and A. Perkins, '19. Height, 10 ft., 3 1-2

Hammer-throw. - Won by F. W. Hobbs, '19; second, V. N. H. Bates, '19; third, V. Hull, '19. Distance, 122 ft.

Broad-jump. - Won by H. C. Flower, Jr., '19; second, Prentiss (E.); third, Ashley (E.). Distance, 22 ft.

At New Haven, May 13.

Yale Freshmen, 551; 1919, 481.

100-yard dash. - Won by H. C. Flower, Jr., '19; second, De Cernea (Y.); third, J. W. Cummings, '19. Time, 10 1-5 sec.

220-yard dask. - Won by H. C. Flower, Jr., '19; second, Campbell (Y.); third, J. W. Cummings, '19. Time, 23 2-5 sec

440-yard dash. - Won by M. A. Shattuck,

'19; second, Ireland (Y.); third, Stackpole

(Y.). Time, 53 sec.

880-yard rus. — Won by C. C. Bassett, '19;

T. M. Greens, '19. econd, Cheel (Y.); third, J. M. Greene, '19. Time, 2 min., 5 2-5 sec.

One-mile run. - Won by E. E. Lucas. '19: second, G. H. Tilghman, '19; third, C. W. Alexander, '19. Time, 4 min., 44 2-5 sec.

Two-mile run. - Won by J. D. Hutchinson, '19; second, Stanley (Y.); third, C. G. Brandt, '19. Time, 10 min., 33 4-5 sec.

120-yard high hurdles. — Won by Rodman

(Y.); second, Larkin (Y.); third, H. W. Rose. '19. Time, 15 4-5 sec.

280-yard low hurdles. - Won by Rodman (Y.); second, G. B. Woods, '19; third, Simonson (Y.). Time, 25 sec.

High-jump. — Won by Rodman (Y.); sec-

ond, tie between A. Perkins, '19, and Potter (Y.). Height, 5 ft., 10 in.

- Wan by H. C. Flower, Jr., Broad-jump. -'19; second, R. O'N. West, '19; third, Simonson (Y.). Distance, 21 ft., 4 in.

Pole-sault. - Tie between S. Potter, K. Potter, and Keith (all of Yale). Height, 10 ft.,

Shot-put. - Won by Rodman (Y.); second, Thompson (Y.); third, Berdan (Y.). Distance, 39 ft., 6 1-2 in.

Hammer-throw. - Won by Morris (Y.); cond, Coxe (Y.); third, Otis (Y.). Distance, 107 ft., 5 in.

Cennis.

The closing month of the tennis season brought continued victories for the University and Freshman teams, coming to a climax with the double defeat of Yale. Through the season the University was never beaten by a college team, and four times during May alone Harvard registered a shut-out. The records of the teams for the close of the season were:

May 6. - H., 8; Dartmouth, 1. 13. - H., 6; Princeton, 3.

15. — H., 6; Cornell, 0. 19. — H., 6; Penn., O.

20. - H., 9; Hartford C. C., 0.

24. — Longwood C. C., 7; H., 2.

27. — H., 7; Yale, 2.

30. - H., 3; Leland Stanford, 0.

Second Team.

May 18. — H. 2d, 5; Tufts, 1. 24. — Longwood C.C. 2d, 7; H. 2d, 2.

Freshman Team.

May 6. — 1919, 9; Exeter, 0. 18. — Dartmouth Freshmen, 4; 1919, 2.

May 20. - 1919, 7; Andover, 2. 24. — 1919, 9; Milton, 0. 27. - 1919, 9; Yale Freehmen, 0.

The scores of the Yale matches follow:

Harvard,7; Yale, 2. Singles: R. N. Williams. 2d, '16, defeated Weber, 6-2, 6-3; Stoddard defeated G. C. Caner, '17, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; W. Rand, 3d, '17, defeated Hopkins, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; J. S. Pfaffman, '16, defeated Ball, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2; H. G. M. Kelleher, '18, defeated Selignon, 7-9, 6-2, 6-4; W. D. D. Morgan, '18, defeated Kelley, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. Doubles: Doty and Peabody (H.) defeated Hopkins and Ball (Y.), 6-2, 3-6, 10-8; Weber and Stoddard (Y.) defeated Williams and Pfaffman (H.), 6-8, 6-2, 6-1; Caner and Rand (H.) defeated Kelley and Seligson (Y.), 6-4, 4-6, 6-2

1919, 9; Yale Freshmen, 0. Singles: R. C. Rand, '19, defeated Garland, 6-3, 6-3; R. H. Kissell, '19, defeated Hopkins, 6-2, 6-1; F. S. Ritchie, '19, defeated Augur, 6-8, 6-4, 6-3; C. J. Coulter, '19, defeated Achelia, 6-0, 6-3; F. M. Warburg, '19, defeated Hammerslough, 7-5, 6-2; F. W. Hatch, '19, defeated Porter, 6-8, 1-6, 6-3. Doubles: Rand and Kissell (H.) defeated Garland and Hopkins (Y.), 8-6, 6-4; Ritchie and Coulter (H.) defeated Augur and Hammerslough, 9-7, 7-5; Garrison and Stevenson (H.) defeated Achelis and Porter, 6-4, 6-3.

G. C. Caner, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa., who has been playing in second position on the 1916 squad, has been elected captain of the University team for next year. A. D. Weld, '18, of Boston, won the competition for second assistant manager; R. W. Buel, '18, of New York, the runner-up, becomes manager of the second team for next year.

R. Kennedy, uC. won the spring College championship in singles. He defeated H. Morgan, '17, in the final round by the score of 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5. — Andover Academy won the annual interscholastic tournament. The two players to reach the finals, both members of the winning team, were H. C. Harrison, of Montclair, N.J., and J. M. Weber, of Chicago, Ill. By beating his team-mate. 6-1, 8-6, 6-2, Harrison becomes the Harvard representative at the national interscholastic tournament in September. -Smith Halls won the Freshman interdormitory championship, while Gore secured

second place by downing Standish 4 matches to 1. The captains of the teams were: Smith - G. Towle, '19, of Andover; Gore - Q. A. Shaw, Jr., '19, of Boston: Standish - W. Platt, '19, of New York. - The following were anpointed manager and assistant manager of the Freshman team: C. E. Hodges. Jr., '19, of Brookline, and F. H. Fisher, '19, of Hauppange, L.I., N.Y.

Lacrosse.

The University lacrosse team won 2 of its league matches, against Yale and Hobart, but lost to Cornell and Stevens. The Yale game was the first ever played between the two universities in the Stadium. Lacrosse was not organized at Yale until last year, and the 1915 contest was played in New Haven. Harvard this year took the lead in the first half. and Yale's rally in the second half was stopped by the excellent goal-tending of Crane.

The scores for the year:

May 13. - Stevens, 2; H., 1. 17. - H., 10; Hobart, 4. 20. — Cornell, 5; H., 2. 27. - H., 2; Yale, 1.

The line-ups for the Yale game were: Harvard. Yale. Crane, g. Birch, Black, p. g., Levy p., Sayre c.p., Church O'Neil, c.p. Beal, 1d. 1d., Osgood Sullivan, 2d. 2d., Spencer 3d., Bennett Miller, 3d. Freer, c. c., Lambert Dampman, Flu, 3a 3a., Roberts Hebb, 2a. 2a., Manning, Townsend Nash, 1a. la., Hatch Shaughnessy, McLean, Snow, i.h. i.b., Oliver Franzen, o.h.

The Freshman lacrosse team split even in a 2-game series, with Andover, losing 5 to 2 on May 10, and winning 5 to 0 on May 27. J. D. Hale, '19, of South Boston was elected captain of the 1919 players.

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Bolf.

Except for a defeat at the hands of the Brookline Country Club, the University golf team had a clear record during May. Cornell, the only college to oppose Harvard, was beaten, 5 to 1, J. W. Hubbell, '17, defeating J. Dewitt in the feature match on the twenty-first green. The individual scores of the Cornell contest follow: J. G. Heyburn, '16; (captain), defeated C. T. Lansing (C.), 6 and 5; J. W. Hubbell, '17, defeated J. Dewitt (C.). 21st hole; D. D. Cook (C.) defeated L. H. Canan, '17, 4 and 3; W.P. Hunt, '16, defeated E. B. Cook (C.), 1 up; G. A. McCook, '16, defeated H. Wyman (C.). 1 up; F. I. Amory, '17, defeated H. J. Bradley (C.), 2 up.

The matches played during May resulted as follows:

May 12. — H., 5; Cornell, 1.

18. — Brookline C.C., 5; H., 4. 19. — H., 4, Fall River C.C., 8.

19. — H., 4, Fall River C.C., 3. 20. — H., 4; Rhode Island C.C., 3.

L. H. Canan, '17, of Altoona, Pa., who has been manager of the University team for 2 years, has been elected captain for 1917.

Miscellaneous.

The University rifle team's record during the past season gave it second place in the intercollegiate ranking, with a total of 12,623 out of a possible 13,000 points. Columbia finished first with 12,654. H. R. Guild, '17, of Boston, has been elected captain for 1917. — C. E. Wright, '18, of Newton, established a new college strength test record of 1486.9 points. The old mark of 1442.4 was made by G. A. Percy, '18, of Arlington. - R. Horween, '18, of Chicago, Ill., was awarded the Graduates' Cup for the best performance of kicking in a contest held during the spring football season.

A new triangular agreement on eligibility was adopted by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. While most of the technical restrictions of the old code are maintained, the new rules are designed to give the triangular committee great freedom in passing on such matters as summer baseball or receiving money for athletics, with the idea that the spirit of the agreement is to be enforced. The text of the agreement follows:

With a view to keeping the spirit and the associations of professionalism out of college sports without the unreasonable hampering of them by the mere letter of rules, and with a view to maintaining in mutual confidence at these three universities the same theory and practice in matters of eligibility, we adopt the following statement of principles:—

1. No man who has ever received any pecuniary reward or its equivalent by reason of his connection with athletics — whether for playing, coaching or acting as teacher in any branch of sport or engaging therein in any capacity—ahall represent his university in any athletic team or crew, except that any University Committee on Eligibility may, subject to the approval of the Committee of the Chairmen, permit such participation in intercollegiate athletics by men who might technically be debarred under the letter of the rule, but who, in the judgment of the University Committee on Eligibility, have not commercialized their athletic ability or offended against the spirit of the foregoing provision.

2. No student shall represent his university in any athletic team or crew who receives from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support money or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be aproved by the University Committee on Eligibility, subject to the approval of the Committee of the Chairmen, on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete. Cases are to be submitted in advance to the University Committee on Eligibility. A student who takes part in summer baseball or in the work of a summer camp, for example, without first securing the approval of the University Committee on Eligibility for his plans, jeopardises his right thereafter to represent his university in any team or crew.

The University Committee on Eligibility shall have power, however, to grant permission in advance to a student to engage in athletics, whether during term time or vacation,

¹ The Committee of the Chairmen shall be composed of the three Chairmen of the local Committee on Eligibility, or of members of the respective faculties appointed to represent the three Committees on Eligibility and the Athletic Associations.

as the representative of an organisation not connected with the university, under such conditions not at variance with the spirit of the rule as it may approve. It may also decide cases involving unintentional, technical or trivial violations of the foregoing rules, which are intended to prevent discrimination either for or against a student because he is an athlete.

3. No student shall be eligible to memberahip in a university team or crew until he has completed satisfactorily a full year's work at the university and has satisfied the requirements for advancement with his class as determined to the satisfied of the requirements.

mined by the faculty.

- 4. No student shall compete in intercollegiate athletics in a university team or crew for more than three academic years, but the year or years during which a man may have represented any university or college other than Harvard, Yale or Princeton in a university team or crew shall be counted as a part of the three-year period of representation only in the same sport in which he has competed. In no case, however, shall any student represent Harvard, Yale, or Princeton in intercollegiate athletics in a university team or crew in more than three different academic years.
- 5. No student shall be eligible for a university or freshman team or crew unless he is in good scholastic standing at his university as determined by the faculty of that institution.
- No student in a graduate school or in a professional school of graduate standing shall

be eligible for membership in a university team or erew.

7. No student who has, while enrolled in another university or college, taken part in competitive athletics as a member of his university or college or class team or crew, shall be eligible to membership in freshman teams or crews.

Only those institutions which are named in the "Carnegie List" as universities or colleges shall be regarded as such in the application of

the preceding paragraph.

8. No student shall be eligible for membership in any university team or crew who has lost his class standing because of deficiencies in scholarship, or because of university discipline, until after one year from the time at which he lost his class standing, unless in the mean time he shall have been restored to his former class standing by action of his university faculty.

In the administration of this agreement entered into by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in June, 1916, it is intended that there shall be a maximum of self-government in athletic matters in each university, but it shall be understood that questions of interpretation and enforcement of the rules and all questions involved in the athletic relations of the universities may be submitted to the Committee of the Chairmen by any one of the said universities.

Six months' notice shall be required for withdrawal from this agreement by any one of these universities.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in Pittsburg on May 19 and 20. About 440 were present, representing the various constituent clubs, and classes from 1855 to 1916. The guests were C. E. E. Childers, an honorary member of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania, and the Marquis of Aberdeen. Headquarters were at the William Penn Hotel and there the meetings were held.

The first business session opened at 10.30 A.M. on the 19th, President Thomas W. Lamont in the chair. The business consisted of short introductory remarks by the President and the reports from

the Vice-Presidents, representing different sections as follows: Edward A. Harriman, '88, New England; Herbert L. Clark, '87, Eastern Division: P. S. Mc-Donald, L.S. '11 (in the absence of David Fentress, '99), Southern Division; Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Central Division; Secretary Grossman (in the absence of A. C. Smith, '87), Western Division; H. A. Leekley, '96, Southwestern Division; William Thomas, '73, Pacific Division; Secretary Grossman read a letter from J. H. Hyde, for the European Division. Following the reading of the sectional reports a very interesting report was presented by the Secretary, E. M. Grossman, '96. He recommended that full reports of the meetings of the Associated Clubs be printed annually in the Alumni Bullstin, in a special number. and this recommendation was unanimously adopted. (This first supplementary number of the Bulletin, giving a verbatim report of the Twentieth Meeting was issued at Commencement.) The report of the Treasurer, G. C. Kimball, '00, was next presented and then the reports of the various committees, as follows: Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, Committee on Nomination of Overseers; J. D. Greene, '96, Committee on Service to the University (the conclusion of this admirable report is printed later): F. W. Burlingham, '91, Committee on Scholarships; discussion on this report consumed the rest of the morning session. The second session was at 2.30 P.M. L. S. Seaverns, '10, presented the report of the Committee on the Song Book; A.T. Perkins, '87, that of the Committee on the Work and Expenses of the Secretary's Office: and Secretary Grossman, for Francis Rogers, '91, that of the Committee on Musical Clubs. Most of the afternoon session was taken up with a speech by President Lowell and discussion on points raised therein. In the evening there was an informal dinner at the Hotel Shenley. At the meeting on Saturday morning the Nominating Committee recommended the following officers, who were unanimously elected: President, Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago; vice-presidents, F. C. Weld. '86, of Lowell (New England Division). H. L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia (Eastern Division), Parmely W. Herrick, '04, of Cleveland (Central Division), A. C. Smith, '87, of Omaha (Western Division), H. A. Leekley, '96, of Muskogee, Okla. (Southwestern Division), P. S. McDonald, L.S. '11, of Memphis, Tenn. (Southern Division), Daniel Kelleher, '85, of Seattle, Wash. (Pacific Division), J. H. Hyde, '98, of Paris, France (European Division); secretary E. M. Grossman, '96, of St. Louis; treasurer, G. C.

Kimball, '00, of Pittsburg. F. A. Delano, '85, Amory Hodges, '74, and C. B. Wilby, '70, escorted the new President to the chair. A vote of thanks to the Harvard Club of Western Pennyslvania for its hospitality was unanimously carried.

The rest of Saturday was spent at the Alleghany Country Club at Sewickley Heights, sixteen miles out of the city, the Club being reached by automobiles. At the banquet at the William Penn Hotel in the evening, W. H. R. Hilliard, President of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania was toastmaster, and speeches were made by Pres. Lowell, '77, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, Major H. L. Higginson, '55, R. S. Foss, '03, T. W. Lamont, '92, and F. W. Burlingham, '91.

There were many excellent speeches made at the meeting, but that of J. D. Greene, '96, undoubtedly struck the highest note. It struck, more sharply perhaps than any other, the theme of service, not only to the University but to the nation, and this is the spirit, so often dominating the gatherings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which makes them so important in far more than a local sense. Mr. Greene's speech ended as follows, on Harvard men as citizens:

Last year's committee made an earnest apal to Harvard men to realise their responsibilities as citisens through their club organisations and activities as well as by their individual service. The meeting at San Francisco did not deem it wise that the Associated Harvard Clubs should at that time make any specific recommendation as to action, but the sense of the delegates was manifestly very strongly in sympathy with the general idea. It is co ly much to be desired that Harvard Clubs should seize every opportunity for such associated support of good causes, - civic, charitable, educational, - as they may with propriety give. One of the best evidences they can furnish of a truly liberal spirit is showing an interest in all forms of education, public and private, lower and higher, in the states or localities in which they live. The most enthusi astic and extravagant devotion to Harvard must concede the primary dependence of nearly every state upon the educational institutions supported by its citizens. It is a proper source of gratification to see Harvard men in all parts of the country serving on boards of trustees or regents of other universities, or setting an example of liberality in the way of financial support. Loyalty to such civic duty is the finest fruit of lovalty to Harvard.

There is another aspect of civic duty worthy at all times of the consideration of Harvard men, and, indeed, of all university graduates who recognise their responsibilities as educated men. I refer to the importance to our political life of enlisting men of uncompromising idealism. The doctrine that college men should go into politics has had no lack of advocacy during the last twenty-five years, but too often has the exhortation to be practical rather than visionary or academic been interpreted to mean that they should not hesitate to make minor compromises of principle in the supposed interest of the larger issues for which their influence should be exerted. College men should be intelligent enough to realise that all progress. by legislation or otherwise, requiring the cooperation of men of different minds is the result of concession and adjustment. Half a loaf is better than no bread. But they should also realise that there is no such thing as compromising a moral principle. You either hold to it or you abandon it. The man who, to save his political neck, barters his vote on matters which he may regard as of minor importance for the sake of securing support for the larger issues which he flatters himself he has been providentially called to defend, may, indeed, survive as a politician, but he cannot survive as a man of honor. The idea that the country's salvation depends upon one's own survival in politics is illusory. What the country really eeds is the conspicuous example, given by those men who have had the greatest educational advantages, of willingness to go down to defeat on small issues as well as large. chances are that such exhibitions of independence would quite as often be rewarded by ultimate success as by defeat. The man who entures all in a matter of principle is quite likely to be the man who saves all

The propriety of these observations at this critical stage in our national affairs should need no apology. If there has been disappointment on all sides, and entirely apart from the sympathies felt by different elements in our population toward the European struggle, with the extent to which our public men have met the demands of intelligent, dignified and honor able statesmanship, is it not largely due to the fact that elections to the national legislature have usually been determined not by issues of broad national policy, but by the parochial if not sordid issues of the pork barrel, the tariff, and the spoils of office, to say nothing of ap eals to class prejudice and to the purely selfish interests of capital or labor? Campaigns conducted on such issues are a poor training for politicians suddenly confronted by responsibilities calling for the highest statesmanship.

Does not the present crisis make an undeniable call upon men of all parties, and particularly upon educated men, to choose as their representatives, whether Democrats or Republicans, Progressives or Socialists, men who shall worthily express, in harmony or in honest disagreement, the mind of the nation in respect to the great issues of the present struggle and of the far-reaching political and economic outgrowths of that struggle? Surely the greatest rvice that the Harvard alumni can render to their University is by doing their part as citisens, as politicians, and as statesmen in contributing to this fundamental kind of preparedness, — the preparedness of men of education and influence to do all and risk all for the principles of uncompromising idealism for which Harvard stands.

NEW YORK CITY.

The officers and members of the standing committees of the Club for the year beginning in May, 1916, are as follows: President-emeritus, Joseph Hodges Choate, '52; pres., Francis R. Appleton. '75; vice-pres., Evert Jansen Wendell, '82; sec., Langdon P. Marvin, '98; treas.. John W. Prentiss, '98; board of managers: (to serve until May, 1917) C. D. Dickey, '82, Franklin Remington, '87, Nicholas Biddle, '00, Crawford Blagden, '02, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04; (to serve until May, 1918) James Byrne, '77, Francis Rogers, '91, A. M. White, '92, Arthur Woods, '92, Alfred Stillman, 2d, '03; (to serve until May, 1919) Amory G. Hodges, '74, Walter Cary, '93, E. G. Merrill, '95, William Woodward, '98, Anton H. Schefer, '03; committee on admissions: (to serve until May, 1917) T. W. Slocum, '90, F. R. Outerbridge, '96, B. S. Prentice, '05, R. W. Morgan, '10, Richard Whitney, '11, Paul Cushman, '13, J. K. Hodges, '14; (to serve until May, 1918) G. B. de Gersdorff, '98, J. G. King, '89, W. K. Brice, '95, D. F. Murphy, '97, Henry James, Jr., '99, J. L. Derby, '08, E. P. Currier, '09; (to serve until May, 1919) Gilman Collamore, '93, H. S. Satterlee, '96, W. M. Chadbourne, '00, J. D. Peabody, '06, J. H. Ijams, '07, De Coursey Fales, '11, G. P. De Veau,

'14; house committee: J. Otto Stack, chairman, '05, E. R. Marvin, '99, Crawford Blagden, '02, E. G. Chadwick, '04, Richard Whitney, '11; auditing committee: E. G. Merrill, chairman, '95, J. D. Greene, '96, William Woodward, '98; committee on literature and art: W. M. Kendall, chairman, '76, F. R. Halsey, '68, E. S. Martin, '77, E. J. Wendell, '82, Gilman Collamore, '93, J. D. Greene, '96, E. H. Wells, '97, Henry James, Jr., '99; chorister: Francis Rogers, '91; committee on appointments: L. P. Marvin, chairman, '98, R. W. Williams, sec., '09, Grinnell Willis, '70, A. H. Cutler, '70, E. J. Wendell, '82, W. K. Draper, '85, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., '85, Franklin Remington, '87, T. W. Slocum, '90, Arthur Woods, '92, Walter Cary, '93, F. R. Martin, '93, Eliot Tuckerman, '94, E. H. Pool, '95, E. G. Merrill, '95, J. D. Greene, '96, E. H. Wells, '97, M. S. Barger, '98, S. L. Fuller, '98, J. W. Prentiss, '98, W. H. Wheelock, '98, A. R. Campbell, '99, G. F. Baker, Jr., '99, J. C. McCall, '99, Nicholas Biddle, '00, Thomas Crimmins, '00, D. G. Harris, '00, Ralph Pulitzer, '00, T. H. Whitney, '00, H. B. Clark, '01, L. C. Clark, Jr., '02, J. P. H. Perry, '03, H. N. Strauss, '03, W. P. Blagden, '04, J. Otto Stack, '05, W. S. Seamans, Jr., '11; squash committee: Alfred Stillman, 2d, '03, chairman, E. DuP. Irving, '09; finance committee: A. G. Hodges, '74, G. R. Sheldon, '79, J. P. Morgan, '89, George Blagden, '90, T. W. Lamont, '92, A. M. White, '92, E. G. Merrill, '95, J. A. Stillman, '96, F. M. Weld, '97, S. L. Fuller, '98, G. H. Kinnicutt, '98, J. W. Prentiss, '98, William Woodward, '98, G. F. Baker, Jr., '99, A. J. Sheldon, '01, C. S. Sargent, '02; committee on civic and social work: J. D. Greene, chairman, '96, E. J. Wendell, '82, Richard Derby, '03, E. S. Blagden, '08, R. W. Williams, sec., '09.

At the annual meeting of the Club on May 26, the Harvard Alumni Chorus. of some seventy voices, gave a most excellent concert in Harvard Hall. The Chorus sang in the gallery with very good effect. At this meeting Amory G. Hodges, '74, retired as president, after three years of active and useful service as president and two years as vice-president. During the three years of Mr. Hodges's presidency the large addition to the Clubhouse has been constructed and the Club has been successfully launched on its career of broader usefulness to the Harvard Alumni. Mr. Hodges is succeeded by Francis R. Appleton, '75, who was vice-president of the Club from 1909 to 1911, and again from 1913 to 1916. Mr. Appleton has always been one of the most loyal members of the Club, largely responsible for the construction of Harvard Hall and the extension of the original Club to 45th Street. For many years he has been chairman of the committee on literature and art. The new vice-president is Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, whose devotion to Harvard interests in general and to the Harvard Club in particular is known to every Harvard graduate. Mr. Wendell becomes an officer for the second time, having served as secretary with eminent success from 1888 to 1895. During that period the Harvard Club built its first Clubhouse at 27 and 29 West 44th Street.

At the monthly meeting of the Club on March 10, Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, '82, read delightfully from Kipling and O. Henry; on March 15, under the joint auspices of the Harvard Club and of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York City, Mr. G. Douglas Wardrop, editor of the Aerial Age, gave an illustrated lecture on "The War in the Air"; on March 27, Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of

New York, spoke in Harvard Hall to a large assemblage; on April 6, under the auspices of the Plattsburg Regiment and of the Harvard Club, Mr. William Menkel, of the editorial staff of the American Review of Reviews, gave an illustrated lecture on "Aircraft in the Great War"; on April 7, Mr. A. John Gallishaw spoke on the "Gallipoli Campaign"; on April 10, under the auspices of the Harvard Committee on Civic and Social Work, Hon. Arthur Woods, '92, Police Commissioner of New York City, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., '97, president of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Mr. Charles L. Safford, '94, organist at St. George's Episcopal Church, spoke on "Social Service"; at the monthly meeting of the Club on April 14, the Harvard Musical Clubs gave their annual concert; on April 24, Mr. George Leland Hunter, '89, gave an illustrated talk on "Tapestries," describing in detail the Cyrus the Great tapestries now hanging in Harvard Hall; on May 1 some 1500 members of the Club and of the Plattsburg Regiment attended a mass meeting at which the speakers included Major-General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, '92, Major Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., Hon. Henry H. Curran, of the Board of Aldermen, and Robert Bacon, '80; on May 12. Hon. John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, spoke on "The New Pan-Americanism; Its Meaning to the Americas." The meetings for the year closed with the annual meeting on May 26.

The New York men who went to Pittsburgh entertained the Boston delegation at an informal dinner at the Club on Thursday, May 18, after which the combined Pittsburgh pilgrims took a special train to Pittsburgh. The Club also had a special train to the Harvard-Yale Boat Races on June 23.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers, dated May 1, 1916, contains many interesting facts. The membership of the Club on May 1 was 4165, of whom 1961 were resident and 2204 non-resident members. The increase in facilities of the Club warrants a large increase in its membership, and a committee, of which William M. Chadbourne, '00, is secretary, has been appointed to assist in increasing the membership of the Club. It is desired that every eligible Harvard man living in or about New York be a member of the Club so that it may have a really complete roster of New York graduates. It is also hoped that non-residents throughout the country will appreciate the opportunities offered by the Club and will want to come into the fold. It is so much more pleasant to be able to stay at the Harvard Club on a visit to New York than at any hotel, and to have a New York home, that it is believed that any non-resident who visits New York even occasionally will appreciate the desirability of being a non-resident member.

The library now has 11,857 books and pamphlets, many of them by Harvard men.

During the second year of the Committee on Appointments 142 positions were filled, of which 79 were permanent and 63 of a temporary nature. The approximate aggregate annual earnings for the permanent positions were \$54,544.00, and for the temporary positions \$13,720.00. The chairman of the committee is Langdon P. Marvin, '98, and the secretary Ralph W. Williams '09, who is in active charge of the work. The committee has already furnished ample evidence of its usefulness, but is anxious to increase its service materi-

ally. It appeals to all Harvard men who know of business vacancies to communicate with Mr. Williams at the Harvard Club, and it will be glad to assist in every way possible to obtain positions for Harvard men out of employment.

The Naval Plattsburg was promoted in New York by a meeting in Harvard Hall on June 9, 1916, at which Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Major-General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., M.D. '84, Lieutenant-Commander F. T. Evans, Admiral Heim, and other naval officers spoke. The New York Committee was largely composed of Harvard men, including Thomas W. Slocum, '90, chairman, Paul L. Hammond, '06, secretary, David M. Goodrich, '98, and George F. Baker, Jr., '99. In this preparedness movement, as in the Plattsburg movement, Harvard men have been well to the front.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clube and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves class mates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1849.

Horace Davis, President of the University of California from 1887 to 1890, died in San Francisco on July 13, 1916. He was born in 1831 and after graduat-

ing from Harvard intended to take up the profession of law, but in 1852 decided to leave Worcester, where he was born, and move to California. There he became a manufacturer and, aside from his business took an active part in politics. He was a member of Congress at one time and for several years a member of the Republican National Committee, He was a trustee of Stanford University. the author of American Constitutions and of a book on Shakespeare's Sonnets, was a member of various learned societies, through which he kept always closely in touch with his native New England, and was at one time vicepresident of the American Unitarian Society. In 1911 Harvard gave him the degree of LL.D. Mr. Davis was one of the best known citizens of the Pacific Coast.

1853.

Charles Jackson Paine was born at Boston, Aug. 26, 1833, and died at his summer home in Weston, Aug. 12. 1916. His father was Charles Cushing Paine, '27, a grandson of Robert Treat Paine (H.U. 1749), who was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Two other sons of Charles Cushing Paine were William Cushing Paine, '54, and Robert Treat Paine, '55, both distinguished as citizens and scholars. The father began life as a lawyer at Portsmouth, N. H., and later married Fanny Cabot Jackson, a daughter of Judge Charles Jackson (H.U. 1798) who was a Fellow of Harvard College and a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. They resided at Boston, afterwards, in 1844, acquiring at Pride's Crossing on West's Beach in Beverly, the extensive colonial farm of Isaac Prince, bounded by the sum-

mer estates of Charles Greely Loring (H.U. '12) and Franklin Haven these three, with Colonel Harry Lee (H.U. '36), Franklin Dexter (H.U. '12), and John Glen King (H.U. '07), being the pioneers of the summer colony at Beverly Farms. Beachrights here have been much in litigation, in which the old colonial names of Pride, Woodbury, Ober, Larcom, and Thissel have figured largely. Entering the Boston Latin School in 1843, Charles J. Paine found himself fitted for college as early as 1848. But being thought too young for Cambridge at the age of 15, he divided the next year between study and duck-shooting at Beverly Farms and entered, in 1849, the Harvard Class of '53. He had a Greek Oration at Commencement. Upon graduation he took up the study of law in the office of Rufus Choate and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1856. Parts of the year 1856 and 1857 he passed in Europe, and, on returning, began practice at St. Louis, but later resumed it in Boston, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil War. As early as Sept. 5, 1861, he was authorized to recruit a company, was in camp at Lynnfield, Sept. 23, and was mustered in, as Captain of Company I, Twentysecond Massachusetts (the "Henry Wilson" Regiment), on Oct. 8. That winter he was stationed in the defenses of Washington. In January. 1862, he received from the War Department, without the intervention of Massachusetts, a commission as Major of the "Eastern Bay State Regiment," so called, which became later the Massachusetts Thirtieth. He went with it to Ship Island. The organization of the regiment was ignored by the Massachusetts State authorities, and a conflict with Gen-

eral Butler resulted, in which Governor Andrew leaned much on Colonel Albert Gallatin Browne, '53, his military secretary, While he was at Ship Island, Major, later General, John C. Palfrey, '63, was stationed there as engineer in charge of the defenses. From this date General Paine's career in the army was continuous and distinguished. His account of it, contributed to the Class Records, is unique and thrilling. Malaria, typhoid. mustang-breaking, wounds, reported death, drilling confirmed Jay-Hawkers for the Federal service. - all these figure in the stirring picture. Twice he commanded cavalry brigades, for a considerable time raw regiments of black recruits, - at Fort Fisher and at Wilmington, a colored division; at Newmarket, Va., in September, 1864, he led a black division into action. So marked was the behavior, under fire, of this Third Division of the Eighteenth Corps, that it was selected as one of two divisions ordered, after the first fiasco, for the capture of Fort Fisher. "For meritorious and valuable service" in that important capture, Paine received the rank, by Brevet, of Major-General. When the Civil War veterans paraded before Governor Andrew in front of the State House, on Dec. 22, 1865, and there surrendered the battle-flags, General Paine was in command of one third of the State quota. He remained in service until 1866, retaining his command at Newbern. At the close of the war, Paine married, in March, 1867, Miss Julia Bryant, a daughter of John Bryant, Jr., '30, of Boston. She died on Sept. 14, 1907. They made their city residence at 87 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. General Paine leaves children - three sons and three daughters. To his subsequent career as the first vachtsman of the land, Paine had a strange initiation. Duck-shooting seems to have had an early fascination for him. On one of his solitary sporting bouts off the North Shore, with which he diverted his Thanksgiving vacations, he was overturned in a dory by the recoil of his fowling-piece, and for five hours drifted helplessly about seated on the bottom of the boat. His condition he describes as "disabled from chill." The aged proprietor of Misery Island, whose eyes were always wandering seaward, descried what he took to be a dog floating out to sea on a plank, and, being a kindly man, he took pity on the forlorn creature. Recourse to his glass discovered the truth, and succor was hurried forward, but it reached Paine none too soon. Paine's love of water-sports was congenital. Naturally he rowed in the "Victorious Nine," who, in 1852, at Lake Winnepesaukee, in the first intercollegiate contest, bore the Harvard colors in triumph across the line. Twenty-five years later he began to show himself the great designer as well as the great sailor. He bought the Zephyr, and then the Halcyon, and had some success, through change of rig and otherwise, in converting these two slow yachts into fast ones. In 1884, the Genesia challenged, and General Paine was one of a little syndicate who secured Burgess, '71, the marine architect, and produced the Puritan. In this defender, acting as sailing master, Paine carried the flag to the front. Next year came a challenge from the Galatea. General Paine. at his own cost, brought out the Mayflower, and was rewarded for his publicspirited effort with the palm of victory. Then Lord Dunraven challenged with the Thistle. And once more Paine and Burgess sent home the champion defeated, having lost the cup to the Volunteer. The impression was gaining ground that any yacht became fast when it had Paine at the helm. With him the knack of trimming sail was a fine art. His repeated successes did not fail of due applause. After the third of these triumphs, in which Burgess claimed a share only as the General's "Executive Officer." the city of Boston tendered a public reception to the distinguished pair in Fancuil Hall, and of this ovation, unique in its kind and largely attended, and addressed by a strange variety of enthusiasts, a detailed account was issued by the city, in an elegant volume, bearing the title of The Paine-Burgess Testimonial. - Edward Reynolds Andrews, '53, died Aug. 6, 1916, at his hillside farm at Putney in southern Vermont, where he occupied himself pleasurably, for the last decade of his life, with agricultural experiments, and especially in the rearing of a herd of thoroughbred Guernsey cows which was the admiration of the neighborhood. He was born, Dec. 22, 1831. The coincidence of his birth with the day of the arrival at Plymouth did not escape notice, and was recalled in these pages on the recurrence of his birthday some years ago, in verses wherein he was hailed as the " Pilgrim Father," a designation warranted by the abundant snow-white hair and beard which, added to his high color and dignified, strong, ample figure, made up for him a striking personality. His presence was patriarchal in the extreme. His mother was a Reynolds, and he inherited the sturdy frame which was so marked a feature of that race. His father was William Turell Andrews (H.U. '12), a Fellow of the American Academy and, for four years, the successor of Eliot's father in the treasurership of the College. Andrews was born on an old estate now occupied by the modern buildings of the "Jordan Marsh" business block, and was fitted for College, between 1844 and 1849, at the Boston Latin School, where his cousin. John Phillips Reynolds, was then an In his Freshman year, he Usher. roomed at the residence on Brattle Street of the widow of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith," and later in the College grounds. He was one of a half-dozen classmates who wrote his own life in the Record of the Class, printed in 1913. From this sketch we gather an interesting account of his long and varied career. He had lived, at sundry times, in New York City, in Norfolk, Virginia, - in Paris, and in Boston as manager for eastern New England of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, and also as president of the Security Safe Deposit Company. In the Norfolk enterprise, he had scarcely completed a plant for kyanizing lumber, when it burned down. In October, 1853, when just out of College, he left home for a two vears' sojourn in Europe, passed on the Continent and in the British Isles. Foreign travel was not then so common a thing as it has become. Stagecoaching over the ideal turnpike roads was not then a thing of the past, and he availed himself largely of its possibilities. In the little American colony which he found at Rome, and with which he dined daily at the Restaurant Lépré, he met Crawford, the sculptor, then at the height of his success. Miss Sarah H. Addoms, of New York, was also of his traveling party, and to her he became engaged. They were married in December, 1854. She died in 1893, leaving three children, who survive him. On his return from Europe in 1856, he entered on a business career in Boston, but it failed to interest him, upon which he bought a farm in West Roxbury and tried the experiment of "Gentleman Farming." This engrossed him until 1866, and from the day of its abandonment he was haunted with the fancy that he could never be content until he got "back to the soil." The hope survived through his ten years' experience of Paris as a banker, when he had a business bureau in the shadow of the Vendome Column, taking his daily ride or drive in the Bois, and when he was able to secure for his children the best opportunities of European schooling. such as a suburban farm could not command. The experience of Andrews during and just after the Paris Commune was wholly unique, and is so graphically detailed in his contribution to the Class Records that it would be a mistake to try to paraphrase it for these pages. In 1875 he returned to Boston. One of the pleasing experiences he records was the Point Shirley Dinner, given by Clark to Eliot, on the completion of the first twenty years of the latter's Presidency in 1889. At that time Andrews was interested in amateur photography, and took a picture of the Class as it appeared on that occasion when gathered, to the number of twenty-seven, on the beach. The use of the camera was new when the Class of '53 was graduated. And the product was known as the "crystallotype." '53 was the first Class to use it, under the skilful art of Whipple. Later, about 1893, Andrews got together, so far as he could, pictures of the surviving and deceased members and, bound up with these reproductions of the "crystallo-

types" taken at graduation, - a gallery which Crocker was at the expense of sending to every Class member, and which called forth very general remark as a suggestive study in the development of the human In 1896 Andrews became a member of a club of Boston business men interested in agriculture and horticulture, of which Clark was the enthusiastic secretary, and which met for monthly dinners at Col. Crockett's hospitable Stage House on Bromfield Street, where the great, paved courtyard, surrounded by ample stables, kept alive the traditions of the old-time tavern. It was largely a resort of farmers and others from New Hampshire. A Methodist Church has succeeded it. Here Andrews revived his interest in farming, and in 1906 he succeeded in buying an old farm at Putney, where, after extending the buildings, he began his experiments in raising alfalfa and tobacco and turnips and potatoes, and in developing the large herd of Guernseys which became the pride of the section. He had a sunny nature, and a hospitable instinct which enabled him to enjoy seeing as well as contributing to the enjoyments of others. In this indulgence of his passion for farming he passed the last ten years of life, surrounded by his children and looking abroad upon views enchantingly charming, thus realising to a rare degree, the dream of early days.

1856.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec., 4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

The Chairman of the Class Committee, David P. Kimball, invited all the members to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary by lunching at his house, in Boston, on June 21. Five, out of thir-

teen survivors, were present. Of the absentees, one was seriously ill, two are permanent residents of Europe, and three live at a considerable distance from New England. - Rev. Charles Noyes died in Norwich, Conn., May 23, 1916. He was the son of Rev. Dr. George R. Noyes and Eliza Wheeler (Buttrick) Noyes; and was born in Petersham, Oct. 26, 1835. The family removed to Cambridge upon his father's appointment as Professor in the Harvard Divinity School. Charles prepared for College at the Hopkins Classical School, and at the Cambridge High School. In College he was a fair scholar, and conspicuous as a football player. If "teams" had then existed, he would probably have been a member of one. In 1856, he entered the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1859. His first place of service was at Brighton, Mass., from 1860 to 1864. Compelled by ill health to resign, he afterwards served as Post Chaplain at Galloupe's Island. Boston Harbor. Upon returning to regular ministerial work, he preached at various times at New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Portland, Or. His principal pastorates were at Northfield, Mass., Clinton, Mass., and North Andover, Mass. His last parish was North Andover, where he preached from 1884 to 1904, when he resigned from active duties, and became pastor emeritus. The resolutions adopted by the North Andover Parish, upon the death of Mr. Noyes, say of him (inter alia): "He lived his creed day by day and was respected in all sides for the vigor of his opinion and for his readiness to champion whatever cause won his conviction. Thus while he was preeminently the scholar and preacher, and parish minister, he was also a man among men, and was well known and respected beyond the confines of his immediate parish."

He was married Jan. 5, 1860, to Marv L. Hyde, daughter of Isaac Hyde of Cambridge, who survives him. His oldest daughter, Mary E. Noyes, was married to E. C. Forbes, of Clinton, Mass., and died Oct. 21, 1892, leaving children. His daughter, Edith R. Noves, is married to Charles D. White, formerly of Winchendon Mass., now of Norwich. Conn. His son, George R. Noyes, who graduated with distinction at Harvard in 1894, is now a professor in the University of California and resides at Berkeley, Cal. - William Parsons died in Berkeley, Cal., June 2, 1916. He was the son of William and Georgiana Brackett (Messer) Parsons, and was born in Gloucester, Oct. 12, 1835. After being a pupil at Weisse's German Boarding School in Roxbury and at the Boston Latin School, he finished fitting for College at the private school of Mr. David B. Power. After graduation, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston and New York. From 1869 to 1875, he was at Charleston, West Va., where he was interested in a woolen mill, a flour mill, and a steamboat. In 1876 he went to Chicago, and carried on the lumber business in the firm of Parsons & Foster. About 1886 he gave up business, and afterwards traveled a good deal on account of his wife's health. For some years he spent the summer at Seattle, and the rest of the year in San Francisco. His later years were passed at Berkeley, Cal. He was married in Cincinnati, March 9, 1871, to Georgiana Williamson, daughter of William and Lucy Williamson. She died in Seattle. Aug. 27, 1902. Parsons was originally a vigorous and active man, but for the last ten years of his life he was a helpless invalid. One who saw much of him in those invalid days says: "He was always patient and thoughtful of others, and at all times quite cheerful. And though the last years of his life were very quiet and secluded, still he seemed contented and happy."

1858.

FISHER AMOSS, Sec., Bedford.

The Class met at an informal luncheon at Young's Hotel, Boston, June 21, 1916. Present — Gideon Allen, Fisher Ames, Alanson Bigelow, Dr. Robert T. Edes, Samuel S. Green and Winslow Warren. The Class lost no member during the year.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec., 5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Pelham Warren Ames died in San Francisco, May 9, 1916. He was the son of Seth (H. C. 1825) and Margaret Stevenson (Bradford) Ames, and was fitted for College by T. G. Bradford (H. C. 1822) in Boston. After graduation, he at first taught school and private pupils. In July, 1861, he entered the U.S. Navy as Acting Assistant Paymaster, serving on board the U.S. Supply-Ship Connecticut, which carried supplies to the entire blockading force, until Dec., 186%, when he was ordered to the U.S.S. Saginaw, of the Pacific Squadron, resigning in May, 1866. For the next six years he was in business in Boston. In 1872 he went to San Francisco, where he was Secretary of the Sutro Tunnel Co. until 1889. He became Asst. Secretary of the Spring Valley Water Works in 1888, and Secretary in 1895. He was also Secretary of the Torrens Title Company. His house was destroyed in the earthquake of 1906. In 1907 he returned to Boston, and was in business for a year, when his health failed. He returned to California in 1914. While in San Francisco, he was, at different times, Treasurer, Vice-President and

President of the Harvard Club, and was a member of the Board of Education for a year. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. He was married, Oct. 18, 1865, to Augusta Wood, daughter of William Hooper of San Francisco. Of their seven children, two died in childhood; a daughter, Alice, is the wife of T. H. Robbins, '99; another, Gertrude, is married to R. W. Wood, '91; a son, Alden, graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1911. Mrs. Ames died a few months ago.

1861.

A. N. HARDY, Sec., Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Elihu Chauncey died on May 16 after a brief illness. He was the son of Nathaniel Chauncey (Yale, 1806), of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Sewall Salisbury, of Boston, and was a direct descendant of Charles Chauncey, of Norman ancestry, second president of Harvard College. He was fitted at the private school of the Rev. S. A. Smith of West Newton. His fine social qualities soon made every classmate his friend, his affectionate and loyal nature winning life-long regard. On graduation he returned to Philadelphia, wishing to be near his father, then failing in health, his only brother. Charles (H.U. 1859) being absent in the field, an officer of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry. He became treasurer of the Pottsville Mining & Manufacturing Company, holding this office until his retirement from business. In 1871 he married Mary Jane Potter, daughter of the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, and within a few years changed his residence to that city. There he was quickly interested in the various charities of the Church, to which he gave henceforth unremitting service. He was long treasurer of the General Theological Seminary, and of the House

of Mercy, and was, at his death, senior vestryman of Trinity, and an active member of its Boards; and churches at Rve Beach and York Harbor had likewise his zealous helpfulness. In social and club life Chauncey was also prominent. He was a member of the Century Association, the University of New York and of Boston, the Grolier, the Harvard of New York, and of many societies; and was a founder and governor of the York Country Club. While thus occupied with manifold interests, though shunning all publicity, he had always upon him heavy responsibilities. He was for many years a director of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, and of the Chesapeake & Potomac Bay Line; and his marked business ability brought to him the constantly growing burden of important trusts. He gained diversion now and then in travel, for which he had much fondness: he was an ideal tourist, all the incidents of a voyage affording him pleasure, and a journey through a strange land keen delight. Of these he had made many. But it was in his own home, the centre of a radiant hospitality, and in close communion with his beloved Trinity Parish, that he found his greatest content. Fidelity to duty and to conscientious conviction was his conspicuous characteristic. So magnetic was his warm-heartedness that affection flowed quickly to him, and so full of sunshine his nature that he has given unfailing cheer to others throughout his life, and has left in shadow us who yet remain. — J. R. M.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, Sec., 23 Central St., Boston.

Fifteen members of the Class registered as being present at Holworthy 19 on Commencement Day. The Secretary took much pleasure in reporting that \$5168.35 had been contributed by members of the Class and handed over to the College as the nucleus for a Class Scholarship Fund of the Class of 1863. At the meeting he was able to report that \$500 additional had been sent to him for the same purpose, and since Commencement checks for \$2000 more have reached him which will be at once handed to the Treasurer of the College, so that the Scholarship Fund has now reached the sum of \$7668.35. It would be very desirable to make it up to an even \$10,000.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

The Class dined at the Harvard Club the night before Commencement. There were present: D. P. Abercrombie, George Batchelor, H. F. Buswell, J. E. Carpenter, S. C. Derby, L. S. Dixon, A. D. Dunbar, E. W. Emerson, W. G. Farlow, E. N. Fenno, A. K. Fiske, G. A. Flagg, J. B. Gregg, D. G. Haskins, J. W. Hawes, W. A. Hayes, A. M. Leonard, J. J. Mason, L. C. Murdock, R. S. Peabody, E. F. Peirce, T. S. Perry, J. J. Putnam, W. S. Sargent, T. P. Shaw, F. R. Stoddard, Moorfield Storey, C. E. Stratton, W. A. Underwood, A. C. Vinton, T. W. Ward, J. D. Williams, -thirty-two out of forty-seven living members. The next morning the Class motored through Jamaica Plain and Brookline to Cambridge, making a short stop at Hayes' house on the way to Phillips Brooks House, where they entertained 250 guests at luncheon. Later at the alumni exercises behind Sever. Moorfield Storey spoke for the Class and a song of George L. Osgood's was sung by the Alumni Chorus. -- William Abraham Haskell was born in Hillsboro, Ill., June 22, 1845, of Massachusetts

ancestry. He was the oldest son of Abraham Sumner Haskell, born in Ashby, and residing in Alton, Ill., when the son was at Harvard. He was prepared for college in Illinois and in Boston. Very soon after graduation he began the study of medicine, which was the profession of his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather Haskell. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in March, 1869, and began active practice at once. He was the leading physician of Alton and the first president of its Medical Society. He was for many vears a member of the Illinois State Board of Health and, for the last five years of his service, its president. He kept a deep interest in public affairs and for years was the acknowledged Republican leader of the County, serving as delegate to the State and National conventions of his party, but he never would accept office. His unrelenting devotion to his profession undermined his health and in 1902 he was obliged to retire from practice, and thereafter spent much of his time traveling on land and sea in search of renewed health. This Spring he was obliged to undergo a capital surgical operation which weakened him but left him still cheerful and hopeful. Early in July his malady recurred and July 13th he died at his home in Alton. He was married in 1877 to Florence E. Hayner, daughter of John E. Hayner. His wife, one son, and two grandchildren survive him.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec., 2d Nat. Bank, Boston.

The Class dined at the Algonquin Club on Wednesday evening, June 21, twenty-three men being present. We had pleasant visits from the Classes of '65 and '84. We had our usual Commencement meeting at Thayer 5 with

a business meeting at noon, the usual luncheon being furnished for the members.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. The Class of 1871 celebrated the 45th anniversary of its graduation by a dinner on the night before Commencement at the University Club, Boston. There were thirty-five members present, and speeches were made by classmates Fox. Pillsbury, Sutro, Bigelow, and W. N. King, of Columbus, Ohio, the latter receiving a prize for having traveled the longest distance to be present at the dinner. - Edward F. Hodges died of cardiac asthma at his summer residence at Cavendish, Vt., July 11, 1916. Hodges was born in Boston, August 1. 1851, and fitted for College at Exeter, N.H. He taught school at Irvington. N.Y., for one year after graduation, and in the winter of 1872 was appointed Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office at Washington. While engaged in this work he studied medicine, receiving the degree of M.D. from the Georgetown Medical College in 1874. After a year of travel in Europe, he entered the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1877, and subsequently practiced medicine in Boston. Later he settled at Indianapolis, Ind., and resided there up to the time of his death. He was married on Oct. 25, 1877, to Laura Fletcher, daughter of Stoughton A. and Elizabeth Fletcher, of Indianapolis, who with one son, Fletcher Hodges (M.D. 1902), survives him. He received the degree of A.M. from Georgetown, D.C., in 1884, and from 1884 to 1905 was connected with the University of Indianapolis, as Professor of Obstetrics. Hodges was very much in-

terested in microscopic study, was a

member of the American Microscopical Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of England, and had a very valuable microscopical collection.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec., 126 State St., Boston.

The Class dined at the Union Club the evening before Commencement, the following members being present: Almy, Beaman, Brown, Burgess, Elliot, F. R. Hall, R. S. Hall, E. N. Hill, Holland, Hubbard, Hutchins, Kidder, Lincoln, Lord, Miller, Parkhurst, Sheldon, Tufts, White, Wyman, Waters, Allen, Thwing. Arthur Lord presided; the Secretary gave such items of news as he had been able to pick up of absent members and reported that replies had been received from fifty out of the sixty-nine members of the Class now living, of whom sixty are graduates; the evening was then spent in informal responses to calls from Lord; the main interest centring in those present, Almy, Brown and Hutchins, whose sons had just responded to the call for the State Militia; Hill was congratulated upon the honor recently bestowed upon his son Walter N. Hill, '04, who, in the Navy Department General Order No. 177, received a Medal of Honor for distinguished and gallant conduct at the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on April 21 and 22, 1914; Tufts gave an interesting account of the conditions at Arcadia College caused by the War, and told how largely its students and graduates had responded to the call. - The usual Commencement Meeting was held at Thayer 3. In addition to most of those who were at the Dinner, Babbitt, Callender, Guild and Parks were present. At the short formal meeting the Secretary presented his annual report of the Class Fund, which

was accepted. The deaths of Otis Henry Currier, July 4, 1915, and of George Horton Tilden, May 29th last, were reported. The account of Currier's life was published in the last September number of the Graduates' Magazine. -George Horton Tilden was born at Lowell, December 24, 1850, and died at Paris, France, May 29, 1916, after a two years' illness. He entered College from Dixwell's School, Boston, was a member of the Institute and Hasty Pudding Club and was substitute pitcher on our Freshman nine, taking Gray's place after the latter broke his arm. He graduated with the intention of studying medicine, and entered the Medical School in the fall of 1872. He took high rank there, received his M.D. in 1876 and the following year went to Europe to pursue his studies further. Returning in the winter of 1880-81 he practised his profession for a short time at 94 Boylston St., Boston, and then went to Japan where he resided for many years. He was with the Class at our Dinner in 1893 and gave an interesting account of some of his experiences. He returned to Japan soon after and no direct news has been received from him since. He published an article several years ago in the Scientific American on the Japanese as swordsmen and he had the reputation of having a thorough knowledge of Japan. After leaving Japan he lived for a time at Naples, Italy, but for many years had made his home in Paris.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, Sec., Framingham Centre.

William Thomas was elected Overseer by the vote of the Alumni at Commencement. — The annual dinner in June was omitted this year and a sum representing its approximate cost was given to the Harvard Club of London for its emergency work among the allies. A subscription dinner was held at the University Club in Boston at which thirteen were present.—J. M. Olmstead has been reappointed Referee in Bankruptcy in Boston.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, Sec., 803 Sears Bldg., Boston.

Our Class dinner this year was held at the Harvard Club on the evening of June 21. There were about forty members present. Dr. C. F. Withington presided. - At our Commencement meeting the next day the Class voted that the Class Fund should eventually go to the College to establish the Scholarship Fund of the Class of '74. — George Carr Richardson died on May 14, 1916. He was born in Roxbury Nov. 18, 1852. He was for four years clerk in the 11th Ward Bank in Boston. December, 1878, he went to Kansas where he had a sheep ranch with Wellington of our Class until 1884 when he gave up ranching and took a position in the Auditing Department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. He died in Evanston, Ill. - George Willett VanNest died May 18, 1916. He was born in New York August 10, 1852; was granted a degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1876; and in 1878 was admitted to the New York bar. Was in active practice until 1912 when failing health required his retirement.

1875.

Hon. W. A. REED, Sec., Brockton.

W. T. Campbell is serving in the American ambulance corps in France.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, Sec., 511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The annual Class dinner, the night before Commencement, was at the house of the Secretary, 183 Marlborough St., Boston, at which about thirty-five members were present. On Commencement Day the usual business meeting and luncheon took place at Stoughton 4 at noon.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, Sec., 5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

The Class held its annual dinner Wednesday evening, June 21, at the University Club, Boston. 52 members were present. I. T. Burr as treasurer and E. Hale as secretary made reports for the year, and there were informal speeches by Francis Almy, C. W. Andrews, A. Crocker, E. C. Felton, F. Mc-Lennan, E. W. Shannon, F. J. Swayze and F. W. Taussig. The speeches of Andrews, McLennan and Taussig were of more than usual interest, Andrews telling of the service of the John Crerar Library to Chicago, Taussig giving from his own experience instances in which the counsel of university professors as experts has been sought as part of a tendency toward greater care in the preparation of legislative measures, and Mo-Lennan speaking with quiet eloquence of certain compensations already resulting from the Great War and especially of the impulse to a more real democratization of the world. Some 30 men were present on Commencement Day. Swayze was given the degree of LL.D., and Taussig the degree of Litt.D. As president of the Alumni Association Swayze presided at the afternoon speaking. - F. L. Crawford is vice-president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. -S. Hill is reported to have gone to Vladivostok early in the summer to help in solving the transportation problems which have arisen there. - The address of E. W. Shannon is North Cohasset. - F. W. Taussig delivered in the sum-

mer a three weeks' course of lectures at the University of California on various subjects in economics. - L. T. Trull is president of the Harvard Club of Lowell. Frank Ernest Simpson died at his home in Boston May 21, 1916. He was born in Boston Feb. 5, 1859, the son of Michael Hodge and Elizabeth Davis (Kilham) Simpson. He prepared for College under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in July, 1875. In the summer of 1880 he began work in the Saxonville Mills and in the mills of the Roxbury Carpet Company, learning the business. In 1882 he was made treasurer of the two corporations, and later, on the death of his father, president. His connection with these corporations had continued ever since, but for the last few years his health had been such as to prevent him from taking any active part in their management. He never married. - Francis de Maurice Dunn died at Herricks, Me., his summer home, June 27, 1916. He had undergone a very severe operation some weeks earlier, but had recovered sufficiently to make the journey to Maine. He was born at Milford Oct. 13, 1853, the son of Emory and Lydia (Darling) Dunn. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy and was admitted in July, 1875. He began teaching in December, 1879, in a district school at Northbridge. The following April he was called to the Shrewsbury High School, and a year later to the Grafton High School, where he remained until January, 1884. He then taught for two years at Marlboro. In 1886 he was made a junior master of the Boston Latin School, and from that time until shortly before his death taught in the Latin School with no break except in 1913 when he was given leave of absence for four months and went to Europe for the summer. During the thirty years of his work in Boston he kept his residence

in Needham, where from 1888 on he held always some office in the town and in his church. He was one of the trustees of the Needham public library, and continuously chairman of the Needham school committee after his election to the board in 1896. He was married June 28, 1883, to Riella Juliana Bullard, daughter of Truman S. and Juliana Bullard of Grafton. She survives him, with a daughter.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec., 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Frederic Almy has been elected President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. — Robert Bacon has been elected President of the National Security League. — Charles H. Morss is recovering from rheumatic fever. He has left Porto Rico and his present address is 115 Warren St., West Medford. - Theodore Roosevelt has declined the nomination for President tendered him by the Progressive National Convention and has urged members of that party to vote for Judge Hughes, the Republican nominee. -An informal dinner of the Class was held at the Union Club in Boston on the evening before Commencement at which thirty-three members of the Class were present. - Eben Dyer Jordan was the son of Eben Dyer and Julia M. (Clark) Jordan and was born in Boston on Nov. 7, 1857. He fitted for College at Adams Academy in Quincy and entered Harvard College with the class of 1880, but was compelled by the condition of his eyes to leave College at the end of his Freshman year. After a trip to California he returned to Boston and entered the employment of the well-known drygoods firm of Jordan, Marsh & Company of which his father was the head. By

actual experience, he made himself acquainted with the various branches of the business. In 1880 he was admitted to the firm and after the death of his father and the incorporation of the business, he became President of the Company, which position he held until his death. He was always an active business man and under his direction the establishment became one of the great department stores of the country. He was a large owner of real estate in Boston and its suburbs, and showed breadth of view and public spirit in its development. He was interested in the breeding of horses and his exhibits at the shows were always among the most successful. He also established the Park Riding School in Boston. His services in fostering and developing the art of music were especially valuable. He was one of the chief supporters and for a time President of the Boston Conservatory of Music. He built the Boston Opera House, and was the largest contributor in the attempt to establish permanent opera in Boston. He was a director of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and an honorary director of the Royal Opera in London. He was interested and took part in the work of organisation for civic betterment and of philanthropic and charitable purposes. His winter home was in Boston and his summer residence at West Manchester on the North Shore. For a number of years he had leased a large estate in Scotland where he spent much time in hunting. He was married on November 22, 1883, to Miss Mary Sheppard of Philadelphia and their children are Robert (1906) and Dorothy May, the wife of Monroe Douglas Robinson. He was stricken with paralysis on July 22 at his summer home and died there on August 1, 1916. He is survived by his widow and two children.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, Sec., 8 Chestnut St., Boston.

As marking the 35th anniversary a circular letter has been sent by the Secretary to the members of the Class, enclosing Dazev's poem, read at the dinner, a statement from the Treasurer, and an address-list corrected to date. There were eighty men at the dinner the night before Commencement, and almost as many at the Hoosick-Whisick Club where the Class spent the Tuesday of Commencement week. - Ambrose Talbot, who died June 1, 1916, at Kansas City, was born at South Freeport, Me., June 14, 1860. He entered College from Phillips Academy, Exeter, and immediately after graduation entered the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1885. After a few months at the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York, he went to Kansas City, where he continued in practice until the time of his death. He has been instructor at the Kansas City Medical College, and at the Medical School of Kansas University, and a visiting physician to St. Margaret's Hospital. It was, however, to medical work in insurance lines that he specially turned his attention, and at the time of his death he was one of the chief authorities of the West in this department. He had been medical referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, chief examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company, and examiner for several other companies. and he was the medical director of the Kansas City Life Insurance Co. One of the officers of this company speaks of " his great interest and loyalty, and of the esteem and friendship of the entire organization"; and of the fact that "he so organized the medical department of the company that the plans which he adopted will be carried forward by his successors." Talbot was one of the incorporators of the Harvard Club of Kansas City. He never married.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec., 89 State St., Boston.

About thirty members of the Class dined informally in Boston on Commencement evening. - Judge Walter I. McCoy has been chosen a vice-president of the Harvard Law School Assn. -Prof. George Lyman Kittredge delivered an address on Shakespeare in Sanders Theatre at the request of the President and Fellows on April 23, 1916, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the death of the poet. The address has since been printed. - Henry M. Hubbard attended the Plattsburg camp in June, and of the more than 110 Harvard men present, he was the oldest graduate by about eight years. John H. Storer expects to be a member of the August camp. — William Gordon Fellows died of pneumonia at the home of his cousin in Greenwich, Conn., June 10, 1916. The son of George Andrews and Elizabeth (Briggs) Fellows, he was born in New York City, Sept. 25, 1860, where his father was a merchant of prominence. - He fitted for College at the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing and the Phillips Exeter Academy. A man of gentle character and genial disposition he was popular and had many friends. and while in College he was a member of the Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding Club and A.D. Club, and in after life of many of the best social clubs in New York and elsewhere. Possessed of ample means he never attempted to follow a professional or business career, though in 1882 he studied international law at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and later was a student at the Columbia Law School, and in later years was president of the Tesle Lake Iron Co. and director in other companies in which he had large interests. He was one of the great travelers of the Class having been around the world and to Europe many times. He usually spent a portion of each year with a married sister in England with whom he maintained a country place there. At one time he had a farm at Schaghticoke, N.Y., but when in this country was generally at his apartment in New York City. He never married, but was devotedly attached to his two sisters, and the death of his sister in England in the spring was a great grief to him and aggravated his own sickness and undoubtedly prevented his recovery. Though his frequent trips abroad prevented him from attending many reunions, yet he always had a warm spot in his heart for the Class and was always a welcome member at our festivities.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec., 2 Joy St., Boston.

Fifty-five men assembled at the Hotel Vendome on the evening of June 21, and sat down to one of our pleasant, informal dinners. J. R. Brackett did what presiding was necessary, and Dorr led the singing as usual. H. M. Lloyd and C. D'U. M. Cole brought greetings from New York. A delightful feature of the evening was a most vivid and illuminating talk by C. H. Grandgent, upon his observations and impressions of French life and character, during his war-time residence in Paris as Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne. — The members of '83 who attended the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Pittsburgh, Pa., were Altemus, Cary, C. E. Davis, Dewson, Pollard and Ennis. - Prof. J. R. Brackett was appointed by the Governor, on July 19, a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charity. He has been one of the instructors at the Seventh Annual Episcopal Confer-

ence at Cambridge, during June and July. — H. B. Cabot's son, H. B. Cabot, Jr., who rowed No. 7 on the University Crew last year, and No. 1 this year, has been elected Captain for 1916-17. -Rev. Edward Cummings has been giving much of his time to the World Peace Foundation, of which he has been elected General Secretary and which has put itself into line with the League to Enforce Peace. - Prof. C. H. Grandgent received from the University of Chicago, on June 6, the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. He was reelected, on June 19, President of Phi Beta Kappa Society. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin was reappointed by the President, on July 26, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, for a term of ten years, C. P. Perin has returned to India for an indefinite period, in connection with his work in developing the iron and steel industry which he has established at Sakchi in the Central Provinces. His address is Care Tata Iron & Steel Co., Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay. --W. W. Bryant is another member of '83 who is making a business trip to India. He is to sail from Vancouver on Aug. 17, and expects to be absent for at least ten months. -- Fletcher Ranney has been appointed by the Governor Chairman of the Licensing Board for the City of Boston. - Reuben Burnham Moffat lost his life in an automobile accident near Southington, Conn., on June 21, while on his way to attend our Class Dinner and the Commencement festiv-The son of Reuben Curtis and Elizabeth Virginia (Barclay) Moffat, he was born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1861, and prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. While at Harvard he was an ardent devotee of the bicycle, and captain of the Harvard Bicycle Club, and his tall, slender figure, perched percariously upon one of the Ferris

wheels of those early days, will rise before every classmate's memory. His rank at graduation was No. 62, he received Honorable Mention in History, and was among those to whom Disquisitions were assigned. In October, 1883, he joined the Columbia Law School, graduated in 1885, and then entered the office of Hill, Wing & Shoudy. In the fall of 1886 he began a practice for himself, which continued until 1896, when he formed a partnership with Sherman Evarts (Yale, '81), under the firm name of Evarts & Moffat. Upon the dissolution of his firm in 1898, he again practised alone for six years, and then formed the partnership of Rand. Moffat & Webb which lasted until 1910, and since that time he had been alone, at 63 Wall St., New York, where he had been established continuously for twenty years. In the Presidential Campaign of 1884 he took an active part as an Independent Republican, and was subsequently identified with various municipal reform movements, first in Brooklyn, and afterwards in New York. He withdrew from the Republican Party in 1885 and continued as an Independent until 1902, when he joined the regular Democratic organization of New York County, and had since been an active member of its Law Committee, and Chairman for many years of the General Committee of the 29th Assembly District, in which he resided. He was a member of the Bar Associations of the City of New York, New York State, America and New York County Lawyers; of the New York Historical Society and the Genealogical and Biographical Society; and in social clubs his membership included the Century, University, Harvard, Downtown, National Democratic and the Automobile Club of America. He had devoted much of his leisure to genealogy, and had published Barclay Genealogies in 1904, Moffat Genealogies in 1910, and Pierrepont Genealogies in 1913. He was a good man, an influential citizen, and a loyal classmate, and his affection for Harvard and for Eighty-three had increased with the years. Among the hospitable New York members he was one of the foremost in promoting the success of our delightful "Quinquennials" at the Harvard Club of that city, and for any good work in which the Class was interested we could count upon his sympathy and his purse. He was married, June 5, 1895, at Brooklyn, N.Y., to Ellen Low Pierrepont, who survives him with three children: Jay Pierrepont, Harvard, '19, Elizabeth Barclay, and Abbot Low. now at Groton School.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

Fifty-six members of the Class attended the dinner of the Class at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on June 21, the evening before Commencement. Dr. F. C. Cobb acted as toastmaster and called upon Baylies, C. T. Davis, Drown, Hunting, Osborne and Sexton to address the Class. Hunting told of his experience as a member of the first Harvard Unit in hospital work in France, and Osborne described the scheme of reform work adopted under his guidance at Sing Sing Prison, the results already shown from the working of the new system, and outlined the far-reaching possibilities for improvement in prison conditions and life in the future development of this reform movement. -Osborne's return to Sing Sing, to resume his position as warden of the prison, in July, was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of welcome by the prisoners under the auspices of the Mutual Welfare League, the organization founded in the prison by him. Osborne was Dodge lecturer at Yale College during the past academic year, being the first Harvard man to fill that position. -Yale College, on its Commencement Day, conferred on J. J. Chapman the degree of Litt.D. A Masque of Chapman's, the music for which was composed by Horatio Parker, was produced in New Haven in June. The School of Aviation founded by Harvard graduates for the purpose of giving instruction in aviation, with military aims in view, has been named the Victor E. Chapman School of Aviation in memory of Chapman's son, who was killed under heroic circumstances on June 23rd, while fighting for France in the Aviation Corps. -Rev. W. T. Crocker, Chaplain of the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard, accompanied his regiment to the Mexican frontier. - Gordon Abbott was elected in May Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. — E. L. Conant and T. L. Frothingham have taken offices together for the practice of law at 32 Liberty Street, New York. Associated with them is Mr. William V. Rowe. - Rev. T. W. Harris has moved from Littleton, N.H., and is now rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Bantam, Conn. - Rev. E. M. Pickop has moved from Kensington, Conn., to Unionville, Conn. - Rev. S. A. Eliot was reelected President of the American Unitarian Association at its annual convention in May. He has held this position since 1900. - The address entitled Le Problème de la Force Hydraulique aux Etats-Unis, submitted by R. G. Brown to the Deuxième Congrès de la Houille Blanche at Lyon, France, has been published in

pamphlet form in French. — The following changes of address have been noted: — C. W. Baker, 137 Riverside Drive, New York City; Rev. F. K. Gifford, 43 Harvard Ave., Brookline; Dr. W. B. Lancaster, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; F. M. Wakefield, 4146 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec., 77 Franklin St., Boston.

The thirtieth reunion of the Class was held in Commencement week in June. Headquarters, in charge of a clerk, for the distribution of badges and of Part I of the Class Secretary's Report, No. VIII, were opened in the library at Hotel Somerset on Monday, June 19. Ninety-six members of the Class, more than fifty wives and about twenty children of members, attended one or more of the Class functions. On Tuesday the members of the Class. with their wives and children, were delightfully entertained at luncheon, at Pride's Crossing, by Mr. and Mrs. M. Graeme Haughton. The trip was by automobiles, the return to Cambridge being made in time for the Class Day exercises in the Stadium in the afternoon. Wednesday morning was spent at The Country Club, Brookline. After luncheon there we went by automobiles to Soldiers' Field for the Yale baseball game. The fact that C. L. Harrison, Jr., '18, the son of our classmate Harrison. was the Harvard pitcher, gave especial zest to our victory. After the game the ladies of the Class were entertained at tea by Mrs. Fessenden, at Chestnut Hill. Ninety men were present at the Class dinner Wednesday night at the Union Club, Boston. Hood presided; T. T. Baldwin was toastmaster. The speakers, with

their subjects, were as follows: Boyden. "The Confessions of an Overseer": T. W. Richards, "Chemical Preparedness"; G. G. Wilson, "The International Situation": Gordon "Politics and Farm-Woodbury, ing"; Clifford, "The Harvard-Tech Merger": Frothingham, "The Ministry"; Howard Taylor, "Our New York Member of the Class Committee": Odin Roberts, "Eighty-six"; Bruner, who had come from California for the Reunion; and Harrison, the begetter and trainer of the victorious Harvard pitcher. songs, the words by Roberts, were sung by Guild, with Hood at the piano. A letter from Droppers, the United States Ambassador to Greece, was read. On the recommendation of the Class Committee the Class voted to authorize the committee to raise, at some convenient time, a fund, to be known as the John Henry Huddleston Fund, to be put in the hands of the Class Committee, for use, at their discretion, for such purposes as may from time to time seem advisable. Thursday morning we attended the Commencement exercises in the Stadium, after which the Class Spread was held in Harvard 2. The ladies of the Class lunched at the University Club, Boston. In the afternoon the men attended the Alumni Association exercises in the Sever Quadrangle. On Friday members of the Class and their families to the number of about eighty saw the Yale races at New London, some going by automobiles and others by the Boston Harvard Club special train. The following men were present at the Reunion: W. L. Allen, Ames, Atherton, Austin, Ayer, T. T. Baldwin, Bolster, Borland, Boyden, G. G. Bradford, Blake, Bright, C. R. Brown, Bruner,

Buckler, Chase, Churchill, Claffin, Clifford, Codman, D. H. Coolidge, S. Coolidge, Dewey, J. C. Faulkner, Ferry, Fessenden, Fish, Fisk, Frothingham, Gage, Gibson, Gleason, Grav. Guild, Gunnison, Haley, Hamlin, Harris, Harrison, Haughton, Hood, Hosmer, Houghton, P. S. Howe, W. H. Howe, Howes, Hunt, Jennings, Jewett, Kendall, Latham, Lee, Locke, Lovering, Lyman, Macdonald, Mallory, Merriam, Moors, Mygatt, Nichols, Noble, Oxnard, J. N. Palmer, Parsons, Payne, Phillips, W. H. Potter. Porter. Pratt. Eben Richards. T. W. Richards, J. W. Richardson, M. W. Richardson, Odin Roberts, Rowse, Sedgwick, Slocum, F. B. Smith, W. L. Smith, C. B. Stevens, F. B. Taylor, Howard Taylor, Washburn, Waterman, G. M. Weed, Weld, Weston, Wheeler, Wilbur, G. G. Wilson, W. R. Wilson, Winter, Winthrop, G. W. Woodbury, Gordon Woodbury, - Since January, 1916, Beal has been attached to the American Embassy in London as special attaché. He made a short trip to this country during the summer. - Morton, in a letter dated May 26, writes from Puerto Orolava, Tenerife, Canary Islands, "After a severe illness — four months spent in a hospital in London - I am here to recover my health. I feel - in these stirring times - very remote."

1887.

GEO. P. FURBER, Sec., 344 South Station, Boston.

Dr. A. H. Osgood's address is 462 Boylston St., Boston. — F. E. Hamilton was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the convention at Saratoga Bay, May, 1916. — George Perkins Knapp died at Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, on or about

August 7, 1915. He was born in Bitlis. a town in Armenia, not far from Lake Van, recently occupied by the Russian Army. His father was a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Knapp received his education in this country, but after completing his preparation for the ministry, returned as a missionary to Bitlis. He was in Bitlis when the first Armenian massacre occurred, and in February, 1896, was arrested for being a "subverter of the peace" and taken as prisoner to Alexandretta. After vainly attempting to force the government at Constantinople to try him on this charge, he returned to this country and devoted himself to the relief of Armenian widows and orphans. Turkey subsequently indirectly acknowledged the wrong done him when the American claims growing out of the Armenian massacre were adjusted. In 1899 he resumed his missionary work in Turkey and was stationed at first in Harpoot and later in Bitlis. He made another visit to this country in 1909-10, bringing his wife and four children and leaving them here upon his return to Turkey. The entry of Turkey into the great war was followed in 1915 by the ruthless and wholesale exiling of the Armenians for whom the missionary work with which Knapp was connected, was so largely conducted. The exact occurrences in Bitlis have never been accurately reported. But during July many Armenians appear to have sought refuge at the mission station of which Knapp had charge. He took into his custody their firearms and some of the men before they were deported left with him such money and valuables as they had been able to save. Subsequently when the soldiers came to lead away the women,

an Armenian boy who had concealed himself on the premises, disguised in women's clothing, opened fire from a window and wounded a soldier. The Turkish authorities refused to credit Knapp's explanations and sent him under a heavy military guard to Diarbekir. He arrived there after an eight days' journey and three days later died of a fever, as reported by the Turkish authorities. The reports, however, concerning the nature of his illness and the circumstances of his death and burial are conflicting and unsatisfactory and lead to the suspicion that he was poisoned. He was doubtless known to the authorities as an earnest and sympathetic friend of the Armenians, and he had perhaps seen too much of this last crowning outrage. Knapp gave himself unreservedly to his missionary work. He made the interests of those among whom his lot was cast his own, and in their supreme need he stood by them fearlessly and faithfully. Harvard has inscribed many names on the roll of honor of this great war, but no one of her sons has sealed his "loyalty to Truth" more heroically than Knapp, who alone in a far corner of a warswept land, amid the bitter hatred of races, alien to himself, remained steadfast to the end in "the high faith that failed not by the way." - A. R. W.

1888.

G. R. Pulsifer, Sec., 412 Barrister's Hall, Boston.

The present address of C. H. Baldwin is care of Empire Laundry Machinery Company, 352 Western Avenue, Brighton. — George B. Leighton has given to the Graduates' School of Business Administration a collection of two hundred and fifty books on railways. Leighton is the author

of a very practical poster entitled Safety First in Health. This has been distributed in the town of Dublin. N.H., of which Leighton is the health officer. The contents of the poster are published in the June issue of The American City. - R. B. Mahany is a federal commissioner of conciliation. He took part in May last in the settlement of differences between the New Haven Railroad and its freight clerks. - At a sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston on July 7, 1916, addresses were made by several members of the Bar Association of the City of Boston in sympathetic appreciation of Thayer's character and professional work. Resolutions prepared by the Bar Association in his memory were presented.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec., 12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

The Secretary is preparing a Supplementary Report which will be a history of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration replete with illustrations. It is hoped that this will be in your hands early in October. -Howard Gardiner Cushing died in New York City on April 26, 1916. He was born in Boston, Feb. 2, 1869, the son of Robert Maynard and Olivia (Dulany) Cushing. He prepared at Groton School, Groton, and entered College in the Freshman year, 1887, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1891. After graduation he went to Paris to study painting and stayed there five years. He then came back to America and painted both in Boston and New York, finally settling in New York. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Ethel Cochrane, two sons, and a daughter. --- Maurice Jefferson Cody died in New York City on June 14, 1916. He was born in Lexington, Nov. 9, 1864, the son of John and Johannah (White) Cody. He prepared at Boston University, and entered College in the Freshman year, 1887, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1892 "as of" 1891. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Mildred Alice Hull, and one son. After graduating Cody spent a year in the Harvard Law School and then entered a law office in Boston where he remained until 1905. He then became assistant editor of the Paper Trade Journal in New York and finally became editor of the same paper, which position he held at the time of his death.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec., Andover.

W. N. Duane is vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York. - H. M. Ballou has resigned his position as professor of Physics in the College of Hawaii and has accepted a position as managing editor of Facts about Sugar, a weekly trade journal, the publication office of which is located at 82 Wall St., New York City. - Edgar Pierce was at the Military Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from May 3 to May 30. - Jeremiah Smith, Jr., was at the Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, June 5 to July 2. — The Boston Association of Harvard '92 had its usual meeting and dinner at the Wardroom Club on the evening of June 21.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec., 107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class had its annual dinner on Wednesday, June 25, at the Norfolk Hunt Club. E. K. Rand was toast-

master and called on J. Glidden to speak on "War" and Dr. M. Ladd to speak on "Peace"; the latter included in his remarks an appreciation of the work of Dr. Richard Cabot. L. Davis made a report for the committee appointed to raise the fund of \$100,000 to be given to the University three years hence, and Tommy Safford enlivened the evening with "Jabberwocky" and other original performances; he also made a speech in which he eulogized the achievements of Arthur Woods '92, Police Commissioner of New York and told of the Policeman's Chorus which he himself has organized. The 47 members went in automobiles from town to the Club. and at a late hour of the night, most of them returned to town. A few preferred to spend the night at the Club. — Among '94 men at Plattsburg this summer are C. B. Earle, C. T. Keller, and P. H. Kemble. -H. Cabot was in charge of the Third Surgical Unit that went to France in May. — C. Stetson is publishing a new magazine, The Preparedness Review. - M. Croll was a Delegate of the Committee for Relief in Belgium at Namur from June to September, 1915. — J. Sullivan has resigned as Principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N.Y., to take the position of State Historian and Director of the Department of Archives and History at Albany. - J. Corbett is Director of Physical Education at the University of Wyoming. - W. J. Pelo is editor with Newson & Co., 73 Fifth Avenue, New York. - A. F. Cosby was Secretary of the Roosevelt Republican Committee. — Addresses: L. I. Prouty, 53 State St., Boston. -J. S. Festerson, 150 Nassau St., New York. - A. A. Marsters, 195 Broadway, New York. - F. E. Farrington,

Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C. - A. N. Johnson, 111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. - A. H. Chamberlain, 315 Methuen. - C. L. Brumbaugh and G. H. Tinkham have recently published speeches made in Congress, the former a speech on the Phillippine question, the latter one on Fiscal Relations of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. - O. M. W. Sprague has revised Dunbar's Theory and History of Banking. - A. E. Bailey has published On Navareth Hill. - G. Ruge has published a number of short stories which have received very favorable criticism.

1895.

F. H. NASH, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

N. P. Dodge served in the Nebraska State Senate last year. - Arthur Elson has published a history of music (Houghton Mifflin Co.). — F. W. Grinnell is secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association. - F. B. Hill is treasurer of the Home Market Club. - E. V. Huntington is vice-president of the Mathematical Association of America. - Alfred Johnson is recording secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. - S. Kasahara is manager of the Sumitomo Copper Sales Department, Kobe, Japan. - Daniel G. Mason's First Symphony in C minor, was played by the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokovski, February 19. 1916. - R. D. O'Leary has been appointed Professor of English in the University of Kansas. — Andrew J. Peters was appointed by the President a member of the High Commission to represent the United States at the financial conference at Buenos Aires and visited Brazil and Chile. - James

S. Pray has been appointed to the Charles Eliot Professorship in landscape architecture at Harvard. He has been elected a trustee of the American Academy in Rome and a member of its executive committee. - Robert L. Raymond has been Chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Military Education and Reserve. Alfred Johnson received the degree of A.M., Harvard, June, 1916. -E. M. Devereux has been elected treasurer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. - Gifford Le-Clear has been appointed lecturer on architecture at Harvard. - Edwin A. Robinson has published a volume of poems, The Man Against the Sky. - A. S. Pier has been appointed Instructor in English at Harvard for one year from September 1, 1916. - G. G. Bartlett has been elected dean of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. -A. L. Cross has been appointed Robert Hudson Professor of English History at the University of Michigan.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

The twentieth anniversary reunion was the best one so far. The Class assembled at Hotel Somerset Monday, June 19th, at noon for registration and lunch. At 2 P.M. taxicabs took us to the Commonwealth Dock where we witnessed a display by two fireboats of the Fire Dept. of Boston. We then, notwithstanding the rain. went to the Navy Yard by a small steamer where we were met by the Commandant and taken over a battleship, torpedo destroyers, machine shop and the interned British submarines. About two hundred men attended the Class dinner at the

Somerset in the evening. Stevens Heckscher was toastmaster and the speakers were E. M. Grossman, J. L. O'Brian and F. G. Katzman. Tuesday morning the Class went by special train, leaving South Station at 9.45 A.M., to Marion, where, after marching a short distance to the upper landing, a fleet of catboats took us to the Beverly Yacht Club. Here an excellent clambake was served and the day passed most pleasantly with outdoor and indoor sports. The return to Boston was made about 9 P.M. On Wednesday the Class gathered on Soldier's Field about 11 A.M., where we finally established our superiority over the Class of '91 for all time, in the final baseball game of the series which started with our Decennial. At lunch, served on top of the Stadium, we joined the Class of 1901 and later saw Yale defeated on the baseball field. The evening passed with a joint dinner and vaudeville show with 1901 at the Somerset where '96 received from 1901 a handsome loving cup in token of their esteem. Thursday the Class met in Sever 11 for the ninety-six town meeting where the articles of the warrant, such as the \$100,000 fund, wives at the twenty-fifth, etc., were discussed. This meeting was very interesting. At 1 P.M. the regular Class Lunch and later the Commencement exercises took up the afternoon. Here the regular Reunion closed. Arrangements were made for those who wished to see the boat races at New London to take the trip on the special train of the Harvard Club of Boston leaving early Friday. The sixty men who went to New London saw a fitting climax to a most successful Reunion. - J. G. Palfrey has become a member of the law firm of Warner, Stackpole

and Bradlee at 84 State St., Boston. - J. L. O'Brian was given an honorary degree by Hobart College on June 15. - W. T. Janison is associated in the practice of law with Stetson, Jennings & Russell, 15 Broad St., New York City. — A. S. Ingalls has been appointed asst. general manager of lines west of Buffalo of the N.Y.C. Railroad Co. with headquarters in Cleveland. - E. M. Grossman has been reëlected Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs. - John Lathrop Mathews died on May 27, 1916, near Philadelphia. He was born in North Evanston, Ill., Jan. 10, 1874, the son of Wm. S. and Flora Mathews. He joined the Class in the Senior year. After leaving College he took up newspaper work in Chicago, then in New Orleans and Boston, and wrote numerous articles in various papers and magazines on inland waterways, particularly in regard to the Mississippi River. - Charles Mirick Eveleth died of pneumonia at his home at Bayside, L.I., N.Y., May 24, 1916. He was born at Cambridge, Jan. 10, 1872, the son of Wm. H. and Emma Eveleth. After leaving the Lawrence Scientific School he entered the employ of the American Tel. and Tel. Co., first in Boston and later in Providence, and at the time of his death was a telephone engineer with the N.Y. Telephone Co. His wife and daughter survive him.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec., 60 State St., Boston.

The annual Class dinner brought together about eighty men on the evening of Wednesday, June 21. Hallowell presided, calling first upon Cheever, who spoke with earnestness and charm of his experiences as chief of the Second Harvard Unit in France. He was followed by Whoriskey who related graphically what befell him in Germany at the outbreak of hostilities in the summer of 1914. The latter part of the evening was devoted to a general discussion of tentative plans for the Vicennial celebration in 1917. Mackaye presented some interesting suggestions in relation to a '97 Masque for that occasion. The dinner was not only well attended, but well and genially conducted by the presiding officer. The serious contributions were distinctly interesting and worthy, and were abundantly supported by a spontaneous flow of song and story. - At the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Pittsburgh, eleven members of '97 were present. D. E. Mitchell and E. E. Jenkins served on the executive committee. - Dr. L. S. Hapgood has gone to France as a member of the Third Harvard Unit. - Dr. F. P. Gay was appointed Faculty Research Lecturer at the University of California for 1916. — Dr. D. D. Scannell is serving as chairman of the Boston School Committee. — C. W. Hobbs is principal of the Swampscott High School. - B. S. Baker is editor of Russia, a journal of Russian-American trade. - Among recent publications are The Poems and Plays of Percy Mackage, published in two volumes by Macmillan Co. The book of Caliban by the Yellow Sands, a Shakespeare tercentenary masque. has also been published by Doubleday, Page & Co. - Please note the following new addresses: E. Alden, 620 Norton Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; G. Benson, P.O. Box 73, Port Angeles, Wash.; N. R. Hughes, care of Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.; B. F. Bassett, care of Y.M.C.A., Tacoma, Wash.; E. B. Cresap, 38 So. Dearborn

St., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Prescott, 516 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; D. E. Mitchell, 1002 Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; I. C. Jenkins, So. Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. A. Butler, 444 Wick Ave., Youngstown, O.; W. A. Garrison, 2 Rosa Road, Schenectady N.Y.; F. B. Rowell, 470 Park Ave., New York City; H. C. de V. Cornwell, business, 40 East 41st St., New York City, home, 130 East 67th St.; G. R. Kats, 15 East 26th St., New York City; W. W. Lancaster, 120 Broadway, New York City; P. B. Thompson, 1 East 45th St., New York City; H. K. Stanley, 100 Halsey St., Newark, N.J.; W. D. Walker, 116 Middle St., Portsmouth, N.H.; S. B. Wetherbee, P.O. Box 338, New Bedford; H. E. Pickering, Millbury; R. B. Dixon, Bare Hill, Harvard; C. S. Dow. 37 Cheswick Road, Auburndale; W. Whitman, Jr., 78 Chauncey St., Boston; W. W. Churchill, Felton Hall, Cambridge; A. W. Hodges, 817 Walnut St., Newton Centre; R. B. Stevens, Landaff, N.H. - The Secretary is advised of the death of Frank Winchester, who was in college during the years 1893-96.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec., 7 Water St., Room 912, Boston.

The annual dinner was held this year on Wednesday, June 21, at Villa Napoli, Nantasket. Several met for luncheon at the Harvard Club of Boston and a good many attended the Harvard-Yale baseball game in the Stadium in the afternoon, going thence to Nantasket by automobile afterwards. As Harvard won the ball game and with it the Yale series for 1916 the start was auspicious but rain which began right after the game dampened the enthusiasm of some

who would otherwise have attended the dinner. As it was, 57 showed up, and had the usual good time of such occasions. It had been reported in the newspapers that the '99ers at the Plattsburg military training camp were planning to get together up there at the time of the reunion and the Secretary was instructed to send them a telegram of greetings and good wishes. Seven were up there as follows: D. K. Catlin, J. J. Doherty, L. O. Gifford, Donald Gordon, G. D. Hall, Fullerton Merrill, and S. P. Shaw, Jr. - Contrary to custom '99 did not show up very well at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Pittsburgh, May 19 and 20. Only 4 were present, Edward B. Lee, R. G. Leypoldt, Stanley W. Merrell, and Philip M. Tucker. However, E. P. Davis, president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota, sent the following telegram which was read: "Best wishes for successful gathering and sincere regrets that I am unable to be present, to present the entrance conditions." - Charles E. Baldwin is now with the Viscose Co., manufacturing viscose silk, at Marcus Hook, Pa. -Colonel John H. Sherburne of the 1st Mass. Artillery Regiment is on the Mexican border with his regiment. -Willing Spencer is chargé d'affaires of the U.S. Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. - J. B. Studley and A. L. Fish report that the name of their law firm has been changed to Dunbar, Nutter and McLennen, at the same address, 161 Devonshire St., Boston. - Rev. Maxwell Savage's address is Unitarian Church, corner Atlantic and Baltimore Streets, Lynn. - Dr. W. C. Quinby has left Baltimore and is urologist at the Peter B. Brigham Hospital, Boston. - Paul Burrage is a member of the firm of

Read, Burrage & Co., who have recently moved to larger quarters at 20 Central St., Boston, where they represent the New Amsterdam Casualty Co. and the Michigan Commercial Fire Insurance Co., in addition to transacting a general insurance business. — Henry M. Huxley has moved his office to 1613 First National Bank Building, Chicago, where he will continue to conduct the practice of patent and trade-mark law. — E. D. Harlow is Assistant Treasurer of the State Street Trust Co., Boston. — Arthur W. Rice died on July 6, 1916.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec., 142 Berkeley St., Boston.

On Wednesday, June 21, the Class gathered at the Union Boat Club, Boston, for the annual June dinner. The buffet meal which was served, every man waiting on himself and repairing to a small table with the friends with whom he happened to be, proved very satisfactory for a change from the usual more formal arrangement. John B. Hawes, 2d, directed the activities of the evening. which included songs by the assembled company and brief speeches by Mark Sullivan, whose subject was "The Spirit of New England," Arthur Gotthold, Arthur Drinkwater, Walter L. Collins and James Austin Richards. About fifty men were present. - On Commencement Day F. L. Higginson, Jr., was elected Overseer of Harvard College. — E. B. Hilliard has been appointed by the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York to write a moral code in the competition arranged by the National Institution for Moral Instruction. A prise of \$5000 is offered for the best code. -C. K. Meschter has published Mount

Minsi Fairies, a poem (Gorham Press, Boston). - A. H. Shearer has published an alphabetical subject index to Collections on European History (Princeton, 1915). — M. Churchill resigned in the spring from his position as secretary and treasurer of the United States Field Artillery Journal and went to France as military observer for the United States with the French army. — E. C. Carter was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Harvard Club of Boston on May 11. He is general secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in India. He described the work of the Association since the war began and its extension on the various fighting fronts and in the prison camps of practically all the nations who are now at war. He has recently been decorated by King George for his important services. - E. F. Metcalf's address is 309 W. Genesee St., Auburn, N.Y. He is general manager of the Columbia Rope Company, vice-president of Foster, Ross & Co., director of the National Bank of Auburn, trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, all of Auburn, and is director of the American Mutual Compensation Insurance Company, New York City. He has been director of the Auburn Business Men's Association and vicepresident and president of the Auburn Y.M.C.A. - R. W. Kauffman has published, The Silver Spoon, Moffat, Yard & Co. - A. H. Shearer has an article "Theophania," in Modern Language Notes, xxxI, Feb. 2, 1916. — J. Warshaw has an article, "Recurrent Preciosité," in Modern Language Notes, xxxi, March 8, 1916. - J. B. Hawes, 2d, gave a lecture on April 28, 1916, at the Harvard Club of Boston on "What Massachusetts is Doing for its Consumptives." - J. P. San-

born went to France in May as representative of the New York Globe. -C. H. Tilton is with Charles B. Perkins Co., 86 Kilby St., Boston, manufacturers and dealers in cigars and tobacco. - A. S. Gilman is with the State Street Trust Company, 33 State St., Boston; his home address is 58 Garden St., Cambridge. - F. L. Higginson, Jr., is treasurer of the Cardinal Mercier Fund. - N. R. Willard is with the Trinidad Sugar Company, Trinidad, Cuba. - F. H. Danker delivered the Memorial Day address at Worcester, on May 30. His subject was, "A Noble Spirit to Fit the Times." - A. P. Fitch spoke on "Using Our Time," at the Sunday Evening Club in Chicago, Ill., on May 28. - W. Lichtenstein has published "Possible Results of the European War on the Book Market" in The Library Journal, June, 1916. - H. W. Dana had an article, "The Problem of Tuberculous Infection in Children." in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 25, 1916. - M. Sullivan has edited, National Flood Marks; Week by Week. Observations on American Life as Seen by Colliers. (New York, George H. Doran Company, 1915.) — C. Humphrey is president of the Harvard Club of Toronto. -G. H. Kimball has been reëlected treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs. - J. Wilson is president of the Harvard Club of Bangor, Me. - H. A. Yeomans is now Dean of Harvard College, taking the place of Dean Hurlbut who has resigned. — D. Drake has an article, "Natural Selection in Religious Evolution," in the Biblical World, vol. XLVII, no. 4, April, 1914, and an article, "May Belief Outstrip Evidence," in the National Journal of Ethics, April, 1916. - G. H. Albright has published "How Teachers Mark." "School and Society," and "The Relationship of Scholarship to Self Support," in Colorado College Series. - A. S. Hawkes is with the Busch-Sulzer Brothers Diesel Engine Co., St. Louis, Mo. - R. G. Pratt has moved his weaving machinery factory to larger quarters at 48 LaGrange Street, Worcester. - During the past year D. F. Davis has been elected president of the City Club and of the Municipal Athletic Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's League, all of St. Louis, and president of the National Municipal Recreation Federation. -Addresses: G. J. Wright (business). Farmer's Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. B. Moore, 121 Georgetown Ave., West View, Allegheny County, Pa.; F. H. Stedman, 10 Center St., Waterville, Me.; H. A. Freiberg (home) 1005 Dana Ave., Cincinnati, O.; R. M. McCurdy, 118 West 58th St., New York City; R. H. Johnson (home) 1039 Murrayhill Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. Ruess (home) 1548 Englewood Ave., Fresno, Cal.; H. R. Mayo (business) Security Trust Bldg., Lynn; C. M. Brown (business) 1200 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; A. S. Clark (business) 259 Washington St., Boston; J. D. Kernan Jr. (business) 156 East 64th St., New York City; G. C. Kimball (business) 1222 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. W. Barnum (business) 200 State House, Boston; W. L. Harrington, 46 High St., Charlestown; G. S. Parker (home) Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y.; W. G. Mortland (home) Gerber Apartments, South Legley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. R. Johnson (home) Tenafly, N.J.; A. S. Hills (home) Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, New York City; F. R. Greene (business) 42

Second St., Fall River; temporary address, 28 Front St., Saranac Lake, N.Y.; B. Brooks (business) 15 Columbia Bldg., Bangor, Me.; H. B. Baldwin (home) Follen St., Boston; A. H. Shearer (home) 1709 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.; H. W. Sanford (home) 1641 West Cumberland Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; F. Palmer, Jr., Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; F. F. Burr, Sunrise Farm, Wayne, Me.; W. H. Armstrong, San Juan, Porto Rico: H. J. Alexander (home) 44 Grand St., White Plains, N.Y.; C. H. Gilman (business) Boston Globe, Boston, (home) 191 St. Botolph St., Boston; H. K. Melcher (home) 119 Centre Street, Bangor, Me.; R. P. Washington Parsons (home) 28 Square, Gloucester; J. L. Gilvan, (business), 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y., (home) 121 Cedar Road, New Rochelle, N.Y.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec., 14 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

G. C. Griffith, one-time manager of the Harvard Advocate, and originator of the Harvard Illustrated Magasine, has given up the practice of law in Boston so that he may spend all his time at his farm in Peabody and devote his time to raising hogs and the producing of a "National pig" of red, white and blue. The blue hog is his latest successful experiment. - Dr. Walter B. Swift has lately presented communications before Medical Societies as follows: Dyslalia as a Centerasthenia, read May 5, 1915, before the American Psychopathological Association in New York, The Reflexes in Epilepsy as a Guide to Certain Data of Individual Consciousness, read May 10, 1915, before the National Association for the study of Epilepsy at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Observa-

tions on the Voice in Tabes - a Voice Sign, read May 14, 1915, before the American Medico-Psychological Association at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. — Changes of address: J. G. Cole, 316 South 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Pope, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City; H. R. Hayes, care of Stone & Webster, 120 Broadway, New York City; H. H. Morrill, 520 W. 34th St., New York City; W. A. Frost, 130 West 46th St., New York City: Robert Goodenow. Harvard Club, 27 W. 44th St., New York City; R. M. MacKay, 130 W. 44th St., New York City; E. B. Perrin, Jr., Williams, Ariz.; Harris Livermore, 60 Federal St., Boston; Hugo Parton, 7 Fifth Ave., New York City; C. A. R. Lewis, care of American & Cuban S.S. Line, 27 William St., New York City; R. W. J. Kingan, Larchmont Yacht Club, Larchmont, N.Y.; M. G. Shaw, 12 Stone St., New York City; Rev. P. J. Steinmetz, Jr., Headmaster of the Episcopal Academy, 1324 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. T. Nicholls, Columbia Graphophone Company, 101 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. G. Hackley, care of Western Electric Company, Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C., England; Rev. Gibson Bell, A.B., B.D., Montgomery School, Wynnewood, Pa.; J. A. Bull, care of Leonard Snider & Co., 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. - S. N. Castle is now vice-president of the New York Electrical Society, the oldest electrical society in the country. He has recently built a residence on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N.Y.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec., 48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

L. Albright has changed his address to 1608 Marine Bank Building, Bus-

falo. N.Y. - C. R. Ballou has changed his address to Bristol Ferry. R.I. - John Bryant is practising surgery at 338 Marlborough St., Boston. - S. C. Colburn has changed his last name from Colburn to Endicott. -L. B. Cummings is practising law with the firm of Grover & Cummings, 314 Pennway Building, Indianapolis. -H. C. DeLong is with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Land Title Building, Philadelphia. - Granton H. Dowse is in the insurance business, with Starkweather & Shepley, 43 Kilby St., Boston. — L. S. Fuller is a ranch man on the Y. C. Ranch, Parkman, Wyoming. — George Gibbs, Jr., investigator of the Boston City Planning Board, has prepared for the Board a Survey and Plan for the Development of Docks in East Boston. This report has been published as an official document of the City of Boston. - N. F. Glidden, Jr., is a partner in the firm of Glidden, Lyon & Company, brokers, 5 Nassau St., New York City. - D. S. Greenough, Jr., has recently organized and is one of the managers of a corporation by the name of The Greenough-Heddinger Company, manufacturers' agents and dealers in building specialties, with offices at 12 West St., Boston. -H. A. Jackson is sales agent of the Bethlehem Steel Company, 141 Milk St., Boston. — G. L. Jones has been since April, 1916, with Gen. Pershing's expedition in pursuit of Villa in Mexico. When last heard from he was about 500 miles south of the border, - at Namaquipa, Mexico. - H. C. Jones is Dean of the College of Law, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va. - D. D. L. McGrew, 24 Gramercy Park, New York City, is in the New York Office of the International Banking Corporation. - G.

R. Taylor, who is a member of the editorial staff of *The Survey*, has gone to Petrograd, Russia, where he will be connected with the American Embassy, serving as a special assistant to the American Ambassador. Taylor expects to visit a number of other Russian cities, and will be gone the greater part of a year on leave of absence from his regular work with *The Survey*. His mail address will be, care of United States Embassy, Petrograd. — Dana Payson Alden died April 10, 1915, in New York City of pneumonia.

1904.

PATSON DANA, Sec., 515 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Captain Walter N. Hill, of Marine Service, by the Navy Department for distinguished conduct and heroism during the siege of Vera Cruz on April 21 and 22, 1914. - "Compensation for Railway Claims" by A. A. Ballantine appeared in the Harvard Law Review for May, 1916. - "Prices According to Law," by A. A. Ballantine, '04, appeared in the Atlantic Monthly for November, 1915. - Joseph S. Seabury has edited and published a new book entitled New Homes Under Old Roofs. - Gilman C. Dolley has been appointed Bacteriologist at the Culion Leper Colony. Culion Island, Philippine Islands. — The Classes of 1904 and 1902 enjoyed a successful joint celebration and reunion at the Newell Boat House on the afternoon and evening of June 19, 1916.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec., 25 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

The 1905 Decennial Chronicle has been published and will be mailed to

any member of the Class sending \$1.50 to Charles E. Mason, 30 State St., Boston. The Chronicle gives, in a pictorial and distinctly literary way, a vivid picture of the Class's great reunion in 1915. - Walworth Tyng who is a missionary at Changsha, China, gives the following interesting information in a letter to the Secretary: "One of our servants is the daughter of a lantern-maker, a small shopkeeper and not of the very poor. The mother drowned with her own hands six out of her nine daughters. The burden of caring for their hair and of binding their feet, even more than the expense, was her reason. She drowned them quickly, in infancy, to be sure, before she had got to love them too much. She might indeed have sold them into slavery, but that is where the respectable Chinese draw the line. It is more humane to drown them. Our servant who was spared by special intercession of her father, is an excellent woman and is now a Christian. Her own daughter is a Christian school-teacher." - R. A. Derby, who is taking an active interest in developing the possibilities of Drowning Creek, N.C., writes as follows in the May 27 issue of the Drowning Creek Current: "We have made an attempt to cooperate here. We have our Credit Union, Sire Owner's Association, our Children's Agricultural Clubs, our school. How far we will go with these will depend on how strongly we pull together, on how effectively we harness the energy that is in us all and turn it to the task of building up our community. The current of our community life can be as effectively harnessed or as completely wasted as is the current of Drowning Creek. That depends on us." - Philip T. Coolidge has opened

an office for the practice of forestry at 217 Stetson Building, 31 Central St., Bangor, Me. He is prepared to make timber estimates and maps. to conduct and to supervise lumbering operations and stumpage sales, and to do forest planting. — H. C. J. Roelvink writes from Holland that as soon as war is over, he will cross to America, "My 2nd home sweet home." He has asked the Secretary to send him some undershirts of a certain design, so, as he says, "to have America near to my heart."- Fitch H. Haskell has opened an office for the general practice of architecture under the firm name of Godley and Haskell, 15 East 40 St., N.Y. - Jesse Weils's address is the Madison Apartments, Paducah, Kentucky.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

On March 13 a Class dinner was held at the New York Harvard Club. It was attended by 67 men, including 9 or 10 men from Boston, Plumb from Philadelphia, Brackett from Pittsburgh and several men from New Jersey and Connecticut. R. M. Poor presided and made the only speech. The occasion was one of the utmost friendliness and some noise. For the amusing interludes which enlivened the swift moving proceedings the Class has to thank the fertile resources of Farrelly and Wheelwright. -- On the afternoon of Sunday, June 18, the first gathering for the Decennial Reunion took place at the Harvard Club of New York, whence under the leaderhip of Farrelly a party of the New York men, with others from Washington, D.C., and more distant points, proceeded to the S.S. Massachusetts of the Outside Line for Bos-

ton. A party of the Class of 1901 was also on board and the voyage was a cheerful one. At 9 on Monday morning, June 19, the forces attired in white blaisers with green trimmings and numerals, and wreaths brought by Castle from Hawaii in imitation of the leis there worn on festive occasions, gathered before the Harvard Club of Boston. Special trolley cars bore us to the North Station, and from there we went by train to Manchester and the Masconomo House. That pleasant hotel had been opened especially for our celebration. It is a perfect place for a class reunion. We disported ourselves upon its beach. played tennis upon its tennis courts and ball upon its lawns and sat together with much satisfaction upon its verandas and renewed old times. After a morning of games and a most satisfactory and for once filling buffet lunch we found that a rainy afternoon neither dampened our ardor for sport nor the spirits of Means, Galvin and other entertaining geniuses of song and dance. Probably the most satisfactory thing about the reunion was the various groups, made up in part of old friends and in part of men whom we met for the first time, which sat in various nooks and corners of the hotel and talked of the past, present and to come. In the evening we had the Class dinner. There were 215 present. R. M. Poor, who was to have presided, was detained in New York and Preston took his place. After a brief report upon the Class by the Secretary, the speech of the evening was made by R. Grant, Jr. Grant lives in London. He told us about English war conditions and the work of Kitchener and Robertson in creating the new English armies. But what held us silent was his story of our

classmate Filley, whose old soul of adventure has led him to a lieutenancy in the English air forces. It was a fine story and after it we cabled Filley our love and admiration. Afterwards there were more speeches, among others by A. L. Castle, member of the territorial Senate of Hawaii, F. H. White, of Seattle, and L. Carroll, an alderman of New York City. After the dinner we adjourned to the theatre of the hotel where we were entertained by excellent talent from the Class. We owe thanks for a good entertainment, and admiration of their genius to van Loon, H. B. Sawyer, Chandler, F. S. Whitney, Peters, Reggio, H. F. Kellogg, Titcomb, Wheelwright, Coburn, and Means. During the proceedings the Class Committee, all of the members of which live far from Boston, announced that it had appointed as an Executive Committee resident in Boston, Goodhue, Ketchum, Perry, H. H. Whitman and T. T. Whitney. The resignation of Dives as treasurer of the Class was accepted with regret and Whitney was appointed to succeed him. The Class adopted resolutions of sorrow for the deaths of Bartholomew, Blagden, P. S. Campbell, B. Castleman, Hanson, B. Merrill, Jr., Murdock, Vidaud and West, whom we have lost since the Sexennial Reunion. At breakfast on Tuesday morning we were greeted with a 1906 edition of the Boston Journal prepared at the behest of Ware, its proprietor. During the morning the Class returned to Boston and in the afternoon gathered before Hollis Hall for the march to the Stadium Exercises. Here it made a gay show. On Wednesday morning we met at the Stadium for athletic sports. These were followed by lunch out of doors and afterwards by the baseball game with Yale. Thursday was Commencement Day. The Class maintained its usual headquarters in Holworthy 24. but there was no 1906 program separate from the events of the day. On Friday the small group of the Class who went to the boat races found the companionship of that day one of the most pleasing episodes of the whole Reunion. Altogether the Reunion was a remarkably pleasant and successful meeting. All of us who were there came away with an increased respect for our Class and a renewed and warming affection for the classmates whom we met there. - Gregg Armstrong's address is 142 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O. — C. B. Dyar's address is care of U. S. Embassy, Wilhelmplatz, Berlin, Germany. - W. H. Appleton is with the New York office of John C. Paige & Co., Inc., 111 Broadway, New York City. - R. F. Gowen's address is Overton Rd., Ossining-on-Hudson, N.Y. - R. N. Hammond's address is P.O. Box 1444, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. — C. B. Hibbard's address is care of Curtis Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N.Y. - P. B. K. Potter is with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Rue des Colonies 66, Brussels, Belgium. - C. P. Middleton has left Seattle. He is now a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, Address 53 State St., P.O. Box 2634, Boston. -John Prendergast's address is First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. -H. F. Shurtleff's address is Westfield. - E. K. Thurlow's address is Wuhu. China. - H. H. Damon's address is care of Public Service Commission, 1206 Equitable Bldg., New York City. — A. D. Whitman's address is care of New Bedford High School, New Bedford, - C. P. Wood is Assistant Professor of Music at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec., 2 Wall St., New York City.

The Secretary of the Class is on the Mexican border, serving with the New York militia and therefore cannot report on the Class. If he has not returned by the time another issue of the *Magazins* appears arrangements will be made to get the news from some one else.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec., 14 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Various local units of the Class have, as usual, been getting together with considerable frequency. From San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston information comes to the secretary indicating that 1908 men have already begun to smell the powder of battle and are preparing to advance in force on Cambridge for the Decennial, now less than two years away. -A Class Field Day was held by the Boston men on Monday afternoon and evening, June 19, at the Hoosic Whisick Club. A rainy day and the recent calling out of the militia for service on the border prevented many men from attending. Nevertheless, eighty-seven were on hand from the immediate vicinity of Boston, and also Carman from Springfield, White from Pittsfield, Benedict, Parker and Shaw from Framingham, Cheney and Grinnell from New Bedford, Waters from Rhode Island and Orr from Worcester. W. B. Snow, Jr., holder of the 1908 sexennial scholarship was present. Most of the members went out by automobile, leaving the Harvard Club at about 2.30. P. D. White won the annual golf challenge cup. Interesting games of baseball were played, the prizes being awarded at dinner. Orville Rogers spoke on his experience with one of the Harvard units in France. - An unusual number of 1908 men have gathered at Seabright, N.J., for the summer. Indoor baseball is a favorite sport. On recent week ends the socalled Harvard team has included the following 1908 men: Glass, Seamans, Despard. Hackett. Cobb, Sweet, Desmond, Wendell and Emerson. Great care is being exercised by 1908 men to avoid the famous New Jersey sharks which are reported to have a particular fondness for 1908 whitemeat. - Return post cards have recently been sent out preparatory to the publication in the early fall of a pocket address book. Replies are coming in in a very satisfactory manner. Fully eight out of ten cards show some change of address over the Sexennial Report.

1909.

F. S. HARDING, Sec., 52 Fulton St., Boston.

A Class dinner was held on Monday, June 19, at the Oakley Country Club in Watertown with about 55 men present. After dinner, Henry B. Sheahan talked in a most interesting way of his experiences with the American Ambulance Corps in France. He illustrated his remarks with excellent photographs, many of which he took himself. An impromptu golf tournament preceded the dinner. - Since the publication of the Class Directory in April, three of the lost men have been located. - C. DeL. Dederick. who has been among the missing practically all the time since leaving College, is special agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in Seattle. His office is No. 819 White Bldg. He reports a successful business with good prospects for the future. — Frank G. Dillard is living at 1449 Rosemont Ave., Chicago, Ill., and is an architect in the office of Graham. Burnham & Co., 1417 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill. - Roland Lambe is at Nordhoff, Cal., with the Spencer Apiaries Company. - P. N. Crusius is at South Germantown, Wis., not Ohio, as stated in the directory. -George Gund has left Seattle and is now living at 2665 East Overlook Rd., Euclid Heights, Cleveland, O. - F. H. Kendall is with Jackson & Curtis. 19 Congress St., Boston. - P. W. Page is with the B. F. Goodrich Company, 325 Dwight St., Springfield. - B. A. Pouzner is living at 69 Kenwood Rd., Brookline. - H. von Kaltenborn has been made Assistant Managing Editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, N.Y. — Armitage Whitman has been appointed Orthopedic Surgeon at the Lincoln Hospital, New York City. - The weekly class luncheons are still being held and their success during the past year warrants their continuation as a permanent feature. A new entertainment committee is being formed to take charge of the Class activities for 1916-17.

1911.

J. A. SWEETSER, Sec., 50 State St., Boston.

R. E. Bagnall's permanent address is now 14 Malvern Rd., Roslindale. — Arthur Sweetzer, our Class Treasurer, is now with the Associated Press; he will probably be for a time in their Washington office and then go to Europe. — Addresses: Cloyes King, Camp Sunrise, Coulterville, Cal.; F. J. Deane, Ingenio Soledad, Cienfuego, Cuba; J. R. Moulton, 106 Brook Rd., Mattapan; Newton Foster, 1512 8th

Ave., Seattle, Wash.; R. M. Allen, Bonita, Cal.; B. S. Verich, Kohl Bldg. San Francisco, Cal.; N. J. Beals, 801 No. Ave. 65, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. G. Beach, 618 University Block, Syracuse, N.Y. - Gilbert E. Jones is now associated with the firm of Tilney & Ladd. Bonds and Investments, etc., 43 Exchange Pl., New York City. -B. C. Clough has been reappointed instructor in English at Brown University. - James M. Moore, lieutenant 19th Infantry, U.S.A., is stationed at Fort Clark, Tex., on the Mexican Border. - "Dono" Minot is with Battery A, M.V.M., on the Mexican border. - Charles C. McCracken has been elected secretary of the section of philosophy, psychology and education of the Association of Ohio Colleges. Professor McCracken's address is Western College for Women. Oxford, O. - F. Dewey Everett's address is 153 Park Ave., Saranac Lake, N.Y.

1912.

R. B. Wigglesworth, Sec., 9 Hampden Hall, Cambridge.

R. C. Benchly is on the editorial staff of the New York Tribuns. -J. R. Sibley, who has been at Valley Ranch, N.M., is now at Moose Hill, Spencer. — George W. Gray has changed his address from Appleton Street, Watertown, to Alexander Avenue, Battle Hill Park, White Plains, N.Y. - Charles M. Storey, LL.B., is in the employ of the Dept. of Justice at Washington. - A Class dinner was held on June 21 at the Hotel Georgian, Boston. About 100 members of the Class were present. — Gustav H. Kaemmerling is with the Fuller Engineering Co., Allentown, Pa. His address in Allentown is 1441 West Hamilton St. — J. W. Suter, Jr., has resigned from the Demonstration School, New York, and is assistant minister and director of religious education in Christ Church, Springfield.

— W. E. Patrick is curate of Grace Church, New Bedford.

1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec., 100 Summer St., Boston.

The Class Report will be in the hands of the printer when this notice is published. Unavoidable delays have held up the publication, but now you may expect to read all the news obtainable about the individual members of the Class of '13 within thirty days' time.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec., 99 Bay State Road, Boston.

There was no reunion this year, but the members of the Class had a good chance to see each other and shake hands, both in the Class room on Commencement Day, when light refreshments were served, and during the parade on Class Day in which our Class was well represented. Remember! Next year we have our real reunion! -- A. E. Raia has just completed a year at the Columbia Law School, and can be found at 272 Broadway, Providence, R.I. - A. A. Shapiro is traveling in So. America as a Sheldon Fellow. His address is care of American Consul, Santiago, Chile, until Dec. 1, 1916, Buenos Aires to Feb. 1, 1917, and Rio de Janeiro until May 1, 1917. He has received the degrees of A.M. in 1914 and Ph.D. in 1916. - W. J. Berkowitz is secretary of the Berkowitz Envelope Co., 3707 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo. - A. E. Walter has gone into the whisk broom business.

His address now is 38 Grove St., New York City. - G. K. Hulse's address is 26 Hurlburt St., Cambridge. -Isaac Witkin is in the importing and exporting business with J. Aron & Co., 95 Wall St., New York City. -D. B. McKinnon is teaching at Chofu, Japan, but expects to be in the University of California law school in 1916-17. His home address is 79 Prince St., Jamaica Plain. - K. W. Snyder is now in business with J. C. Nichols, insurance, 911 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. - F. T. Hertell is still in the bond business. but his address now is Box 420 Providence, R.I. - Sumner Welles is a secretary to legation of U.S. (Class 4) in Tokyo, Japan. - S. Clark is traveling for E. W. Clark Co. in South America. - L. K. Urquhart is teaching in St. Johns University, Shanghai, China. - E. E. Embree is with the Standard Oil Co. in Hankow. China.

1915.

MALCOLM J. LOGAN, Sec., 23 Ridgeley Hall, Cambridge.

On July 9, 1916, a daughter, Margaret Stone, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Huntington R. Hardwick. Little Miss Hardwick is the Class Baby and the usual honors that come to such fortunate children are being showered upon her. - J. S. Walsh is with the Framingham Machine Works, Framingham. His address is 56 Moseley St., Dorchester. — G. H. Durgin is with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. His present address is U.S.S. Bache, Savannah, Ga.; his permanent address remains Exeter, N.H. - P. H. Weiss is with William Filene's Sons Co., Boston. present address is 49 Wendell St., Cambridge. — N. L. Torrey is teacher

in the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow, China, where he plans to stay until the summer of 1917. - Samuel Daniels, who is with the Harvard Mining School, has been awarded the Edward Dyer Peters Scholarship for the year 1916-17. - W. L. Langer is instructor in German at Worcester Academy, Worcester. - Henry Linsert is a teaching fellow at Pennsylvania State College. — A. T. McKay is with the P. R. Zeigler Company, Dairy Equipment Co., 7 Merchants Row, Boston, His home address is 17 Wyman St., West Medford. -F. H. Mahn is in the Engineering Department of the Curtis Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N.Y. His address in Buffalo is 1018 Elmwood Avenue. - F. P. Olds is in the Literary Department of the Milwaukee Journal. - J. T. S. Reed is teaching Greek and Science at the Baguio School, Bagnio, Philippine Islands. — W. H. Trumbull, Jr., is secretary and treasurer of the Russell Co., General Managers, 50 State St., Boston. His home address is 5 Summer St., Salem. - R. B. Whidden is with the U.S. Aluminum Co., New Kensington, Pa. - F. B. Withington has been apointed assistant football coach at Columbia University. He is a student at Union Theological Seminary. — J. W. Ballou is with the American Smokeless Powder Co., Maynard. - R. P. Chase is with Blake Bros. & Co., Bankers, 111 Devonshire St., Boston. - E. H. Cole is a teacher in the Walpole High School. - H. C. Little is with the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., 161 South St., Boston. - Stearns Morse is in the treasurer's office of the New England Tel. and Tel. Co., 50 Oliver St., Boston. His address remains Tyngsboro. - R. D. Skinner, who is on the editorial staff of the Boston

Herald, is doing special work in Washington for that paper. - Dana N. Trimball is with the W. B. S. Trimball Co., but is now stationed in Jamestown, N.D. - W. O. Luscombe. Jr., is with the Tobev Furniture Co., 669 Fifth Ave., New York City. - S. N. Hotaling's address is now 9 Wendell St., Cambridge. - G. E. Benson is in the cotton business with John Malloch & Co., 120 Milk St., Boston. - Howard Moncrieff is with the Cataract Refining and Manufacturing Co., of Buffalo, N.Y. - M. M. Mitchell is with the A. J. Tower Company, Waterproofing, Roxbury. -H. N. Witt has taught during the past year in the Department of Geology at the University of California, but he has recently been appointed Chief Engineer of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company at Goldfield, Nev.

1916.

WELLS BLANCHARD, Sec., 126 State St., Boston.

C. G. Edgarton's address is Concord. - C. F. Farrington and S. C. Almy are on the Mexican border with Battery A; Harcourt Amory, Jr., and W. B. B. Wilson are there with the machine gun corps of the 5th Mass. Infantry, and F. R. Devereux and L. W. Devereux with the New York State Cavalry. - H. J. Seymour is editing the weekly publication of the Chamber of Commerce.—Thompson Dean, 2d, is with Harris Forbes and Co., New York City; his address is Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. — E. L. Ach is with Canby, Ach and Canby Co., coffee roasters, Dayton, O.; his address is Harvard Boul. and Amherst St., Dayton. - Francis Boyer is with the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia; his address is

Gwynedd Valley, Pa. - L. B. R. Briggs, Jr., is on the border with Battery A. - F. P. Coolidge is with E. A. Shaw and Co., cotton brokers, 18 Post Office Sq., Boston. - R. M. Curtis is with A. L. Baker and Co., brokers, 141 S. La Salle St., Chicago.-R. H. Delafield is in the bond department of the National City Bank of New York; his address is 142 E. 40th St., New York City. - J. A. Jeffries is with the Webster and Atlas National Bank, Boston; his address is 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston. — S. M. Sargent is a bond salesman with Blake Bros. and Co., 111 Devonshire St., Boston. - W. H. Shattuck is with Silver Burdett and Co., publishers, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston; his home address is 5 Hill St., Woburn. - M. H. Smith is with the Commonwealth. Shoe and Leather Co., Boston; his home address is 238 Grant Ave., Newton Centre. — Charlton Wilder is with the Kentucky Solvay Co., Ashland, Ky.; his address is 1003 Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O. - Addresses and occupations, so far as decided: R. F. Babcock, 20 E. 52d St., New York City; W. J. Bingham, 48 Lyndale Ave., Methuen; F. W. Busk, 8 E. 85th St., New York City; A. F. Doty, Waltham, with Little Brown and Co., publishers, Boston; E. F. Folley, 747 Market St., Paterson, N.J., high school teaching; Edon Griffin, 418 West Park Ave., Enid, Okla., teaching; H. D. Holmes, 90 Hawthorn St., New Bedford, manufacture of cotton yarns; H. J. Huggan, Boston, law; R. M. Jopling, Mårquette, Mich., journalist; D. E. Judd, 10 Pleasant St., Boston, with the United Fruit Co.; S. T. Knott, 47 Eliot St., Jamaica Plain; K. B. Murdock, 81 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, college teaching; F. J. O'Brien,

92 Methuen St., Lawrence; W. P. Partridge, 11 Magazine St., Cambridge, medicine; F. R. Pennypacker, 6 Chauncy St., Cambridge; J. G. Quinby, Jr., Brewster, N.Y., banking; O. G. Ricketson, Jr., care Garrison Foundry Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; P. C. Rodgers, 721 Burns Ave., Wyoming, O.; F. C. Seymour, 23 Agassiz Ave., Waverley, botanist; H. F. Smith, Kalispell, Mont.; L. D. Steefel, 110 Merriman St., Rochester, N.Y., teaching; E. M. Townsend, Jr., Townsend Place, Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., commission merchant; H. J. Whitehill, 85 13th Ave., Columbus, O., oil business; R. C. Williams, 54 Irving Place, Buffalo, N.Y., chemist; F. S. Bacon, 52 Hyde Ave., Newton, research chemist; A. C. Binder, 745 E. Philadelphia St., York, Pa., ministry; K. B. Bond, 128 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; F. M. Bullard, 283 Elm St., Keene, N.H.; Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., 430 Wells St., Chicago, Ill., business; H. H. Carpenter, 36 Prince St., Jamaica Plain, engineering; C. H. Classen, 27 Round Hill St., Boston, chemist; J. R. Coffin, 150 Brooks St., West Medford, electrical engineering; Reginald Coggeshall, Sanford School, Redding Ridge, Conn., teaching; W. S. Coggin, 7 Chestnut St., Salem, farming; P. M. Copp, 608 Starr Ave., Burlington, Iowa, teaching; F. J. Crehan, Hingham, teaching; R. M. Dinsmore, Madison, Me., business; E. C. Ehrensperger, 2010 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., teaching, but will be next year in Europe on a Sheldon Fellowship; E. S. Esty, 97 Addington Rd., Brookline, with Stone and Webster, Boston; H. W. Flagg, 92 Oak St., Dorchester, missionary; J. J. Frenning, Belmont, manufacturing; K. E. Fuller, care Arthur O. Fuller, Exeter, N.H., law;

H. D. Gaylord, 104 Hemenway St., Boston, teacher; Standish Hall, Meriden, Conn., publishing; F. L. Haves, Jr., teaching; J. G. Heyburn, 403 W. Armsby Ave., Louisville, Ky., law; C. W. Holmes, 37 River St., Cambridge, teaching; J. E. Hoskins, Hartford, Conn. actuary; G. M. Hosmer, 13 Arlington St., Somerville, teaching in the Somerville High School; W. E. Howard, 16 Emerson Rd., Winthrop, construction engineering; S. L. Kaplan, 26 Harlem St., Dorchester, law: J. L. Kimberly, Jr., 51 Irving Place, Buffalo, N.Y.; R. V. Kleinschmidt, 523 Highland Ave., Johnston, Pa., engineering; Gordon Lamont, Englewood, N. J., reporter on the New York Evening Post; M. W. Levy, 25 Seneca St., Boston, chemist; A. P. Little, Harvard Business School; W. B. Littlefield, 35 Hutchins St., Boston, assistant in Electrical Engineering in M.I.T.; G. H. Lyman, Jr., 351 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; R. W. Nelson, Windsor, Conn.; E. B. Packard, 12 Marion Rd., Watertown, business; H. M. Parshley, Bussey Institution, Forest Hills; K. P. G. Parson, Haven, Me., business; D. P. Perry, 2 Sylvan St., Danvers, teaching; J. P. Putnam, Jr., 535 Beacon St., Boston, textile industry; W. S. Putnam, 9 Dana St., Cambridge, business; A. M. Reed. 262 Clinton Rd., Brookline, law; Penfield Roberts, 16 Ocean St., East Lynn, teaching; W. L. Robinson, 55 Ashford St., Allston, with the New Haven Railroad; R. C. Seamans, 48 Chestnut St., Salem; J. K. Selden, 42 School St., Andover, textile manufacturing; Samuel Sewall, 224 Ridgewood Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., engineering; H. J. Seymour, 78 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, publicity, with the Boston Chamber of Commerce; P. D. Stevens, 13 Holyoke St., Malden, teaching; J. J. Sullivan, Jr., 8 Ray St., Roxbury, teaching; Wendell Townsend, 535 Beacon St., Boston, cotton manufacturing; A. W. Vinal, 17 King St., Dorchester; H. F. Weston, Haverford, Pa., artist, will be temporarily with the Y.M.C.A. in Germany; P. D. Whipple, Hamilton, in the Plant Department of the New England Tel. and Tel. Co.; H. S. Wiggin, 17 Browne St., Brookline; F. C. Williams, 463 Bergen St., Newark, N.J.; Richmond Young, Hotel Somerset, Boston, school supply business.

NON-ACADEMIC

Honorary Degrees.

LL.D. 1886. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale University from 1886 to 1898, died on May 26, 1916, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Norwich, Conn., and graduated from Yale in 1849. Dr. Dwight was a well-known writer on theological and academic topics. The years of his administration as President of Yale were years of great material progress for the University and he held always a large place in the affections of Yale men. His death, after a full and useful life, removes one of the men best known in educational work.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

A.M. 1897. A. M. Drummond, who studied the drama under Prof. G. P. Baker is making a distinguished success as director of the Cornell University Dramatic Club.

A.M. 1904. D. O. McGovney, who has been professor of law in the University of Missouri, has been elected Dean of the College of Law in the University of Iowa and will take up his new duties at the beginning of the next academic year.

Ph.D. 1913. N. W. Wiener, son of Prof. Leo Wiener, has been appointed an instructor in mathematics in the University of Maine.

1916. The following, who have this year completed their work in the Graduate School give their addresses and probable occupations as follows: W. M. Babcock, Univ. of Minn., '14, 2504 Lake of Isles Boul., Minneapolis, Minn., teaching; E. H. Balch, Univ. of Minn., '15, 1431 Capitol Ave., St. Paul, Minn., master in Lake Placid School; H. K. Beard, Fargo Coll., N.Dak., '11, 1595 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, music; C. H. Beebe, Univ. of Oxford, '14, 560 N. Centre St., Reno, Nev.; C. C. Bean, Ohio Univ., '10, 345 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn., instructor of English in the Univ. of Minnesota: J. M. Beatty. Jr., Haverford Coll., '13, P.O. Box 165, Bryn Mawr, Pa., teacher of English; H. C. Bingham, Ellsworth Coll., '10, Iowa Falls, Ia., professor of education in Ellsworth Coll.; J. C. Bosman, '15, 75 Koch St., Pretoria, S. Africa, teacher; T. H. Brewer, Vanderbilt Univ., '96, Norman, Oklahoma, as before, professor of English in Oklahoma Univ.; E. A. Bruett, Marquette Univ., '12, 291 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis., lawyer; H. E. Burtt, Dartmouth Coll., '11, 34 Sheridan St., Haverhill, teaching; G. P. Campbell, Williams Coll., '00, Marblehead, principal of Marblehead High School; Park Carpenter, Carleton Coll., '13, Northfield, Minn., instructor in history; E. K. Carver, '14, 7 Kirkland Road, Cambridge, chemist; L. P. Chambers, Queen's Univ. Ont. A.M. 1905, teaching; H. C. Chidsey, Lafayette Coll., '09, Easton, Pa.; B. V. Crawford, Cornell Coll., Ia., '10, 34 Conant Hall, Cambridge, teacher of English; S. H. Cross, '12, Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O., instructor in German; M. M. Dodge, George Washington

Univ., '12, 54 Bridge St., Beverly, law - U.S. naturalisation examiner; R. F. Field, Brown Univ., '06, 25 Wilson St., Providence, R.I., college teaching; M. J. Files, Dartmouth Coll., '14, Fairfield, Me., instructor of English in Dartmouth: Huntington Gilchrist, 14 Seminary St., Auburn, N.Y.; C. E. Guthe, Univ. of Michigan, S.B. '14, 1980 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich., American archæologist; G. H. Hallett, Jr., Haverford Coll., '15, 199 Owen Ave., Lansdown, Pa., teacher of mathematics; C. H. Haring, '07, New Haven, Conn., assistant professor of history in Yale: R. M. S. Heffner, Wittenberg Coll., O., '13, Bellefontaine, O., instructor in German in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester; C. E. Hill, Univ. of Michigan, '06, assistant professor of political science, at George Washington Univ.; J. W. Hopkins, Tulane Univ., '12, Marion, La., teaching; F. L. Hunt, Mass. Institute of Technology, '09, 19 Howard St., Waltham, instructor in physics, M.I.T.; Roy Kegerreis, Obio State Univ., M.E.E. '11, 280 W. Main St., Bellevue, Ohio, teaching; R. W. Kelly, Coll. of the Pacific, Cal., '11, 29 Forest St., Somerville, vocational counselor in prevocational schools, Boston; E. C. Kemble, Case school of Applied Science, O., '11, 66 College House, Cambridge, teaching; Clarence Kennedy, Univ. of Pennsylvania, '14, Smith College, Northampton, instructor in Smith College; G. G. Laubscher, Adelbert Coll. of Western Reserve Univ., '06, 1783 W. 32nd St., N.W., Cleveland, O., professor of romance languages, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.; A. P. Lewin, New York Univ., '15, 107 Littleton Ave., Newark, N.J., instructor in English, Univ. of Missouri; R. R. McElvare, Columbia Univ., '13, 231 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; T. P. Martin, Stanford Univ., '13, Conant 12a, Cambridge, Archivist to the Harvard Commission on Western History: J. W. MacNaugher, '15, 40 Dana St., Cambridge, industrial chemistry; J. P. McVey, Ohio Univ., '11, 103 Hammond St., Cambridge, supervisor of music in the public schools: A. C. Norton, Temple Univ., Pa., '09, 1530 Diamond St., Philadelphia, teaching: S. B. Pennock, '15, 2002 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y., chemical manufacturing; H. TenEyck Perry, Yale, '12, 212 Lancaster St., Albany, N.Y., teaching; E. P. Phelps, Tufts Coll., S.B., '12, 42 Pitman Ave., Greenwood, teaching: W. B. Pressey, Trinity Coll., Conn., '15, instructor in English in M.I.T.; Srinivasa Rao, Univ. of Madras, India, '14, assistant professor of chemistry in the Univ. of Mysore, Mysore, India: Bernard Raymond, Ohio State Univ., '14, 215 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, O., teaching; C. N. Reynolds, Jr., Brown Univ., '13, 105 Abbott St., Providence, R.I., instructor in mathematics in Weslevan University; V. B. Rhodenizer, Univ. of Manitoba, '13, 39 Inman St., Cambridge, further study in the Graduate School; B. R. Silver, New York Univ., '14, Roxbury, N.Y., chemist; Frederic Schenck, '09, Lenox, instructor and tutor in Harvard; F. J. Smilev. Stanford Univ., '13, assistant professor of botany and geology in Occidental Coll.. Los Angeles, Cal.; H. C. Smith, Mass. Institute of Technology, '14, Independence Mo., architecture; George Sprau, Ohio Univ., '04, 949 Nutwood Place, Kalamazoo, Mich., teacher of English in a normal school; J. J. Stahl, Bowdoin Coll., '09, Reed College, Portland, Ore., assistant professor of Germanic languages; H. W. Starkweather, Bucknell Univ., Pa., '11, Geneva, N.Y., assistant professor of chemistry in Hobart Coll.; L. L. Steele, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, '12, Bristol, Conn., instructor

in chemistry in Wesleyan Univ.; L. D. Stilwell, Amherst Coll., '13, 1906 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y., instructor in history; M. K. Stone, Univ. of Southern California, '14, 534 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Cal., Methodist ministry; H. J. Swezey, Middlebury Coll., Vt., '15. Patchogue, L.I., N.Y., chemist: J. K. Torbert, Univ. of Texas, '12, 3401 Ave. D., Galveston, Tex., instructor of English in M.I.T.; E. W. Taylor, Univ. of Rochester, '07, teacher in Roxbury Latin School, Roxbury; Tell Thompson, Findlay Coll., O., '12, 14 Conant Hall, Cambridge, further work in the Graduate School; R. E. Torrey, Mass. Agricultural Coll., '12, professor of biology in Grove City Coll., Pa.; B. E. Underwood, Jr., Univ. of Cal., '08, 2041 Francisco St., Berkeley, Cal., instructor in philosophy; W. E. Vail, Haverford Coll., '15, Forest Hill, Md., teaching; J. A. A. Weglarz, Staatsexamen, Univ. of Lemberg, Austria, '10, Sturtevant Hall, Newton Centre; W. R. Wells, Univ. of Vermont, '13, Bakersfield, Vt., teaching; N. J. G. Wickey, Pennsylvania Coll., '12, Littlestown, Pa., teaching or the ministry; H. N. Wieman, Park Coll., Mo., '07, 144 Roselawn Place, Los Angeles, Cal., teaching.

Law School.

LL.B. 1855. G. W. Olney, editor of of the World Almanac, died in New York City, on June 20, 1916. He has been in the publishing business ever since leaving the Law School. A Charlestown, S.C., man, he was the representative of Southern newspapers during the Civil War, but has lived in New York since 1866. He was a member of many patriotic organizations.

L.S. 1870-71. Franklin Worcester, Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire in 1912, died on May 2, 1916, at his home in Hollis, N.H. He practised law for a time in Minneapolis, but during the greater part of his life was in business in New Hampshire, where he took an active part in politics and was a leader in all kinds of civic and state improvements.

LL.B. 1878. Louis D. Brandeis has been confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has already begun his work as a member of that tribunal.

L.S. 1889-90. Dean Roscoe Pound delivered, under the auspices of the School of Jurisprudence in the Univ. of California, a course of eight lectures during the summer session. He was also a guest of the California Bar Association at its annual meeting in Monterey.

L.S. 1895-96. W. M. Ingraham, once Democratic Mayor of Portland, Me., has been appointed by Pres. Wilson as Assistant Secretary of War.

LL.B. 1898. C. F. Weed has been elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

LL.B. 1906. F. J. Dunn, who has been a justice of the First District Court of Northern Worcester County has resigned his position to devote his time to his duties as attorney for the New England Power Co. His office will be in Worcester.

LL.B. 1908. P. E. Greer is one of the firm of Phelps, Greer, Winston and Wharton, Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. The firm has recently opened a branch office in Pasadena. — J. M. Lown, Jr., is a member of the firm of Kimball and Lown, Penn Yan, N.Y.

L.S. 1910-11. F. H. Magison, city solicitor of Haverhill, has become a member of the firm of Peters, Cole, Magison and Barrett, having offices in the Haverhill National Bank Bldg.

1916. Addresses: A. A. Berle, Jr., 1648 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, office of Brandeis, Dunbar and Nutter, 61 Devonshire St., Boston; F. L. Blair, Brookline; M. C. Bragdon, Jr., 1709 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; F. W. Brown, La Volla, Cal.; E. T. Connoly, Beverly Farms; G. H. Day, 27 Marshall St., Hartford, Conn.; E. C. Dempsey, Lake Shore Boul, Cleveland, O.: Robert Driscoll, 312 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; C. T. Fabens, Salem; S. S. Gillam, Windsor, Minn.; C. M. Gordon, 12 Bowker St., Brookline; Shelton Hale, legal secretary, 1703 I St., Washington, D.C.: H. H. Hartwell, 390 Main St., Worcester; C. L. Hedden, Newark, N.J.; R. C. Hess, Los Angeles, Cal.; Harrison Lillibridge, 425 West End Ave., New York City; C. MacR. Makepeace, 275 Wayland Ave., Providence, R.I.; H. E. Mann, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. B. Montgomery, 47 Irving St., Cambridge, office of Roberts and Cushman, 95 Milk St., Boston; D. C. Pitcher, 5 Nassau St., New York City; J. E. Roddey, Jr., 241 E. Main St., Rock Hill, S.C.; R. W. Tyngsborough; Stafford Sherburne, Smith, care of Byrne and Cutcheon, 24 Broad St., New York City; B. S. Swezey, Lafayette, Ind.; R. C. Taylor, 39 Spalding St., Lockport, N.Y.; C. H. Weston, Haverford, Pa.

Medical School.

M.D. 1870. Dr. Roscoe Smith, who has been long a well-known physician in Auburn, Me., died on July 8, 1916. He was a soldier in the Maine Heavy Artillery during the Civil War and has served as a Republican in the Maine State Legislature.

M.D. 1911. Dr. H. J. Cronin, has been appointed by the Mayor of Cambridge as the man to whom all employees of the city shall report for treatment in order to be entitled to benefits under the provisions of the workman's compensation act when injured in the service of the city.

M.D. 1916. Permanent addresses:

E. H. Bigelow, 31 Pleasant St., Framingham Centre; C. V. Calvin, 2180 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.; N. A. Fogg, Freeport, Me.; T. R. Goethals, 227 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline; Ross Golden, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital (to Nov. 1917); A. B. Lyon, 452 Warren Ave., Brockton; J. T. Putnam, Jr., 106 Marlboro St., Boston; H. E. Settle, Berne, Albany Co., N.Y. (Boston City Hospital, July 1916 — Jan. 1918); A. S. Taylor, Yangchow, China; J. H. Waite, Boston City Hospital (for the present).

The Graduate School of Business Administration.

The Alumni Association of the Business School has recently issued the first directory of former students in the School. 423 names are listed in the directory, of whom 19 came from foreign countries. Of students at present in the Business School, 77 come from New England, 45 from the Middle West, 26 from the Middle Atlantic section, 20 from the West, 15 from the South, and 7 from abroad — a geographical distribution which indicates a widespread recognition of the value of the School.

1916. Addresses and occupations of some of those who have completed their work this year: N. L. Burton, Oak Park, Ill., public accountant; J. B. Camp, 4628 Ellis Ave., Chicago, business; Henry H. Farquhar, care of the Business School, instructor in factory management; G. L. Harding, R.F.D. 19, Indianapolis, Ind., traveling salesman; A. M. Loveman, 1609 21st Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn., lumber business; Gleed Miller, Salt Lake City, Utah, investment banking; Donald Myrick, Springfield, publishing; P. L. Lau, Canton, China, business or teaching; H. S. Pratt, 313 Summit Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturing, with the Library Bureau; J. D. Steele, Jr., Xenia, O., manufacturing; F. S. Welsh, 11 High St., Hudson.

1916. (Various Engineering Degrees.) Addresses and occupations: E. J. Barney, 21 Seminary Ave., Dayton, O., National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O.; Eli Berman, 19 N. Russell St., Boston, electrical engineering; S. V. Blaisdell, 151 Atlantic Ave., Providence, R.I., mechanical engineering; W. C. Brown, Chesterton, N.Y., electrical engineering; J. A. Burbank, 48 Washington St., E. Milton, Phoenix Bridge Co., Phoenixville, Pa.; S. H. Caldwell, 14 Oxford Road, Newton Centre, mechanical engineering; C. E. Carstens, Ackley, Iowa, Anaconda Copper Co., Anaconda, Mont.; F. G. Darlington, Jr., 1240 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturing of automobile springs; C. B. Glann, 38 N. Church St., Cortland, N.Y., electrical engineering: H. W.

Green, 383 S. Main St., Boston, sanitary

engineering: Walter Haynes, 294 E.

32nd St., Portland, Ore., teaching; A. R.

Keller, Honolulu, T. H., civil engineer-

ing; J. R. Kelly, 1051 Gladstone Ave.,

Portland, Ore., electrical engineering;

T. O. Little, 821 Broad St., Hartford,

Conn.: C. T. Paugh, 1802 Adams Ave.,

Flint, Mich., automobile engineering;

Philip O'Keefe, 418 Broadway, Lynn,

electrical engineering; Albert Saunders, 10 Henry St., Malden, mechanical en-

gineering; George Sutherland, 9 Cross

St., Fort Plain, N.Y., electric railway

engineering.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

LITERARY NOTES.

a To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the Magasine if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contribu-Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

A New Harvard Poet.

RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI, '08.

Albert Edmund Trombly, '13, is not exactly a new poet, for in 1913 he had already published a volume of poems entitled The Springtime of Love. Before that, however, he was not known, for while in College he lived, as he confesses himself, "the life of a hermit," not mingling much with College activities and not writing, as most fellows do who can. for the Monthly or the Advocate. It was therefore a surprise to see him suddenly bring out in the year he graduated such a collection of poems as The Springtime of Love.

This first volume, as the title implies, includes chiefly love lyrics. There are many sonnets, all Petrarchian in structure, and all showing great sincerity of feeling and excellent diction. The choice of imagery is interesting, though not always unique. Through all these love lyrics there runs the freshness of youth. sometimes naturally lacking in depth of meditation. But after all some one might say, "Who wants meditation in a love poem, if it is pretty?" Let me give a couple of examples taken from this first volume to show that Trombly can write very pretty poems.

LOVE'S CONTEMPLATION.

Beloved, hast thou seen the trellised vine When autumn sun had kissed to mellownes The clustered fruit and in their purple dress The grapes seemed bursting with a wealth of wine?

Or seen at early morn the columbine Bowed with its nectar, which the woodnymphs press
To their fair lips as 'neath the leafiness

Of oaken groves to their delights recline?

Still hath my heart of love a deeper fount Than fruit of wine or bloom of honey-dew; And I have wondered oft how it could be That human clay such lofty heights could

mount And love with such a love, - but, ah, 't is true

I then forgot my love was borne to thee.

Perhaps the descriptions of his poems, that is to say usually the octave of a sonnet, are the parts in which Trombly's poetic manipulation of words shows to best advantage. His miscellaneous poems, such as that to Browning, and to Bliss Perry, are not especially noteworthy, though well done and even at times admirably smooth. There are no narrative poems — and we miss them these days when narration is in such poetic demand. Here is a poem which shows how Trombly can take a simple little idea and make of it a pretty lyric, though ever so light:

AS WAKENS ON THE MORN.

As wakens on the morn the happy throng
Of larks that bid the wood and field rejoice,
So in my heart, like a remembered song,
Rises and swells the music of thy voice.

As lingers on the eve the fragrant breath Of roses, borne from out the flowery South, So in my ravished soul that knows no rest Linger the golden kisses of thy mouth.

Here there is no heavy elaboration, no flamboyant imagery, but pretty, ephemeral lyricism.

Trombly's favorite line is the standard decasyllable; he rarely indulges in shorter lines, as his favorite form is the sonnet. I do not mention a few triolets and some nonsense rhymes, which might well have been left out of the book altogether.

Trombly's second volume, Love's Creed, is very similar to the first, though possibly a little more mature and thoughtful. Here again most of the poems are love poems, and therefore so given to the mere lyricism of affection that they do not give one a definite impression of a special philosophical attitude. They do not pretend to. Yet there runs all through them a fresh and active optimism.

The most ambitious poem is undoubtedly the one called Dante's Rejected Canto. Here, adopting the difficult Italian terza rima, Trombly makes an admirable imitation of Dante's tone, even if it be perhaps too personal to smack absolutely of the great Florentine whose voice has ever remained unique in the world. Trombly's intent is to attack, with goodnatured satire, the pedantry of philology - an attack which is quite appropriate from a poet, and certainly entertaining, though almost too petty for the excellently Dantesque tone in which it is made. Notice the sonorous beauty of the opening lines:

We crossed the bog and came upon a plain, Barren and dry as are the Lybian Sands, Where seed cannot take root for want of rain.

As oft a traveler, seeing foreign lands,
Stope by the wayside, marvelling to see
A thing he never saw nor understands,
So lingered I, for to the right of me,
And rising from a broad and shallow well,
I saw a fog of wondrous density,
And turning to the poet: "Master, tell,
I beg of thee, what novel thing is this?
And why a mist where sunshine never fell?"
And he to me: "As patience leads to bliss,
So will you learn, if you but wait a space,
How different that from what you think it

He is able to give us some very good translations, such as those of Lorenzo de' Medici's famous lyrics. Fine is the Bacchus and Ariadne, for instance, though not quite so good as the translation by Harold Bell, '07, which some of us old Monthly readers like to remember. Trombly succeeds in getting with accurate elegance the very flavor of the original, a thing not at all easy to do.

In conclusion, after having read Trombly's volumes from cover to cover, I must say that there is much in them to charm and make one hopeful. Trombly's skill is promising, he deserves applause (even if tempered with pedantic criticism) for what he has done, and encouragement for what he is going to do. For surely he

makes untrue the words of our good friend and teacher, George Santayana, perhaps the very best of our contemporary American poets, and one of the founders of the Monthly, when he recently said with the excusable severity of a master: "The average human, genteel person with a heart, a morality, and a religion in life is left for the moment without any poetry to give him pleasure or do him honor." Let Trombly grow still more emphatically to disprove such an exacting statement. His talent and his efforts make us expect a lot from this one of the youngest of the poets that do credit to Harvard letters.

In The Next Step in Democracy (Macmillan Co., 1916), Prof. R. W. Sellars, of the University of Michigan, gives a liberal and persuasive exposition of the principles of modern socialism. After a rather comprehensive account of the historical foundations of present-day theories and a criticism and appreciation of the Utopian and Marxian bases upon which they rest, he proceeds with constant emphasis upon the formative condition of social sciences and the necessity for a broad, evolutionary attitude toward them. He discusses the current misconceptions of socialism and explains its relation to anarchism, syndicalism, coöperation, profit-sharing, and copartnership. Much more definitely than is usually done, this Western professor meets the objections to socialism, and outlines the socialist program and ideals of democracy and justice, laying special stress upon the gradual psychological readjustment which will establish broadly human values in place of a crude commercialism. The last two chapters are devoted to discussion of the socialist's attitude toward the Great War and the prospects of the extension of democracy as the basis for an ultimate socialization of international extent.

Beside delivering lectures on philosophy. Prof. Sellars has found time to set forth in Critical Realism (Rand, Me-Nally & Co., 1916), some very interesting and original theories about actual scientific knowledge. Claiming that Berkelev's arguments were based upon a conception of knowledge which did not hold for science he takes upon himself. as the philosopher, the task of determining the exact bearing of the scientist's results upon epistemology. "Gradually," he says in the preface, "a full-fledged theory of knowledge formulated itself in my mind; and for want of a better name I have called it Critical Realism." Critical Realism, then, according to this statement, must be connected with a non-apprehensional view of knowledge. Scientific knowledge about the physical world consists of propositions which do not picture it. Prof. Sellars's theory in brief is "that idealism and realism have had essentially the same view of knowledge. . . . Philosophy, by limiting itself to a controversial study of the subjectobject duality, did not consider the triad consisting of subject, idea-object, and physical existent. It is to this triad that Critical Realism calls attention." In ten chapters he has pleaded his case in a clear and direct manner that must commend this new theory of knowledge to the consideration, at least, of all who have a genuine interest in philosophy.

SHORT REVIEWS

The Yoga-System of Patanjali, or the ancient Hindu doctrine of Concentration of Mind. Embracing the Mnemonic Rules, called Yoga-sutras, of Patanjali; and the Comment, called Yoga-bhashya, attributed to Veda-Vyasa; and the Explanation, called Tattva-Vaiçaradi, of Vashaspati-Miçra. Translated from the original Sanskrit by Prof. J. H. Woods.

Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1914. Forming volume 17 of the Harvard Oriental Series, edited, with the cooperation of various scholars, by Charles R. Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard University.

The inordinate length of this title is justified by the fact that the book comprehends between one pair of covers three separate works — as the title very properly shows.

Of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy, by far the most important are the ancient dualism called Sankhya, the monism of the Vedanta, and the Yoga-system. The religion of devotion to a personal god or Bhakti-marga is not reckoned as one of the six systems, but it was probably of much greater practical importance than scholars have until recently been disposed to assign to it. Yoga (from the root yuj, "join, apply, fix": immediately akin with jugum, ζνγόν, yoke, jungere, and so on) means properly "application," and is used especially of the "yoking" of the mind to a definite object, to the exclusion of all distracting elements. The practice of Yoga as a systematic and much-cultivated means of higher spiritual attainment goes back to Brahmanic times that antedate even Buddhism itself, say half a millennium and more before Christ. The oldest literary records of the system are the 195 sutras of Patanjali, brief mnemonic rules, quite unintelligible without the oral explanations and practical demonstrations of the teacher, mental pegs as it were on which to hang in orderly sequence each new point as learned by the neophyte from day to day. Patanjali, as a systematizer, may have flourished between 300 and 500 A.D. The Comment or Bhashya dates from some time between 650 and 850, and the Explanation is but little later.

While the Vedanta or Hindu monism has been made the subject of many expository treatises in the Occident, it is a strange fact that, apart from the treatise of Richard Garbe and a few excellent encyclopædia articles, the Yoga has received little attention from the scholars of the West. It is much to the credit of Dr. Wood's insight that he recognized the fundamental importance of the Yoga-bhashya, and it is even yet more to the credit of his courage and persistence that he dared to take up a task of such exceeding difficulty, and - once taken up - to carry it through. Moreover, when one considers the floods of pseudo-scientific writing with which propagandists of Indianisms in America have deluged us in the last three decades, one is the better prepared to appreciate the self-restraint of Dr. Woods in keeping all that pertains to miracle-mongering and sensationalism in the background and - præpositi tenax - in devoting himself primarily to the exposition of the spiritual and intellectual aspects of the subject in hand.

That the "supernormal powers" which are held out as rewards for attainments in Yoga are distinctly incidental and subsidiary and by no means the primary rewards had in view by the true Yogin, appears clearly from the passsage in III, 51, where the aspirant makes answer to the lures of the things of sense: Baked on the pitiless coals of the round-of-rebirths, wandering about in the blinding gloom of birth and of death, - hardly have I found the lamp that dispels the darkness of the moral defilements, the lamp of Yoga, when, lo, these lust-born gusts of the things of sense do threaten to put it out! How then could it be that I who have seen its light, tricked by the mirage of the things of sense, should throw myself like fuel into that same fire of the round-of-rebirths as it flares up again? Fare ye well, things of sense, like unto dreams are ye! to be pitied are they that crave you, things of sense, farewell!"

On the other hand, we may publicly express the hope that Professor Woods will not deem it an unworthy task to endeavor to make a critical sifting of such supernormal powers as have a substantial basis in well-observed and attested fact, and those that have none. Mindreading is near one end of the gamut of the credibilia, and walking on air is at the other. Betwixt and between is much that William James (clarum et venerabile nomen) deemed worthy of patient and laborious investigation. So ancient and authoritative a book on Yoga ought surely not to be left nowadays without such a sequel.

The Translator's Introduction discusses the authorship and dates of the works concerned. For this, and all else in the exceedingly beautiful volume. Indianists and the students of the history of religion and philosophy will be deeply grateful. But, if gratitude is the measure of things hoped for, let us hope that Dr. Woods, perhaps in a new edition, will add to his Introduction a critical estimate of the value of the Indian Yoga in the history of human thought, and, in particular, an exposition of its spiritual significance in terms comprehensible to the Occidental mind. Easier said than done, no doubt. Indeed, it is something which an Oriental cannot do at all. Only an Occidental scholar, to whom the Occidental point of view or habit of mind is, so to say, a part of his intellectual vernacular, - only such a scholar may even hope to accomplish the task. More is the reason why Professor Woods should undertake it.

The Hindu replics of the thought that the kingdom of God is within you is expressed with no small force and elevation of tone in an old stanza quoted by the Bhashya at IV, 22:

"Not hell, no, not the chasm of the mountains, No, not the darkness, not the womb of ocean, It is not there the eternal Godhead lieth hid. "T is in the living soul, the sages tell us."

A Study of Gawain and the Green Knight, by George Lyman Kittredge, '82. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1916.

Prof. Kittredge's study of Gawain and the Green Knight will be read by a more restricted public than his recent volumes on Chaucer and Shakespeare. avowedly a learned work, in which scientific method is severely exemplified and the materials of scholarly research are unblushingly accumulated. Yet the socalled "general reader," provided that his literary scope is really general, might well follow with interest the lucid exposition and historical criticism, at least of the body of the book. The romance of Gawain and the Green Knight is one of the best pieces of narrative poetry that has come down from the Middle Ages in any language, and the problems relating to it, which Prof. Kittredge discusses, are by no means of minor importance in the history of European literature. The origin and transmission of the "matter of Britain" has long been the subject of much study and some lively controversy. Its derivation from Celtic has been by some scholars affirmed and by others questioned or altogether denied, and the part of Welshmen, Anglo-Normans, and Armoricans in the development of Arthurian story has been variously estimated. It is a matter, therefore, of considerable concern to historians if the relations of some of the most interesting documents in the cycle can be determined with any preciseness and with anything like the certainty of demonstration.

The romance of Gawain and the Green Knight embodies two main adventures; the hero is subjected to two principal tests. In the first of these he accepts the challenge of the gigantic Green Knight, who allows himself to be beheaded by Gawain on condition that Gawain shall grant him a return blow after an interval of a year and a day. The Green Knight, of course, survives his decapitation, and the fulfilment of the compact becomes a supreme test of Gawain's courage and faithfulness. When Gawain is on the way to his tryst to receive the return stroke, he is subjected to his second trial at the castle of the Green Knight, whose identity is not at the time revealed. The Green Knight's lady makes repeated advances to Gawain, not out of unfaithfulness to her husband but with his connivance, and Gawain proves his loyalty by resisting the temptation, the real purpose of which he does not know. The circumstances of the second adventure make it a test of Gawain's courtesy as well as of his loyalty. Now these two episodes, which are most happily joined in a well-constructed narrative, are not found together except in the story of the Green Knight, and Prof. Kittredge makes it probable that they were first combined by the French author of the immediate source, now lost, of the English romance. They are found separately, however, in a considerable number of stories, and by analysis and comparison of the various analogues Prof. Kittredge reconstructs the probable history of the two tales. The first adventure, which he calls "The Challenge," he shows to have been almost certainly derived from a fully elaborated Irish story preserved as an episode in the ancient saga of the Feast of Bricriu. He traces the development of this through two or more lost French versions into several romances that have been preserved. For

the second episode, "The Temptation." no definite literary source has been found. But by the comparison of numerous parallel stories, both popular and literary. Prof. Kittredge is enabled to discern the original purport of the adventure as a method of disenchantment. and to reconstruct the form in which it probably passed into the hands of the author of the French Green Knight. The discussion of the Gawain poems and all the related documents is everywhere illuminated by Prof. Kittredge's unsurpassed knowledge of folk-lore. Throughout his whole study he illustrates with a fulness and definiteness that is seldom possible the processes by which the popular narratives of the Middle Ages took shape, and the ways in which they were turned to literary account.

The Freudian Wish and Its Place in Ethics, by Prof. E. B. Holt. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1915.

Professor Holt is one of the most brilliant of the modern psychologists, therefore it is not surprising to find, in his recent book, *The Freudian Wish*, a rare insight.

With true intuition he sees that one of the most important implications of the Freudian doctrines is that for the first time a scientifically sound formulation of dynamic principles is now possible for psychology. This possibility comes about through recognizing the fundamental importance of the "wish," or craving, desire, tendency, longing, etc., to use other common synonyms, in the mental life and activity. The "wish" is causal. The author defines it as "a course of action which some mechanism of the body is set to carry out, whether it actually does so or does not" (p. 4). Thus psychology now has its own proper causal category.

But wishes necessarily conflict and the

problem is how to solve such conflicts. Four courses are possible: (1) lower, more egoistic, erotic wishes may be frankly followed, (2) these wishes may be "repressed" and the attempt made of "substituting" so-called "higher," more social wishes, (3) a compromise may be attempted, or (4) all wishes may be "integrated," to use Holt's term, or "sublimated" so far as possible, to use Freud's. In such conflicts, when they become conscious, one has the material of morals and the possibility of ethics.

Professor Holt avowedly goes beyond Freud's position, however, in applying his doctrine of the "wish" to ethics. Now ethics implies not only consciousness but self-consciousness. If a wish is a "course of action," merely, where does consciousness come in? And without consciousness how can there be ethics? Is consciousness merely a course of action? It seems more. The book is open to possible criticism here. The author does not make sufficient distinction between conscious, unconscious, and selfconscious wishes. There is nothing ethical in the conflict of unconscious wishes, any more than in the conflict of a stone and a glass which it breaks. It is conscious conflicts which are moral and have ethical implications.

The author speaks of ethics from above. He says, "we find the intimation that moral ideals are something imposed 'from above'; the moral sanction is somehow supermundane" (p. 148). If by "ethics from above" he means merely, as he seems to mean, "authority," and the "official" demands of the "man higher up" all he says is quite true. But if he means to discredit a wider and higher consciousness and self-consciousness, he is wrong. For it is only in consciousness that morality is possible. From this point of view morality always is imposed "from above," by consciousness, by self-

consciousness, though not necessarily "supermundane." Idealism, as a champion of self-conscious activity, is not wholly wrong simply because some so-called idealists are the creators of fantastic day-dreams. I only speak of this because of the possible ambiguity of the phrase "from above." To my mind a comprehensive view of the book as a whole can leave no doubt as to where the author really stands.

It is refreshing to find a scientist who sees that "morality is a stage of wisdom and a step higher than 'science,'" (p. 151), and that, for him, "as for Socrates, wisdom, virtue, and freedom are all one condition of the soul" (p. 142).

Professor Holt has performed a notable service in two ways by his book. He has thrown open the doors of psychology, as a whole, to a new point of view; and to doctrines much misunderstood and opposed, he has lent a helping hand. Two great qualities shine forth in this little book — the spirit of courage and the spirit of truth. This, coupled with insight, makes the book one of the most notable recent contributions to psychology and ethics.

Deliverance: The Freeing of the Spirit of the Ancient World, by Henry Osborne Taylor, '78, Litt.D. '12. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916.

Deliverance is another of Mr. Taylor's penetrating and sympathetic studies of the mind of the past. It is more than a history of the birth of the great religious and philosophic systems; it is as much a contribution to literature and to the personal "adjustment" of the reader as it is a profound and vital interpretation of the spiritual and intellectual experiences of the series of inspired Great Ones whose culmination was Jesus.

"Often turning back," says the Pro-

logue, "through my scattered knowledge of the past, I see that these thoughts of mine are old, and that they have done duty in the minds of men before me. . . . One realizes a universal kinship in human need and aspiration when following such thoughts seemingly afar in the minds of these Founders who have passed on. They who have died ages ago are nearer to us than the alien masses among whom we move. They are the spiritual fathers of us all, and we make ourselves consciously their sons by coming to know them in their achieved or striven for adjustment of themselves with the eternal. and in their attunement of their desires to human limitations."

In this spirit are traced the successive steps in the self-deliberation of the human mind and its adjustment to the forces that are eternal.

The Gift of Immortality, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91, D.D. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.

Clear and definite, with a wealth of interesting illustration which makes it most readable, The Gift of Immortality merits the attention of thoughtful people whose vision is not focused exclusively upon the boundaries of this bit of eternity in which we live. Without attempting to prove what is incapable of proof, the author shows from practical experience the extreme probability of immortality. The influence of this belief on the individual, the corporate and the religious life of men, is the background of his argument, and in each case we are led to the conclusion that a belief which can vitalise or reconstruct a life, must have reality in the spirit-world, where the essential quality of humanity finds permanence.

In the lives of individuals who believe in the lasting value of effort, we find this confidence blossoming into self-mastery,

courage, freedom, and breadth of vision. In the corporate life of the family, the university, the nation, and the church, we find a quality which has already passed beyond the limits of time, issuing in a wise discrimination, in the undying search for truth, in the hope for final completion, and in the ideal of a universal love. I quote one searching sentence: "We must have hope for the nation sliding calmly into easy compromise, an opportunist in days of world-warfare, confusing duty with profit." Without such a hope, and a belief in national immortality, some of us would despair of the future of America.

In the religious life, the belief in immortality inspires men to make the most of their present; it alone gives point to the thousands whose earthly lives seem futile and wasted. It is a comforting thought that "immortality is the extension of man's opportunity."

Pragmatic in its method, the book is extremely practical. Not a great contribution, but a valuable one, it puts within reach of the average reader in lucid and easy English, a fundamental thought which should be part of the fighting equipment of every earnest man.

A Honeymoon Experiment, by Margaret Chase and Stuart Chase, S.B. '10. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.

"'Any worthy man that wants a job can get it!'

"I believe that this statement, despite the deep groove that it has worn in the average unthinking mind, is utterly without foundation in fact."

The story of the brief but strenuous experiment by which two young people arrived at this conclusion is vividly told in this unique contribution to the study of the unemployment problem. Mr. and Mrs. Chase decided to begin their married life by making a firsthand exami-

nation of "what it meant to face existence without an engraved passport." They began as homeless, friendless work-seekers in Rochester, New York, living for eight weeks upon their earnings in any unskilled positions they could secure. Their experiences - typical of those of thousands of American men and women of the "600-dollars-a-year" class - form a readable personal document; and give, from a new viewpoint, a glimpse of this vital social problem.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

** All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

1001 Tests of Foods, Beverages and Toilet Accessories, etc., by Harvey W. Wiley, S.B.
'73. New York: Hearst's International Li-brary Co., 1916. Revised Edition. Cloth, 809 pp.

Not by Bread Alone, by Harvey W. Wiley S.B., '73. New York: Hearst's International Library Co., 1916. Cloth, 364 pp. \$2.00 net. A Honeymoon Experiment, by Margaret and

Stuart Chase, S.B., '10. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 158 pp. \$1.00 net. A History of the French Republic, by C. H. C. Wright, '91. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 185 pp. \$1.50 net.

The Next Step in Democracy, by R. W. Sellars, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.,

1916. Cloth, 272 pp. \$1.50.
Critical Realism, by R. W. Sellars, Ph.D. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1916. Cloth, 272 pp. \$1.50.

Annual Magazine Subject Index, edited by F. W. Faxon, '89. Boston: The Boston Book Co., 1916. Cloth, 269 pp. (Part II, Dramatic Index, 366 pp., and Part III, Dramatic Books, 51 pp.)

Rest Days, A Study in Early Law and Morality, by Hutton Webster, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916. Cloth, 308 pp. 23.

A History of Sculpture, by Harold N. Fowler '80. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916. Cloth, illustrated, 418 pp. \$2.

New Wars for Old, by J. H. Holmes, '01. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1916. Cloth, 350 pp.

The Harvard Advocate, Fifty Year Book, selected by W. G. Peckham, '67. Cambridge: The University Press, 1916. Cloth, 291 pp.

Class of 1891, Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report. Privately printed for the Class at the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass., 1916. Cloth 418 pp.

Lawn Tennis Lessons for Beginners, by J. P. Paret. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916. Cloth, illustrated, 135 pp. \$1.25.

French Verse of the XVI Century, edited by Prof. C. H. C. Wright, '91. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., n.d. Cloth, 125 pp.

The American Plan of Government, by C. W Bacon, '79, assisted by F. S. Morse, '97, and G. G. Battle. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916. Cloth, 464 pp. \$2.50.

Medieval and Modern Times, by J. H. Robinson, '87. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1916. Cloth,

745 pp. \$1.60.

MARRIAGES.

** It is requested that wedding announce ments be sent to the Editor of the Graduates' Magasine, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

- 1874. William Appleton Burnham to (Mrs.) Sarah Remsen Manice, at New York City, June 20, 1916.
- 1874. Robert Alexander Southworth to Mary Isabel Bachelder, at Little Boar's Head, N.H., April 25,
- 1875. Henry White Broughton to Mary Lawrence Leavitt, at Exeter. N.H., June 29, 1916.
- 1891. Lewis Kennedy Morse to Ednah Anne Rich, at San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1916.
- 1892. Arthur Woods to Helen Morgan Hamilton, at Ramapo Hills, N.Y., June 10, 1916.
- 1893. Louis Adams Frothingham to Mary Shreve Ames, at North Easton, May 9, 1916.
- 1894. Edward Everett Clark to Maud Sears Barton, at Brookline, April 29, 1916.
- 1894. Henry Chouteau Dyer to Mary Semple, at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1915.
- 1899. Malcolm Edwin Nichols to Edith M. Williams, at Roxbury, Dec.
- 1900. Herbert Glover Robinson to Alice M. Best, at Auburn, N.Y., May 4, 1916.
- [1900.] David Lawrence Williams to

- Sadie A. Mulvanity, at Boston, June 26, 1916.
- 1901. Roger Dyer Swaim to Margaret Hinckley Bradley, at Framingham, June 25, 1916.
- 1901. Mark Hunking Wentworth to Lucy Cushing Swan, at Jamaica Plain. June 22, 1916.
- 1902. Holden Pierce Williams to Anna Dorr Ware, at Roxbury, June 28, 1916.
- 1903. Gilbert Bettman to Iphigene Malony, at Cincinnati, June 30, 1916.
- 1903. Henry Francis duPont to Ruth Wales, at Hyde Park, N.Y., June 24, 1916.
- 1908. Lawrence Shillaber Fuller to Clara Louise Fowler, at Parkman, Wy., Dec. 15, 1915.
- 1903. Dallas Dayton Lore McGrew to Dorothea Gilder, at New York, May 19, 1916.
- 1905. Edwin Daniel Hays to Ruth Freedman, at New Haven, Conn., June 1, 1916.
- 1905. Jackson Palmer to Caroline Bessarick, at Boston, July 11, 1916.
- 1905. Charles Freeman Rowley to Catherine Davis, at Germantown, Pa., May 13, 1916.
- 1905. James Osborne Safford to Amy Louise Waterbury, at Oriskany, N.Y., June 15, 1916.
- 1905. Jesse Weil to Vivien Selma Rubel, at Paducah, Ky., June 1, 1916.
- [1906.] Edwin Francis Benson to Mary V. Murray, at Weymouth, June 22, 1916.
- 1906. Lauret Carroll to Akrata von Schrader, at Saugatuck, Conn., July 19, 1916.
- 1906. Robert Franz Foerster to Lilian Hillyer Smith, at Princeton, N.J., June 5, 1916.
- 1906. Edward Dimock King to Blanche Elliot Tyng, at New York, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1916.

- 1906. David Adams Pearson to Georgiana Wardwell, at Cambridge, May 3, 1916.
- 1906. Charles Tripp Ryder to Viola Turck, at New York, N.Y., June 10, 1916.
- 1907. Charles Vickery Briggs to Susan Lennox Mills, at Fall River, July 17, 1916.
- 1907. Eliot Farley to Helen Grozier, at Cambridge, May 11, 1916.
- 1907. William Rodman Fay to Gertrude Schirmer, at New York, June 6, 1916.
- 1907. George Adams Leland to Letitia Gertrude Brookins, at New York, May 6, 1916.
- 1908. Robert East Apthorp to Esther Williams, at Concord, June 26, 1916.
- 1908. Ernest Dunbar Clark to Mary Virginia Kibler, at Washington, D.C., June 1, 1916.
- 1908. Arthur Johnson Eames to Marguerita Hope Ballard, at Oueida, N.Y., June 8, 1916.
- 1909. Edmund Randolph Brown to Alice Needham Very, at Cambridge, June 22, 1916.
- [1909]. Evelyn duPont Irving to Caroline Mann, at Troy, N.Y., June 17, 1916.
- 1909. Joseph Alvah Locke to Edith Timmins, at Readville, June 3, 1916.
- 1910. Robert Lenox Groves to Katharine Lombard, at Winchester, June 10, 1916.
- 1910. Robert Haydock to Ruth Harrington, at Boston, May 31, 1916.
- 1910. Henry Barber Richardson to Margaret Carpenter, at New York, May 2, 1916.
- 1911. Albert Damon Barker to Mildred Thomas, at South Weymouth, May 13, 1916.
- 1911. Edward Whittemore Ellis to

- Florence Gifford Smith, at Hubbard Woods, Ill., June 17, 1916.
- 1911. John Morton Foster to Helen Galloupe Patch, at Beverly, June 20. 1916.
- 1911. Ralph Hornblower to Eleanor Greenwood, at Andover, June 15, 1916.
- 1911. Francis Alley Hubbard to Genevieve Frances Matthews, at Cambridge, June 22, 1916.
- 1911. Edward Holmes Kittredge to Amy Barker, at Somerville, June 10, 1916.
- [1911] John James McClellan to Marion L. Prest, at West Medford, May 19, 1916.
- 1911. Malcolm Endicott Peabody to Mary Elizabeth Parkman, at Boston, June 19, 1916.
- [1911]. Harold Alton Rogers to Frances Greenfield, at Chicago, Aug. 2, 1916.
- 1911. Joseph Monteith Sanderson to Marjorie G. Taylor, at Dorchester, June 20, 1916.
- 1911. Joseph Henry Sasserno to Katherine Carroll Galvin, at Dorchester. June 25, 1916.
- 1911. Maxwell Steinhardt to Ruth Davis, at New York, June 5, 1916.
- [1911]. Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., to Phyllis Sears, at Beverly Farms, June 20, 1916.
- 1911. Chester Robert Union to Ruth Grace Beedle, at Newton, June 28, 1916.
- 1911. Gerald Whitman to Eleanor Taft, at Providence, R.I., June 14, 1916.
- 1911. Lothrop Withington to Katharyn Carleton Whipple, at Plymouth, June 24, 1916.
- 1911. Edward Needles Wright, 3rd, to Anna Louisa Sturgis, at New York, June 8, 1916.

- 1912. Donald Bennett Adams to Louise Robinson Ufford, at Dorchester, June 6, 1916.
- 1912. George Hoyt Bigelow to Margaret Wesselhoeft, at Jaffrey, N.H., June 10, 1916.
- 1912. Robert Murray Blackall to Dorothy Evans Brewer, at Jamaica Plain. June 14, 1916.
- 1912. James Gordon Gilkey to Calma Howe, at Cambridge, June 7, 1916.
- 1912. John Hoar to Dorothy Emma Brown, at Dobb's Ferry, N.Y., June 17, 1916.
- 1912. William Edward Patrick to Una Warren, at Allerton, June 14, 1916.
- 1912. Russell Stiles to Viola Marvin Sullivan, at Winchester, June 20, 1916.
- 1912. Sam Bass Warner to Helen Bininger Wilson, at Pawtucket, April 26, 1916.
- 1913. George Chalmers Cutler, Jr., to Susan Margaret Stackpole, at Cambridge, July 5, 1916.
- 1913. Eugene Saudray Harrington to Gwyneth Browne, at Chestnut Hill, June 3, 1916.
- [1913]. Thomas Sullivan Keegan to Isabel Whelan, at Cambridge, June 28, 1916.
- 1918. Richard Fernald Long to Grace Dolan, at Framingham, Aug. 1, 1916.
- 1913. Henry Sellers McKee to Alice Martin Davies, at Great River, L.I., June 25, 1916.
- 1914. Frank Lee Converse to Alice L. Sigourney, at Framingham, June 26, 1916.
- 1914. William Butler Duncan Dana to Anstiss Weston, at Cambridge, June 10, 1916.
- [1914.] John Huntington Fales to Olivia Elise Dennis, at Boston, June 15, 1916.
- 1914. Harold Norris Goodspeed to

- Helen Goodwin Fall, at Wake-field, June 1, 1916.
- 1914. Raymond Bardeen Ladoo to Ethel Dorothy Keniston, at Cambridge, June 26, 1916.
- 1914. Paul King Randall to Katharine Patteson, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y., June 3, 1916.
- 1914. Richard Manning Russell to Helen McKee Munson, at York Harbor, Me., July 1, 1916.
- 1914. Leverett Saltonstall to Alice Wesselhoeft, at Jaffrey, N.H., June 27, 1916.
- 1914. Franklin Hunt Trumbull to Miriam Mason, at Ipswich, June 15, 1916.
- [1914]. Edmund March Wheelwright to Ruth Nickerson, at Riverside, June 27, 1916.
- 1914. Isaac Witkin to Miriam Newman, at Allena, Ark., Dec. 23, 1915.
- 1915. Edward Farnsworth Atkins, Jr., to Mary Shepley Coolidge, at Boston, June 7, 1916.
- [1915]. William Whitman Hobbs to Helen Foss, at Cohasset, June 12, 1916.
- 1915. Henry Hixon Meyer to Anne Wales Brewster at Boston, June 27, 1916.
- 1915. Henry Alexander Murray, Jr., to Josephine Rantoul, at Beverly Farms, May 30, 1916.
- 1915. Eric Percy Stone to Eleanor Tilton Williams, at Boston, June 15, 1916.
- 1915. James Jackson Storrow, Jr., to Margaret Randolph Rotch, at Boston, June 21, 1916.
- 1915. Henry Sprague Sturgis to Gertrude Lovett, at Boston, June 19, 1916.
- 1915. Herbert Nelson Witt to Ruth Ardery, at Carson City, Nev., Aug. 10, 1915.
- 1916. LeBaron Russell Briggs, Jr., to

- Elizabeth Mason, at Watertown, June 27, 1916.
- 1916. Frank Marcus Bullard, to Elisabeth Horsford Trowbridge, at Cambridge, June 22, 1916.
- 1916. Donald Clarke Watson to Mary Wadsworth Burgess, at Mattapan, June 24, 1916.
- [1917.] Edmund Stevens Childs to Barbara Holmes, at Waverley, June 15, 1916.
- [1918.] Willard Quincy Stanton to Madeleine Frances O'Brien, at Bellows Falls, Vt., July 3, 1914.
- 1919. Hugh Charles Blanchard to Mignon Von der Luft, at Boston, June 23, 1916.
- S.B. 1900. Cyril Hatch to Barbara C. Rutherford, at New York, June 22, 1916.
- S.B. 1907. Warren MacPherson to Elizabeth Bingham, at Manchester, N.H., May 16, 1916.
- S.B. 1907. Charles Elbert Marsters to Marie D. Crosby, at Boston, June 19, 1916.
- S.B. 1909. Alexander Hobart Suter to Marguerite Alice Long, at Kingston, N.Y., May 16, 1916.
- S.B. 1913. Herman Stumpf Murray to Susanne E. Warren, at New York, May 17, 1916.
- A.M. 1911. Mark Huntington Wiseman to Gwendolyn Robbins Lowe, at West Newton, June 16, 1916.
- A.M. 1918. Harold Ernest Burtt to Ruth Madolir Macintosh, at Cambridge, June 7, 1916.
- ILL.B. 1906. Charles Lyman Luce to Edith Catherine Cochran, at New York, July 20, 1916.
- ILL.B. 1908. Randolph Frothingham to (Mrs.) Harriet Weeks Anthony, at Beverly Farms, June 7, 1916.
- LL.B. 1911. Bion Bradbury Libby to (Mrs.) Myra H. Peebles, at Winthrop, June 7, 1916.

- LL.B. 1913. Thomas Amory Lee to 1850. Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth, LL.B., Mary Helen Shirer, at Marblehead, June 1, 1916.
- LL.B. 1914. Ernest Booth Fowler, to May Janet Wallace, at Denver, Col., June 8, 1916.
- LL.B. 1916. Charles Warren Sherburne to Ethel Marion Queen, at Tyngsborough, July 17, 1912.
- M.D. 1911. Charles Daniel McCann to Rose Buckley, at Brockton, June 16, 1916.
- M.D. 1913. Francis Gilman Blake to Dorothy Dewey, at Springfield, June 1, 1916.
- M.D. 1914. Harry Cæsar Solomon to Maida Herman, at Boston, June 27, 1916.
- D.M.D. 1913. Edward Martin Guthrie to J. Elsie Macdonald, at Somerville, June 7, 1916.
- D.M.D. 1913. Sterling Nye Loveland to Leita A. Kinsman, at Cambridge, June 22, 1916.

NECROLOGY.

- Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months.
- With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.
- Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.
- Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass

HENRY HERREST EDES Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

- 1849. Horace Davis, LL.D., b. 16 March, 1831, at Worcester; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 13 July, 1916.
- 1849. George Augustus Gardner, b. 30 Sept., 1829, at Boston; d. at Boston, 6 Aug., 1916.

- b. 8 Sept., 1830, at Baltimore. Md.; d. at Richmond Hill, S.I., N.Y., 22 March, 1916.
- 1853. Edward Reynolds Andrews, b. 22 Dec., 1831, at Boston: d. at Putney, Vt., 6 Aug., 1916.
- 1853. Charles Jackson Paine, b. 26 Aug., 1833, at Boston; d. at Weston, 12 Aug., 1916.
- 1856. George Coffin Little, b. 20 Sept., 1834, at Cambridge; d. at Paris. France, 19 July, 1916.
- 1856. Charles Noyes, Grad. Div. School, b. 26 Oct., 1835, at Petersham: d. at Norwich, Conn., 23 May, 1916.
- 1859. Pelham Warren Ames, b. 22 April, 1839, at Lowell; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 9 May, 1916.
- 1859. Edward Stanley Waters, b. 7 April, 1837, at Salem; d. at Salem, 7 April, 1916.
- 1861. Elihu Chauncey, b. 17 Aug., 1840, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at New York, N.Y., 16 May, 1916.
- 1862. Ithamar Warren Beard, b. 23 Feb. 1840, at Pittsfield, N.H.; d. at Boston, 26 May, 1916.
- 1865. George Anthony Hill, b. 25 Aug., 1842, at Sherborn; d. at Cambridge, 17 Aug., 1916.
- 1865. Robert Clindenon McIlwain, b. 4 Jan., 1838, at Kartright, N.Y.; d. at Keokuk, Ia., 29 Jan., 1916.
- 1865. Jesse Walker Potts, b. 4 Nov., 1843, at Albany, N.Y.; d. at Albany, N.Y., 10 May, 1916.
- 1865. George Albert Stearns, b. 30 Mar., 1843, at Hampton Falls, N.H.; d. at New York, N.Y., 16 Mar., 1916.
- 1866. Henry Thatcher Boutwell, M.D., b. 20 Aug., 1844, at Hancock, N.H.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 21 Dec., 1915.
- 1866. John Jacob Loud, b. 2 Nov., 1844,

- at Weymouth; d. at Weymouth, 10 Aug., 1916.
- 1867. William Franklin Davis, b. 21 Aug., 1841, at Attica, N.Y.; d. at Everett, 26 May, 1916.
- 1870. Stephen Swift Taft, b. 9 Oct., 1848, at West Upton; d. at Waverley, 16 May, 1916.
- 1871. Edward Francis Hodges, M.D., b. 1 Aug., 1851, at Boston; d. at Cavendish, Vt., 11 July, 1916.
- 1872. George Horton Tilden, M.D., b. 25 Dec., 1850, at Lowell; d. at Paris, France, 30 May, 1916.
- 1874. Joel Marvin Leonard, b. 21 July, 1852, at Potsdam, N.Y.; d. at Friendship, Me., 7 Aug., 1916.
- 1874. George Carr Richardson, b. 18 Nov., 1852, at Roxbury; d. at Evanston, Ill., 14 May, 1916.
- 1874. George Willett Van Nest, LL.B., b. 10 Aug., 1852, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 18 May, 1916.
- 1877. Frank Brainerd, b. 23 Oct., 1854, at Portland, Conn.; d. at Portland, Conn., 6 March, 1916.
- 1879. Francis de Maurice Dunn, b. 13 Oct., 1853, at Milford; d. at Herricks, Me., in June, 1916.
- 1879. Frank Ernest Simpson, b. 5 Feb., 1859, at Boston; d. at Boston, 21 May, 1916.
- 1881. Ambrose Talbot, M.D., b. 14 June, 1860, at South Freeport, Me.; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 1 June, 1916.
- 1882. William Gordon Fellows, b. 25 Sept., 1860, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Greenwich, Conn., 10 June, 1916.
- 1883. Edward Kent, b. 8 Aug., 1862, at Lynn; d. at Phoenix, Ariz., 30 July, 1916.
- 1885. Hamilton Rowan Curtis, b. 25 Aug., 1862, at Boston; d. at Florence, Italy, 9 June, 1916.
- 1891. Maurice Jefferson Cody, b. 9

- Nov., 1864, at Lexington; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 14 June, 1916.
- 1893. Walter Sawyer Adams, b. 15 April, 1871, at Worcester; d. at Salem, 23 Dec., 1915.
- 1893. Drayton Franklin Hastie, b. 7 Sept., 1871, at Flat Rock, N.C.; d. at Charleston, S.C., 16 Feb., 1893.
- 1894. Lealie Moulthorp Burwell, b. 5 March, 1869, at Jackson, Cal.; d. at Pacific Grove, Cal., 9 June, 1916.
- 1895. Pegram Dargan, b. 16 Feb., 1870, at Darlington, S.C.; d. at sea, between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, 2 Sept., 1915.
- 1899. Lyman Warren Brooks, b. 9 Dec., 1876, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 31 July, 1916.
- 1901. James Rumrill Miller, b. 13 March, 1880, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Providence, R.I., 10 May, 1916.
- 1907. Raymond Otis Grover, b. 23 March, 1884, at Arlington; d. at Morristown, N.J., 30 May, 1916.
- 1910. Carl Chadwick, b. 22 Aug., 1887, at St. Ives, Eng.; d. at Paris, France, 27 July, 1916.
- Luther Mitchell Ferguson, M.D.,
 July, 1888, at Chinkiang,
 China; d. at Washington, D.C.,
 May, 1916.

Scientific School.

- 1896. Charles Mirick Eveleth, b. 9 Jan., 1873, at Cambridge; d. at Bayside, Long Island, N.Y., 24 May,
- 1905. James Joseph Moynahan, b. 26 July, 1880, at Tralee, Ire.; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 29 Jan., 1916.
- 1911. Armenag Haroutune Chamichian, A.M., b. 16 May, 1880, at Aintab, Turkey in Asia; d. at Selimiyeh, Turkey.



Medical School.

- 1859. Silas Poole, d. at Hendersonville, N.C., 10 July, 1916.
- 1872. Eugene Albert Gilman, b. 20 Aug., 1841, at Mt. Vernon, Me.; d. at Boston, June, 1916.
- 1872. Louis Augustus Woodbury, b. 1 Oct., 1844, at Salem; d. at Groveland. 17 July. 1916.
- 1897. Francis Parker Tays Logan, b. 16 Oct., 1866, at Indian, Texas; d. at Gloucester, 26 May, 1916.
- 1900. Joaquin Zavala, b. 3 Dec., 1875, at Granada, Nicaragua; d. at Rivas, Nicaragua, 20 May, 1903.
- 1904. Albert William Hancock, d. at Salisbury Beach, 18 June, 1916.

Dental School.

1901. Norman Greene Reoch, b. 20 Oct., 1879, at Riverpoint, R.I.; d. at Winthrop, 25 May, 1916.

Law School.

- 1855. James Dunlap Balen, b. 20 Sept., 1834, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Moodus, Conn., 25 Feb., 1916.
- 1862. Roger Henry Lyon, b. in 1837, at Bridgeport, Conn., d. at New York, N.Y., 4 July, 1916.
- 1864. Marshall Blair Cushman, b. 23 Sept., 1839, at Amherst; d. at Washington, D.C., 8 Dec., 1915.
- 1865. Charles Winslow Hall, b. in 1848; d. at Winthrop, 9 May, 1916.
- 1866. David Thompson Watson, b. 2 Jan., 1844, at Washington, Pa.; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., 24 Feb. 1916.
- 1901. Jacob Burnet Burnet, d. at New York, N.Y., 4 June, 1915.
- 1912. Charles Noyes Abbott, b. S Aug., 1886, at Island Pond, Vt.; d. at Somerville, 29 March, 1916.

Divinity School.

1862. James Sallaway, d. at Bedford, 16 June, 1916.

Honorary Graduate.

1886. Timothy Dwight, LL.D., b. 16 Nov., 1828, at Norwich, Conn.; d. at New Haven, Conn., 26 May, 1916.

Temporary Members.

The College.

- 1859. Frederic Lyman Brown, d. at Charlestown, 20 June, 1916.
- 1865. Charles Brown Marsh, b. 5 Jan., 1841, at Lynn; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 21 Dec., 1915.
- 1865. George Newton Proctor, b. 31 July, 1842, at Fitchburg; d. at Fitchburg, 8 June, 1916.
- 1866. Edwin Clarence Brown, b. 12 Oct., 1844, at Charlestown; d. at Providence, R.I., 23 Dec., 1915.
- 1870. John Roll McLean, b. 29 Sept., 1849, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Washington, D.C., 9 June, 1916.
- 1888 (special). Harold Albert Cooley, b. 1 Jan., 1869, at Pittsfield; d. at New York, N.Y., between 1895 and 1900.
- 1892. Augustus Barker Higginson, b. 16 June, 1866, at Stockbridge; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 17 June, 1915.

Scientific School.

- 1851. David West Cunningham, b. 24 Dec., 1829, at Boston; d. at Montrose, Cal., 11 May, 1916.
- 1858. Samuel F. Eveleth, b. 8 Oct., 1837, at Danvers; d. at Danvers, 11 Nov., 1889.
- 1860. William Cole Esty, b. at West-moreland, N.H.; d. at Worcester, 27 July, 1916.
- 1866. Frank Leonard Fish, b. 24 Feb., 1848, at Fall River; d. at Brookline, 29 April, 1916.
- 1895. Arthur Waldo Rice, b. 29 July, 1875, at Dieppe, France; d. at Westwood, 6 July, 1916.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1898. George Clayton Robertson, b. 8 April, 1865, at Cherry Creek, N.Y.; d. at Fredonia, N.Y., 27 March, 1916.

Medical School.

- 1853. Charles Henry Donnelly, d. at Hamilton, Ont., Can.
- 1889. Leonan Jason Smith, b. 10 June, 1867, at Waltham; d. at Everett, 3 Feb., 1913.
- 1892. Frederick Ainsworth Pillsbury, d. at Cambridge, 11 June, 1916.
- 1895. Edward Hemenway Stedman, d. at Morris, N.J., 21 July, 1915.

Law School.

- 1857. Charles Milton Ruggles, b. 23 July, 1834, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Watertown, 21 May, 1916.
- 1863. Chester Williams Eaton, b. 13 Jan., 1839, at Wakefield; d. at Wakefield, 3 May, 1916.
- 1870. Franklin Worcester, b. 27 Oct., 1845, at Hollis, N.H.; d. at Hollis, N.H., 2 May, 1916.
- 1880. Frank West Rollins, b. 24 Feb., 1860, at Concord, N.H.; d. at Boston, 27 Oct., 1915.
- 1886. Samuel Frank White, b. 11 Sept., 1867, at Cambridge; d. at Somerville, in Oct., 1903.
- 1888. Henry Whipple Skinner, b. 8 June, 1862, at Detroit, Mich.; d. at Marblehead, 29 June, 1916.

Divinity School.

1893 (special). Alan Bedford Hudson, b. 10 Dec., 1867, at Cape St. Francis, N.F.; d. at Cataumet, Armrita Island, Cape Cod, 26 May, 1916.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Fogg Museum Activities: In our March number we printed an article giving detailed information about the work of the Fogg Museum in recent years. In our June number we supplemented that article by a brief summary of the work during the spring term, up to and including April 28. Since then there has been the following work of general interest to report:

- May 1. Loan by the Malden Library of a "Portrait of a Man," by Nicolaas Mass.
 - Loan by the F. Kleinberger Galleries of "Meleager and Atalanta," by Rubens, and "The Lace-Maker," by Nicholass Mass.
 - Gift of a wood block engraved by Timothy Cole.
 - 12. Gift from Thomas Barbour of a Japanese book.
 - Gift from Dr. Lewis Bremer of a Japanese makemono.
 - Loan from Arthur Sachs of a "Madonna and Child," attributed to Jacobello.
 - Loan from Dr. Denman W. Ross of two 18th century Syrian jackets and one 20th century tapestry.
 - 22. Lecture by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy on "Buddhist Art in India."
- June 6. Loan from Mrs. John Barton of one water-color by Winslow Homer; two water-colors by James E. Cabot; one water-color by Mauve; one oil by Corot; one oil by Daubigny.
 - 16. Gift, by bequest, from the estate of Edward P. Bliss of one hundred and ninety-five Greek and Roman coins; forty-nine vases; twenty-four heads; twenty-two figurines; three lamps; one Olympian helmet; two bronse sling-shots.
 - 20. Gift from Dr. Denman W. Ross of twenty-six pieces of embroidery; ninety-two pieces of textile; one Dutch engraving; one 15th century peinting, "Youth Saluting a King," (School of the Marchee).
 - Loan from Prof. George Herbert Palmer of one pencil drawing on vellum of George Herbert, by R. White.
- July 5. Loan from Mrs. John Bartol of a landscape by Gainsborough.
 - Gift from Miss Sarah Norton of two Greek vases and fragments of a Greek vase.
 - Loan from Miss Sarah Norton of a water-color drawing, "The Matterhorn," by Ruskin.
 - 18. Loan from W. W. S. Cook of a Japanese kakemono.

For the benefit of Summer School students the exhibition of Old Master Drawings from Mr. Morgan's collection, and the exhibition of Dutch pictures, from Mr. Goldman's collection, have been continued. Since June 1st thirty-three new members have joined the Society of Friends of the Fogg Art Museum, and others are likely to join as the aims of the Society become better known to graduates. During this same period fourteen books, one hundred and seventy-nine photographs, and two hundred and seventy-one slides have been added to the Museum's equipment.

Prof. W. A. Neilson delivered the annual Phi Beta Kappa oration at Columbia University in June.

On July 8 exercises were held in the Supreme Court in Boston in memory of Dean Thayer of the Law School. Several papers were read, among them one by Moorfield Storey, '66; resolutions adopted by the Bar Association were presented by R. D. Weston, '86, and Judge Braley made an address. A portrait of Dean Thayer has been presented to the Law School.

WAR NOTES.

As was the case last year the Harvard registration leads that of all other colleges at Plattsburg by a wide margin. Many of the students from the Harvard Regiment are there, as are also large numbers of graduates from all parts of the country. There are also a goodly number of Harvard men who are taking the naval training cruise, some who are teaching at the boys' military camp at Plum Island, and others who are studying aviation at Buffalo, N.Y. The number of undergraduates in the militia was made evident by the scores one saw on Class Day and Commencement wearing khaki. These men are now on the Mexican border as are still larger numbers of graduates. Some of these are noted

in the news from the various classes, but it has been impossible to get a complete roster of Harvard men who are now in the service of the United States. It is safe to say that the University is as well represented as it has always been when the country needed men. It is true also that Harvard men are among the leaders in the struggle for adequate national preparedness, and that many are fearlessly preaching the one really effective means to this end, universal national service.

Victor E. Chapman, '13, was killed in an air fight near Verdun on June 23, the first of the Americans flying for the Allies to be killed. Chapman, who was studying in the Beaux Arts, enlisted in the Foreign Legion at the outbreak of hostilities, was transferred to the aviation division a year ago, and joined the American escadrille late in April. He had already had several narrow escapes and is said to have put four German machines out of action. On June 23 he saw Norman Prince, '08, engaged with several German aviators and flew to his rescue. He was immediately attacked and was probably killed before he reached the ground.

In the European war zone Harvard men are still doing good service. The stream of recruits for the service of the American Ambulance does not diminish; several volunteered as Y.M.C.A. secretaries after hearing the appeal of E. C. Carter, '00; the Third Harvard Unit, under Dr. Hugh Cabot, '94, sailed for France on May 20, and continues the work of previous units in furnishing the professional and nursing staff for No. 22 General Hospital of the British Expeditionary Force in France; several graduates, also, are fighting in the armies of the combatants.

The American sanitary transport section known as the Harjes Formation,

has been cited in the French Army Orders as follows: "This organization assured during the period of eleven days' fighting, from the eighth to the nineteenth of March, with absolute disregard of danger, the transportation of wounded in a zone particularly swept by enemy artillery. Moreover, all its personnel exhibited proof of remarkable devotion and endurance in maintaining throughout nineteen hours daily a maximum service from this unit." This commendation was earned for service near Verdun. In the unit, at the time, were R. P. Baldwin, '16, of Brookline, E. T. Drake, Jr., '16, of Franklin, N.H., J. L. Lathrop, '18, of New Hope, Pa., R. L. Moore, '18, of Cambridge, Dillwyn Parrish, '18, of Claymont, Del., J. K. T. Phillips, '17, of Lawrence, L.I., Paul Tison, '18, of New York City, and Bertram Williams, '18, of Cambridge.

Eliot Cowdin, '09, of New York, who has already won the military medal for his success as an aviator in the Franco-American Flying Corps, was cited for the second time in military orders as follows: "He engaged voluntarily for the duration of the war and has shown remarkable bravery, dash and devotion. He defeated an enemy aeroplane in the recent operations and has attacked twelve enemy machines, of which one has been destroyed."

H. L. Nash, '16, and D. H. Ingram, '16, have gone to Mesopotamia to do Y.M.C.A. "hut" work among the British troops in that hottest and most desolate part of the zone of war. Nash was captain of the baseball team, and Ingram was president of the *Crimson* as well as student editor of this *Magazine*.

Alan Seeger, '10, who has written some remarkable war poems, one of which was published in part in this *Magazine* at the time of Seeger's falsely reported death last year, was killed early

in July. He was a member of the French Foreign Legion, which he joined soon after the outbreak of the War.

Probably more undergraduates and graduates of Harvard have taken part in the Field Service of the American Ambulance than in any other single phase of war helpfulness. This is natural enough, since many are able to drive automobiles and there is no way more efficiently to relieve suffering and to be of really valuable service than in hurrying the wounded to the hospitals. More and more men are needed, desperately needed, to carry on this work, and it is to be hoped and expected that many more of our young men will volunteer. Some idea of what it all means is given in the following notes from the diary of one undergraduate, who cheerfully gave his time and strength to the great cause of relieving human suffering and who will always feel that the months spent in France were among the finest in his life. Still more of the meaning of it all. and the worth of it all, appears in a book just issued under the suggestive title Friends of France (Houghton Mifflin Co.). Here are collected accounts of the actual experiences of the boys who have been driving near the battle front, many of them Harvard students. It is an inspiring book.

"C'est la Guerre."

From the Diary of an Ambulance Driver.

M. F. T., '16.

The morning after Christmas I sat in a crowded street car reading a daily paper. Suddenly a familiar name in the headlines caught my eye. "Cross of War for American who Died for France, Decoration Pinned on the Flag Covering the Body of Richard Hall." My surroundings seemed to vanish. I no longer saw the printed page or the happy faces of clerks returning to their work. I

stood again on the slopes of Hartmannsweilerkopf. The sound of the guns was in my ears. I saw again the winding road above the embattled Alsatian valley, the lonely turn, and in the snow the body of a friend.

The sacrifice that Richard Hall gave to the cause of mercy, the modest bravery and devotion of his comrades in the bleak winter battle last Christmas, the constant courage of others who have filled posts beneath the almost daily fire of the German guns, must have endeared to all Americans the service of the American Ambulance. That little has been published of the Ambulance work in France is due, I believe, in part, to a necessary secrecy concerning military positions, but more to the modesty of those who have done the most in its service. It is left for one whose service comprised only three months, times of comparative quiet, to speak of his personal impressions of the work others have done and are doing in the French army zone. The section which operated back of the French lines in Alsace, with which I was connected during the months of July, August, and September of last summer, has recently been transferred to another part of the front. Its former work among the great, green mountains and crowded valleys has, to French soldiers, and Alsatian peasants, become a story. Only a few dirty photographs, crammed into uniform pockets, and AA (American Ambulance) pinned jauntily to an Alpine béret, the tattered Stars and Stripes over the door of a mountain shack, a few stamps cherished by French children, these little gifts, and beneath the mountain-side, a lonely grave, — and an imperishable memory - alone remain of the Vosges Section of the American Ambulance.

It is not a love of danger, not the inexplicable magnetism of a great struggle

that has led some two hundred young Americans to face at times the shrick of shell fire or for months the tedium of mechanical labor, there on the outskirts of a foreign war. Rather, I believe, it is a love of France, a nation bound to us by ties of tradition and doubly endeared to-day by her heroic example of bravery. For this rich Americans have placed back of the French lines the curious little Ford ambulances that bear the names of their donors, have supported the fine American Ambulance Hospital of Paris, and have sent doctors, nurses, and drivers to aid in the work of mercy. No one who is not totally ignorant of the magnitude and meaning of the war can be neutral. To some has come the opportunity of evincing their sympathy in action. In hours of forced idleness, during my three months' service last summer, I wrote of all I felt and all I saw there amid the horror and excitement of the French army zone. Shabby, blotted, smooched pages of my diary bring back pictures of bravery and sacrifice, those unknown personal incidents that go to make up the vast complex of contending factors we glibly call "the War."

I was deeply impressed by my first glimpse of the tragedy of the war. Of it I wrote:

June 26. We arrived from Bordeaux yesterday, and are now comfortably quartered in a long unfinished attic of the Lycée Pasteur, an uncompleted girls' high school made into a hospital by American architects during the first weeks of the war. Today, for the first time, I realized what the war means. One of the nurses took me through the ward set aside for soldiers with broken arms. Picture a long, dark ward, crowded with cots, pale, worn faces, almost as white as the pillows they rest on, and attached to the beds a kind of crane and

pulley which holds the bandaged limb, sometimes perpendicular, sometimes horizontal; imagine the oppressive smell of anæsthetics and the quiet step of white-clad nurses who move about on their errands of mercy, and you will see, as I saw today, the tragic aftermath of the battle.

This, then, is Paris the gay! The streets are crowded with soldiers, many limping on crutches or with bandaged heads, women whose faces look white beneath their mourning veils; and scarcely a man in civilian clothes.

There is an Ambulance Section in the Vosges, where we are to be sent. Here the American cars carry the wounded, formerly taken on mule-back, from the first dressing-station over a mountain pass to the hospitals in the valley beyond. There are in all two hundred American cars in service near the front. I wish I could tell you how glad I am to be able to do a little bit to help France. Though we worked face to face with tragedy, it is a relief to be acting, rather than to be aimlessly talking of the war in college club-rooms.

July 21. Vic. and I have been on duty here today, but we have only made one trip to the base hospital. This is a little town, at the foot of Hartmannsweiler-kopf. We were sitting in the sun this morning listening to the intermittent boom of the distant guns and looking from half-closed eyes at the little groups of soldiers and peasants walking along the quiet village street.

One is much impressed with the number of soldiers in these towns near the front. A continuous stream of men pass by. Detachments marching away, firm and determined, and tired permission-naires plodding back from the trenches. Their uniforms are muddy and faded, and to smell a company on the march is to know what utter weariness means.

This afternoon a two-wheeled ambulance cart, mule and wagon covered with spruce boughs to avoid detection, came jolting into the yard, and pulled up in front of the hospital. The mule promptly went to sleep where he stood. The driver got down, stretched himself, and peered in behind. Three pairs of hobnailed boots dangled over the tail-board.

"We are arrived, mes vieux," he said, shaking a foot of each one of the patients. Two of them slowly got out. The third only grunted and turned over in the straw.

"Coffee here," said the driver, "and then you are going on in an automobile."

This produced the desired effect for the sick man got down, steadied himself against the cart, and scowled back at the blue slopes of the mountain where the cannon were muttering. One of the nuns who nurse at the hospital brought some black coffee. Then two of the sick men lay down on the stretchers in my car and the other got up beside me on the front seat, and we started off for the base hospital.

July 25. Today I was transferred to the mountain service. The staff car drove ahead of me to ----, where I met "Wellesley College," a car that had come down with wounded. From the poste de secours at ----, to our shack on the mountain, it is a five-mile climb, a road narrow and winding, little better than a mountain trail. The French automobile ambulances are too heavy to climb the grade. Were it not for our little Fords, the wounded would have to make the fifteen-mile trip across the mountain, swaying in stretchers lashed on mules, or jouncing along in springless mountain carts.

We park three of the five ambulances on this route in the field in front of our board shack, a temporary waiting station for the wounded, up above the treeline. Back toward France, are the blue ranges of the Vosges, in front more mountain ridges, and opening up between, a broad blue valley. Standing on the mountain top, one can see the towns below, little groups of white hamlets. farther off the cathedral spires of Munster, and in the distance the faint blue hase that rises over Colmar and the Rhine. Little white puffs of shrapnel, now on this hill, now on that, leaping up like the spray on a distant reef, show where the German trenches run. Up to that line, Alsace is France again, but the broad Alsacian valley beyond, stretching down to the Rhine, remains to be won back again to La Patrie.

The wind is very cold up here, and, despite the liberal use of straw calking, it blows through between the boards. In fact this shack has a kind of a nautical appearance, with its two tiers of bunks, and straw stuffed between the cracks like the oakum in the seams of a coaster. I wonder if I shall sleep tonight? I am a little skeptical of the bunks, for the stretcher-bearers call them "les puceaires."

July 26. Last night I found out what "puocaires" means. I spent all my spare time today scratching bites and washing myself with gasoline.

After our morning dipper of black coffee, L. and I strolled off to look at the view. We stretched out in the grass on the edge of the slope, munched a hunk of army bread, and watched the shells burst along the German trenches. Around the turn, where the road crosses the mountain top, the unloaded mule train was slowly winding its way back from the front. Near us some engineer troops were digging reserve trenches. They worked on slowly, talking and laughing. Suddenly a whistle broke the stillness, a faint whistle rising to a shriek. Then the sky seemed to burst,

and, near the turn of the road, a geyser of stone and earth shot up into the air.

"Regardez, les marmites — Boches!" shouted one of the soldiers and they all ducked down into the trench. We jumped down beside them. A few seconds, another shriek, and another shell burst just above the road. The mules pricked up their ears and broke into a trot, the drivers swearing and urging them ahead. A few men who had been sitting in the yard of a shack near the turn of the road ran for the shelter of their bomb-proofs. A second later, soldiers, some half dressed, came pouring out of the doors and windows, like the ants from an ant-hill when you poke it with a stick. The German artillery had rudely broken their morning sleep. A stretcher-bearer, who had been doing his washing at a trough near the danger sone, grabbed up his shirts and stockings, as a mother snatches her baby when the house catches fire, and sprinted for shelter.

"Perhaps we had better get back to the cars," L. suggested. "We may have to move them out of danger."

So we set off, running wildly and dropping down at the sound of the coming shell. Near the door of a shack, S. and W. were standing, sleepily rubbing their eyes.

"Woke me up," said W. in an injured tone. "Damn the Kaiser anyway."

Suddenly the bombardment ceased. W. went back to bed; and S. and I moved off a little way down the hill, and began to look through a copy of the Saturday Evening Post I brought up yesterday.

Sitting there in the quiet sunshine, I half forgot that I was in the exciting area which newspaper correspondents call "the front." Evidently the German gunners had given up the idea of bombarding our mountain top. We decided to

stroll over and hunt for shell fragments, sciats as they are called here. But we found the soldiers who had been so quick to debouche from their shack at the sound of danger already on the ground. Little groups with entrenching tools were busily excavating the shell-craters.

Here where bombardment is rare, the shell ends are scarcely cool before the soldiers are out digging them up for aluminum to make "trench-rings." It is a kind of game of catch with the German artillery. These Frenchmen remind me of the optimist who takes the lemons that are thrown at him and makes lemonade from them.

I was soon called away to carry three sick men back to the hospital in the valley. As "Mrs. Vanderbilt" slowly ground up the grade again along the quiet woods road, several explosions from the mountain top woke the echoes among the hills. The German gunners were at it again. I drew up in front of the shack and waited. Then the firing stopped, and fifteen minutes later, I started down into the valley toward the front. As I passed the turn of the road, I saw several new shell craters, and soldiers peering from their bomb-proofs, preparing, I suppose, to go in search of the precious aluminum.

August 18. I arrived at the shack early yesterday morning. The tin cups on the breakfast table danced in time to the boom of the heavy batteries, and from the valley below came the rapid crack of the 75's. Evidently the French were "preparing an attack." Along the German trenches, a line of white, cloud-like puffs marked the bursting shrapnel, and, at intervals, a high explosive from the big guns would send a geyser of dust and stones leaping into the air.

The gunners worked on all day, serving their pieces mechanically. A tele-

phone bell tinkles. It might be calling one to tea at the country club.

"Quelle marque?" asks the sergeant in his little booth under ground, and takes down lists of range data in a neat notebook.

"The 'Joan of Arc,' she is loaded?" he asks, sticking his head out of the telephone dugout and referring to one of the cannon that has fondly been named for the beloved French heroine.

"Mais oui," answers the gunner after disengaging the broken stump of a cigarette from his beard.

"Fire the 'Joan of Arc.'"

The gunner gives the firing cord a twitch, the air vibrates with a heavy explosion and a shell goes whirring off on its mission of death. The crew pry the piece into position for another shot.

Who knows what wounds, what suffering, what horror, each shot means over there in the enemies' trenches? But the gun crew smoke, laugh, load, and fire, mechanically and steadily. They are only a little part of a vast machine. "Cost la guerre!"

The bombardment stopped suddenly at dusk; and we knew a long line of needle-pointed bayonets was sweeping up over the ruins of the German trenches. There would be work for us when the stretcher-bearers brought out the wounded at nightfall.

About ten o'clock a dispatch was brought in, ordering all three ambulances to run down to ———, and for five more to come up from the base. We pulled on our boots, lighted a lantern, and went out into the darkness, heavy and damp with the night clouds. Slowly the three cars, with headlights extinguished to avoid detection from the German positions, crawled down the slope. Just the flicker of a side lamp lighted the road for some thirty feet ahead and made the long trains of empty

caissons toiling up look strangely large in the darkness, the horses plunging and snorting as they pulled out to let us pass, and the gunners, fierce and silent, muffled in their great cloaks.

I spent most of the night at the posts de secours, where the wounded were coming in at intervals, some in stretchers and chairs lashed on the backs of mules, some in mountain carts. By the light of a few candles that burned steadily in the heavy, silent darkness, we helped load them into carts and automobiles. In the intervals, I dozed off, to start up shuddering when some agonized sufferer gave voice to his pain.

Dawn was just breaking when I started off; I don't think I shall soon forget the horror of that drive. The road is badly rutted by the artillery and supply convoys, that pass day and night. It is impossible to drive comfortably, for one must keep at a certain speed or run the risk of stalling and waiting to be pulled out of the ditch.

Half-way up I stopped to cool the steaming motor.

"Gentleman driver," came a faint voice from within, in English, "gentleman driver, please give me to drink."

I gave him my canteen, and, as he drank deeply. I stood looking down on suffering such as one can scarcely picture. A dark stain was slowly spreading over the coarse brown blanket that covered his wounded hip. Shattered and broken, his leg swayed back and forth on the stretcher as my weight juggled the machine. Down the little runlet in the floor, down over the open tail-board, down on to the muddy road trickled a crimson stream. Beside this sufferer lay another, the wreck of yesterday's dashing young officer. His face was set in a stare of agony, and, from lips that oozed blood, came the words, repeated over and over again, in a faint, dreary voice: "Ninette, oh, my God, Ninette!"
A trembling hand pushed back the empty canteen.

"Gentleman driver," he gasped, "I pray you drive slowly. We have a broken leg here. You are very kind." And as I closed the curtains, he tried to smile.

At- I found more cars had come up from the base, and was ordered to proceed to ----, where the rest of the section had been stationed. A few of the stretcher-bearers had been given a moment off to eat, so I helped carry the stretchers into the poste de secours. The room was once the store shed of a cotton mill, but today! The floor was packed with stretcher cases and around the walls crowded soldiers with bleeding hands and arms. The air was heavy with the mingled stench of filth, blood, and iodine. The faces of the wounded were pale, sad, silent. In one corner a great, bearded chasseur turned painfully to gaze at a fair-haired German boy that lay groaning on the stretcher beside him. There was no hate written on the Frenchman's face, but a kind of sad curiosity. And these were the men who once marched away so gallantly to defend La Patrie from the hated invader. Tattered, sick, wounded, and filthy, they waited for the surgeon with iron bravery. I wish that those who love to write of the melodramatic soldier with his neat stage bandage, could visit a poste de secours.

August 21. We have now reached the state of the true outcast from civilisation. We talk of nothing at mess but the things that we are going to eat when we get home. I remember hearing Shackelton's lecture on his expedition to the Antarctic. He said his men plodded over the wastes of snow, talking of one thing — the food they left behind them.

Well, canned beef - singe as the sol-

diers call it — does get a little tiresome, and we feel the lack of sweets. Every meal some one is sure to mention the great, big, juicy strawberry shortcakes served at the Ritz.

We were just finishing our sings this noon when Dud. pushed his plate away and remarked, "Deuce with this fancy French food! Give me a plate of pork and beans."

If there is ever a gloomy moment, Dud. comes to the rescue with a joke. We were talking of the prospects of the Harvard-Yale game. Nearly all of us are Harvard men, and Dud. feared it was impossible to place any Harvard money. Then he looked round at a group of soldiers sitting near and said, "Do you suppose any of these Frenchmen want to bet on Yale?"

August 23. Yesterday I was assigned to the mountain service, not the hill I have mentioned before, but a neighboring peak where we keep two cars in service. It was very cold and rainy, so I sat much of the time with my feet near the generous fire in the cook shack. There I made the acquaintance of a picturesque character, "Sam," the cook, a fat, puffy good-natured fellow. He was once the chef at a Parisian hotel. Having no long spoon, he stirs the potage with his bayonet. I suggested this might not be wholly sanitary. "If she cannot kill a Boche, she can make la bonne soupe for the French" he replied. I never saw a stranger looking soldier. He wears a kind of shabby blue overalls, an Alpine béret, very jauntily pulled over one ear, and a torn blue sweater.

On the way down, a lieutenant whose hand had been shattered by a machinegun bullet sat beside me on the front seat. He must have suffered greatly, for the blood soaked through the hastily-rolled bandage. Mingling with the rain,

it dripped down over his rubber cloak, and ran in little red streaks along the ahiny floor boards.

"A beautiful country," he remarked, looking down into the misty valley. He was trying to make cheerful conversation to amuse me.

Something stuck in my throat as I tried to speak, and I turned away. He was young, but his face was very old.

"If one must die, it is well to die for such a land as France," I said.

He answered with a ring of pride in his sad voice. "For a Frenchman to die for La Patrie, it is a duty, it is a pleasure."

He spoke from his heart. In the midst of pain and dejection, soldiers do not compose patriotic speeches. They speak the thought that has burned itself into their mind, during hours and hours of lonely waiting for death. I shook hands with him at the hospital and saw that handsome, care-worn face disappear. We look into a soldier's heart for a moment; then he is swept away. But we carry an endless line of heroes. As my car ground up the lonely road I thought of him and the lines kept running in my head:

"... That Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

August 24. Great news tonight! Hale and Carey have been cited, and will be decorated with the Croix de Guerre. They distinguished themselves for bravery on the mountain today. I have been off duty here at the base, and have just heard the news.

This morning Alex. and Q. were standing near the turn of the road. Suddenly a German shell went whistling over their heads and burst in the field beyond. Then another burst just behind them. They both ran for a bombproof. The next shell struck the shack at the turn of the road, killing three soldiers and wounding three others. Mean-

while Hale and Carey were standing by their cars in front of our shack some hundred yards away, watching the bombardment. The French doctor who commanded at the post, called to them to drive over and bring out the wounded. So they went. Luckily neither of them was hurt, though the shells were bursting all about them.

Hale was very amusing about his newly-won laurels. "Do you suppose it will be the General 'Joffer' that hangs the hardware on us guys?" he asked Carey at the mess to-night.

Nearly a month later between files of soldiers presenting arms, with the Tricolor floating above them, a French officer pinned the decoration on their coats.

"Gentlemen," he said, "under heavy artillery fire you have carried to safety those who, without your calmness, bravery, and splendid devotion to duty, would otherwise have perished miserably. In acknowledgment, the General is glad to confer on you the Croix de Guerre, created by the Republic to be worn by heroes as a sign of their bravery. I am glad to have the duty of presenting you this cross, for it gives me the opportunity to thank you and all the American Section No. 3 for the excellent work they are doing."

August 25. There has been almost absolute quiet on the front to-day, save for the usual intermittent bombardment. This morning we played chemin de fer with the crew of a soixante-quinse. It is a curious card game, apparently invented for the purpose of getting all the small change away from the uninitiated. Two of us and four gunners sat on the ground near the field-piece, with a board between our knees for a table. Twenty centime coppers were merrily changing

owners, when the telephone bell in the dug-out tinkled.

"Quells marque?" asked the sergeant; and, popping his head out of the bomb-proof, "To your places."

These men are expert cannoniers. One takes the shell from the caisson, punches the fuse, and passes it to a man near the gun who catches it, and pushes it into the breech.

Bang - Woo-oo-o-oo - bung!

The cannon leaps back on the recoil; and the gunner catches the extractor as the gun barrel springs into place, and lets the force of the recoil eject the casing. Another shell comes through the air. He catches it deftly.

Bang — Woo-oo-oo — bung ! "Ça charfe un peu là bas." The sergeant looked off towards the enemy's lines. For fifteen minutes our ears rang with the rapid, hollow explosions. Then the telephone, that mysterious voice out of the wilderness, told the battery to cease firing. The sergeant wet his finger and touched the gun barrel as a housewife tests the hot iron on washing day. He smiled, disappeared into his hut, and came back with three pairs of wet stockings, which he hung on the warm gun barrel. A little trace of hot gas from the smokeless powder poured from the muszle and from the damp stockings the steam ascended. The poilu has a knack of making himself at home. It was like the warm kitchen on ironing day. We propped the board up between our knees, and took up our hands again.

"It is for you to play," and the game continued.

Perhaps in the trenches beyond the hill, the blood is red on the faces of those who will never go back to their homes in Bavaria. The idea troubled me. I could not put my mind on the card game.

At sun-down three German Taubee flew over to reconnoitre the French posi-

tions. The light artillery opened on them with shrapnel. The shells burst above and below the aeroplanes in soft puffs of smoke, like cotton balls, which caught the glow of the setting sun, turned to pink clouds, and floated away into the evening air. The hum of the motors died away as the Taubes drew out of range; and then the breathless silence which follows the roar of the guns, the deepening shadows, the red campfires, and the silver stars.

August 28. Dick Hall told me a very interesting incident that happened yesterday, at the posts de secours down in the valley. General Joffre and President Poincaré were to pass through on a tour of inspection to the front. For once, the stretcher-bearers put their caps on straight, buttoned their coats, and prepared to look their best. The officers lined them up along the road. The General's car was expected any moment.

A motor was heard up the road. "Alignez done!" shouted the officers; and the men drew themselves up to attention, chests thrown out, chins up, hands twitching to snap up in salute. Every eye was fixed on the turn of the road. Around the corner, oh, irony, came, not General Joffre in his great limousine, but Dud. in his Ford. Feet thrust out, leaning back comfortably with a cigar in his mouth, he rattled down the file, saluting the officers; for, as he said, he felt like King George passing the armies at Aldershot.

August 3. To-day the Germans bombarded the town at the foot of Hartmannsweilerkopf. As we were playing cards before supper, a dispatch was brought in, "Envoyes urgence trois voitures." Three men, assigned to carry the wounded to the base, pulled on their slickers, for it was raining torrents, and ran to their cars. I was ordered to drive behind them as far as the base hospital.

Two hours later the wounded began to arrive. As we helped to unload the stretchers, I questioned Alex. about the bombardment. The German howitzers, he told me, had fired several big shells over the mountain ridge. Out of the calm evening sky, the marmites had dropped into the peaceful village. Two women had been killed, and a score of civilians wounded, noncombatants who had refused to abandon their homes, all these peasants have in life, there in the army sone. They, too, had been caught in the iron grip of war.

A nurse came tripping across the muddy yard, and stood looking down at one of the sufferers. Only the eyes of the wounded man were showing between the bandages. His cheeks and nose had been torn by shell fragments and one of his legs was broken. The blood had soaked through the bandage that bound his face and forehead, had caught the dirt of the road, and clotted brown. The nurse bent over the litter.

"Pauve Alsacien," she whispered. "Pour vous aussi, c'est la guerre." And she laid her hand on the bloody bandage. I do not want to be sentimental, but those slender hands were very beautiful, and the tired young face with its big brown eyes, half seen by the flicker of the lantern, looked like an angel's. But angels have no place in a diary written in the army zone.

Sept. 19. After breakfast I said goodbye to the stretcher-bearers and doctors at the post. As I was cranking "Mrs. Vanderbilt" one of the brancardiers came up to me and grasped me by the hand. His hardened fingers squeezed mine, and his face, bearded and browned by months of life in the trenches, gazed sadly into mine. "Monsieur is going back to Paris soon?" he asked.

I told him that I was to leave in a few

days; and, fumbling in his pocket, he produced a dirty scrap of paper with an address scrawled upon it.

"Will monsieur have the kindness to call there?" he asked. "It is the dressmaker's in Paris where I used to work, and will you please go there and remember me to the girls."

September 22. Bert and I left for Paris to-day. Although the train started at five o'clock, nearly all the fellows off duty came down to the station to see us off. There was something sad about that parting, for us who were leaving behind the rough, free life, the soldiers of France, and the satisfaction of our work, and for those whose hearts went out to home as they watched the train pull out. "Have a big ice-cream soda in Cambridge for me." "Cable us the score of the Yale game." "Good-bye."

"Good-bye, good-luck." We stood leaning out of our compartment to see the little mountain village vanish up the bend, with a knot of men in khaki waving their hats.

I can see them now waving good-bye from the platform of the village station. We have settled down again to the comforts of ordinary life, they have faced the hardships of winter on those bleak embattled mountains. Knights of the Cross, they have risked their lives for the cause of mercy and one has given his "last full measure of devotion."

Over his grave, a French officer, himself a veteran of the War of 1870-71, spoke these words of tribute:

Messieurs, Camarades:

... A l'Ambulance 3/58 où nous éprouvons pour nos camarades américains une sincère amitié basée sur des mois de vie commune pendant laquelle il nous fut permis d'apprécier leur endurance, leur courage, et leur dévouement, le conducteur Richard Hall était estimé entre tous pour sa modestie, sa douceur, sa complaisance.

A peine sorti de l'université de Dartmouth, dans la générosité de son cœur d'adolescent, il apporta à la France le précieux concours de sa charité en venant relever, sur les champs de bataille d'Alsace, ceux de nos vaillants soldats blessés en combattant pour la patrie bien-aimée.

Il est mort en "Chevalier de la Bienfaisance" — en "Américain" — pour l'accomplissement d'un œuvre de bonté et de charité chrétienne!

... Conducteur Richard Hall, vous alles reposer ici à l'ombre du drapeau tricolore, auprès de tous ces vaillants dont vous êtes l'émule.... Vous faites à juste titre partie de leur bataillon sacré!... Seul, votre corps, glorieusement mutilé, disparait. Votre âme est remonté trouver Dieu. Votre souvenir, lui, reste dans nos cœurs, impérissable!... Les Français n'oublient pas!—

Conducteur Richard Hall - ADIEU!



VOLUME XXV. — DECEMBER, 1916. — NUMBER XCVIII.

CONTENTS

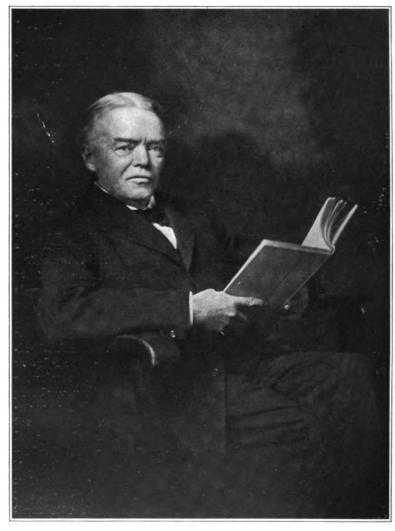
FRONTISPIECE —	Josiah Royce,	Litt.D., 1911.		
JOSIAH ROYCE			George Herbert Palmer, '64	. 165
THE DEPARTMEN	NT OF THE	CLASSICS	. Clifford H. Moore, '89 .	. 170
FOUR HARVARD Edward S. Martin Ellery Sedgwick, Frank Herbert Si Mark Sullivan, 'oo	, '77 '94 imonds, '00 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE, '87 . W. P. EATON, '00	. 177 . 178 . 180
FROM A GRADUA	TE'S WIND	o w		. 184
VANISHED NAME	es .	. •	. ROBERT S. RANTOUL, '53 .	. 188
SOME UNWRITTI		S IN THE	D M D 10	. 191
NATHANIEL TRA	CY, HARVA	RD, 1769 .	. T. A. LEE, LL.B., '13	. 193
THE OPENING OF	F THE YEAR	.	. THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR .	. 197
THE UNIVERSITY Records, 213; At ity School Center	tendance of Ov	erseers, 216; The		
STUDENT LIFE			Russell Thurston Fry, '17	. 223
ATHLETICS .			Russell Thurston Fry, '17	. 228
THE GRADUATES demic, 268; Sho Marriages, 278; Harvard Commer	rt Reviews, 270 Necrology, 280;	; Books Receive University Note	d, 277;	
ILLUSTRATIONS	•		•	
Harvard Men kill Prince, '08, Dillw Chapman, '13, Al Forest found by dred years ago, 19 nearly sixty year	yn Parrish Star lan Seeger, '10, the first settlers)1; In 1861 a Pa	r, '08, Victor En 184; A Remnant of Petersham, tw sture, now a Pine	nmanuel * of the vo hun- Forest	





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JOSIAH ROYCE, LITT.D., 1911.

Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity.



THE

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXV. - DECEMBER, 1916. - No. XCVIII.

JOSIAH ROYCE.

PROF. GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, '64.

A PICTURESQUE figure has left us, a prodigious scholar, a stimulating teacher, a heroic character, a playful and widely loved friend. He was one of the glories of three universities - California, Johns Hopkins, Harvard - and was almost as well known in England, France, and Germany as here. His thought is already absorbed into the mind of the race. To depict the great philosopher in due proportions will be the work of another time. place, and writer. The present paper has a narrower and more personal aim. We teachers work in a way unlike the members of other professions. We constitute a family, which meets each week, and feels its mutual dependence; our successes and failures are interlocked, ourselves enriched by the supplemental traits of one another. When one of us dies, his colleagues mourn, not for the public loss alone, but for their own much more, each sharing with each such bits of remembrance as illustrate the beauty and excellence of the absent friend. In the family journal of Harvard I would record in this fragmentary and intimate way the affection which thirty-four years have bred in me for Josiah Royce.

He was early remarkable. We all know the poverty and isolation of his boyish years and have heard that he moved through those hardships with the same unflinching cheerfulness with which in later years he met public attack, domestic affliction, and failing health. Such hardships would have quenched a less resolute spirit. Parents of slender means bore him in an obscure valley of California in 1855, a time when that State was more cut off from the rest of the world than any other has ever been. Things of the mind were little regarded by the early gold-seekers. The State University did not begin instruction at Berkeley till 1873, but it had Royce already among its students, he taking his bachelor's degree in 1875. Tuition was free, but for "a timid and ineffective boy," as he afterwards called himself, discomforts abounded. "My comrades," he writes, "very generally found me disagreeably striking in my appearance, by reason of the fact that I was

red-headed, freckled, countrified, quaint, and unable to play boys' games." To such exuberant and unimaginative youths Royce's perpetual inclination to ask questions and accumulate knowledge seemed as queer as his appearance; but undisturbed, he gathered needed instruction in social customs from those who laughed, moral and mental stimulus from the books of Mill and Spencer, and still more from two great teachers, Edward Rowland Sill, the lucid poet and Professor of English, and Joseph Le Conte, the philosophic geologist. His graduation thesis, on the theology of Æschylus's Prometheus, was so remarkable that it was printed by the University and prompted a group of gentlemen to offer the means for his further study in Germany, a welcome aid afterwards scrupulously repaid. At several German universities he received profound influences from Kant and his Romantic followers, from Schopenhauer, from Lotze. Acquaintance with Hegel came many years later. Just as his resources were coming to an end, Johns Hopkins University was founded and offered Royce one of its four earliest Fellowships. He returned to this country and took his Doctor's degree at Baltimore in 1878, immediately afterwards accepting an instructorship in Rhetoric and Logic at the University of California.

Those who know only his later writings may wonder at this appointment. One does not easily imagine Royce correcting compositions. The style we think of as his was not neat and exemplary. Its sentences were usually long and tangled, with a good deal of repetition, and little assistive rhythm. Condensed, brilliant, epigrammatic writing was never his. He needed considerable sea-room. His papers seem composed rather for the clarification of his own mind than for that of his reader. In short, his style was rich rather than formal, that of one on whom thoughts were ever crowding, and to whom beauty of phrasing made but a slight appeal. A peculiarly genuine style it was, therefore, convinced and convincing. No one can submit himself to its massive flow without feeling that he is under the guidance of a master — competent, candid, large-thoughted, as large in heart as in brain.

Now it is interesting to see that this volume and rush of style came to Royce through the deepening experiences of life. In the beginning his sentences were brief and conformable to pattern. In his third year of teaching he printed a small *Primer of Logical Analysis for the Use of Composition Students*. It is admirably written, academic in its clearness, conciseness, and attention to the users' needs. I name it to mark the contrast between Royce's early and later styles. But it illustrates well something still more important, which I may call the tenacity of his intellectual growth. He was ever changing, ever constant. In this his first book he treats of the very subject on which his thoughts were largely engaged at the time of his death. But how differently the subject was conceived! That

was always his mode of progress. He carried his past with him, not dropping his early conceptions, but evolving them continually into richer significance. Few minds were more progressive; few more steadfast.

Royce's departure from California gives us our first view of that easy courage which was one of his central traits. The year 1882-83 William James was to spend abroad. He and I reported to President Eliot that we wished Royce to take his place. We had hardly more knowledge of him than a few published papers afforded, while both we and President Eliot had been much impressed with the solid qualities of Professor X, who had recently been visiting Harvard. That this gentleman would succeed, if appointed, was practically certain. Of Royce's success there might well be doubt. But we urged that Professor X would give us something of the regulation pattern, while whatever we got from Royce would have its own distinction. As the appointment was only temporary. President Eliot consented, and we invited Royce, offering a thousand dollars for salary and nothing at the close of the year. James was to return. A poor man, and with a wife and baby, Royce resigned a permanent position and brought his family across the continent. When in later life I asked him how he had dared, he said that risks of this sort were inevitable for one who would go on to power and were safer the earlier in life they came. In that first year he showed his quality so fully that I offered to provide him a second opportunity by taking the sabbatical absence which had been for some time due me. After two years the entire University was convinced that he could not be spared. He became an Instructor for a third year and in 1885 an Assistant Professor.

But something happened in that third year which showed the moral sensitiveness and heroism of the man. Knowing Royce's slender means, President Eliot suggested to Mr. Augustus Lowell that Royce be offered a course of Lowell Lectures, with a fee of a thousand dollars. Royce was summoned to a conference. I met him as he returned. He had refused. Mr. Lowell, probably feeling some misgivings over the strange youth, had told him that the founder's will contained a statement of religious belief to which it was necessary that each lecturer should assent. To this Royce demurred. He could accept no creed as a condition of receiving money. Uncomplainingly he returned to poverty, and I do not think ever mentioned the matter to half a dozen persons. We who knew persuaded him to give to the University in public lectures the material he had intended for the Lowell Institute. This was the origin of his *Religious Aspect of Philosophy*, published in 1885, a book whose freshness, force, and devout spirit gave him a commanding position throughout the country.

Then followed a period of enormous productivity. Dr. Rand enumerates twenty-three volumes and ninety-four articles written by Royce, and

his oral product was hardly less astonishing. For College work he taught more hours than any other member of his Department, saying he preferred to do so because in contact with the minds of others he could best formulate his own. Every year he gave numerous lectures, often whole courses. at other colleges and cities. At Aberdeen he gave the Gifford Lectures, at Oxford those before Manchester New College, and from both universities received honorary degrees. For several years he taught in our Summer School. He took but one sabbatical year and few vacations, in the early years seldom went to bed till after midnight, smoked incessantly, and allowed himself little exercise. To bodily conditions he always paid little heed. Feeble as he was left by the serious illness of four years ago, it was during those four years that some of his strongest books were written, a striking instance of scholarly hardihood. To himself he was ever a stern taskmaster, and while perhaps overconsiderate in dealing with earnest students of middling powers, he was exacting with men of capacity, impatient with pretenders, and scornful in exposing careless ignorance. Perhaps his classes did not always follow the intricacy of his lectures, but they knew that something big was going on above them, and were all duly elevated. Each gained his own vista into an unsuspected world, many having their minds and characters re-created in the process, and every year a sufficient number stood ready to elect courses known to be severe.

It used to be said of Jowett, the Master of Balliol, that nobody else's pupils differed from their master so widely as did his. That is high praise. A supreme teacher brings into utmost fulness the unlike powers of all his scholars. Just this was the aim and glorious accomplishment of Royce. He brought out in those who came under him their own native quality and had no desire to restrict them to what he himself had seen. Once when he was to be absent for six weeks in England he asked me to take charge of his advanced course. I hesitated, saying I totally disagreed with the doctrine he had been maintaining. He said he knew I did and thought his students would gain by getting my point of view. I accordingly did my best to pull up the little plants he had industriously set out and to expose their roots to the sun. When the class presented a thesis a month or two after his return, he told me it was the best he had ever had. One year he and James offered a course on Metaphysics together.

Yet this large tolerance had in it nothing of that negative indifferentism which, having no convictions of its own, counts one belief as good as another. He was ever a believer, precise, insistent, and inquiring, his temper constructive and not merely critical. Strikingly original in thought and speech, he never ceased to build, each bit of truth captured being firmly bound up with what had gone before, till one was equally astonished at the range and exactitude of his knowledge. Indeed, whoever talked with him



hardly thought of what he knew as knowledge. It was rather a unified outlook on life - spacious, detailed, consecrated, amusing, inexhaustible, All knowledge was his province. Among his specialties were psychology. logic, ethics, metaphysics, the philosophies of nature and religion; he knew - none better - the course which philosophy had taken since its rise; had elaborate acquaintance with mathematics, biology, and most of the natural sciences which relate to man; he wrote a novel and a history of California; music and poetry were the arts that moved him, and he was at home in the literatures of England, Germany, France, and Italy. Yet the living man was never lost in the great scholar. The same intellectual impulse which carried him over such vast scholastic fields sent him just as eagerly into the common affairs of the day. The crimes of Germany, the land of his spiritual birth, pursued him day and night and had considerable influence in bringing about his death. When the quiet scholar stepped on the public platform to tell of them, his moral passion swayed the entire audience and much of the world outside. No speech of the war resounded so far. Men knew that he spoke the ultimate judgment of history.

But that moral passion deserves a higher name. It was, indeed, religion, a feeling not merely reverential toward law, but addressed to a person manifested wherever order appears and needing our concurrence to complete that order. In his all-embracing Absolute, Royce found room for our individual existence here and hereafter, for our sins, repentance, atonement, and salvation. Loyalty to this sovereign person made him one of the most unshakably religious men I have ever known. From organized religion he held aloof, partly because it was his disposition in all things to go his own way, partly, too, I think, through reaction from certain rigidities of his boyhood. But he acknowledged to me that there was something childish in such aversion, and twice in recent years he conducted prayers in Appleton Chapel. Personally he fairly lived with the Eternal, the affairs of time being still counted worth while because in them too can be seen "bright shoots of everlastingness." To his happy home came many sorrows, "afflictions sorted, anguish of all sizes." And he suffered. Who that knew that tender heart could doubt it? But at the centre of him there was peace. "Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" he always seemed to say. Through every experience he walked unperturbed, no fear, no clouded intellect, no check of philosophic humor. At one time he was bitterly attacked by a man whose ignorant book he had truthfully reviewed. Abusive articles were sent broadcast through the country and the Harvard Corporation was petitioned to remove him. Just at this time his mother died. When I said to him that it was hard to meet two such blows at once, he answered, "No. Each is bad, but there is a gain in having them together. They lean up against each other, and when I become sore over one,

the other gives change." So did he travel on earth's common way in cheerful godliness. That elvish figure with the unconventional dress and slouching step, that face which blended the infant and the sage, that total personality, as amused, amusing, and intent on righteousness as Socrates himself — happy the University that had for a long time so vitalizing a presence!

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLASSICS.

CLIFFORD H. MOORE, '89, Professor of Latin.

In one sense the Department of the Classics is as old as Harvard College. for, although the present departments were not organized as committees of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences until 1890-91, Greek and Latin, together with Hebrew and mathematics, were almost the only studies pursued during the first 150 years of the College. "The Laws, Liberties, and Orders of Harvard College," prepared by President Dunster and accepted by the Overseers in 1642, state the terms of admission as follows: "When any scholar is able to read Tully, or such-like Latin author ex tempore, and make and speak true Latin in verse and prose suo (ut aiunt) marte, and decline perfectly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue, then may he be admitted into the College, nor shall any claim admission before such qualifications." The test prescribed by the President in the same year for admission to the bachelor's degree was the ability "to read the original of the Old and New Testaments into the Latin tongue, and to resolve them logically"; for the master's degree it was ordained: "Every scholar, that giveth up in writing a synopsis or summary of Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy, and is ready to defend his thesis or positions, withal skilled in the originals aforesaid . . . shall be capable of the second degree, of Master of Arts." In 1650 the public examinations for the first degree were in "the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and Rhetoric, Logic, and Physics." Even at the end of the eighteenth century the classics, Hebrew or French, mathematics, rhetoric, logic, physics, and ethics, with some history and natural philosophy, formed the entire course of study. The ready use of Latin in written and oral exercises was still expected, although doubtless the law of 1642, which forbade the scholars ever to use their mother tongue, except in public exercises, no longer was in force. Yet such a curriculum cannot be called a narrow one, for it fairly corresponded to the encyclopædia of knowledge and in large degree met the intellectual interests of those days. The value of the training given was attested by the services of the graduates of Harvard College.

The nineteenth century saw an enormous expansion in the number of subjects, literary, historical, and scientific, which demanded interest and study. It was no longer possible or desirable that Greek and Latin should claim so large a part of the students' time as they had done in the two previous centuries. The Catalogue of 1850 shows that French, German, Spanish, and Italian had found a place; likewise history and political science; and seven natural sciences were recognized. The history of the epoch which began in 1869 with the election of President Eliot is familiar. During the forty years of his administration the number of subjects taught greatly multiplied. Larger equipment was provided, especially for scientific subjects, and the so-called free elective system was given wide scope. Furthermore, with the increase of wealth which followed the Civil War, a college experience began to be sought by youths who were brought up in environments which hardly favored literary studies. The result of these and other causes has been that an interest in literature is no longer so common among college students as formerly, and that Greek and Latin have naturally felt the change more keenly than their more modern sisters.

But, at the same time, the Classics have shared in the great expansion of which I have been speaking. In 1825 one professor and three instructors gave the entire instruction in Greek and Latin; the growth of graduate study and the expansion of the College have led to a steady increase in the number of teachers until to-day there are in the Department eight professors, including one professor of classical archaeology and one of ancient history, two assistant professors, two instructors and one assistant.

During the last two hundred and seventy-five years there have been many interesting and eminent men among the classical teachers. To go no farther back than 1811, when professorships of Greek and Latin were first established, we can name Ashur Ware (1811-15) and Levi Frisbee (1811-17); the former became judge of the United States District Court in Maine, the latter Alford Professor in this University. Charles Beck, like Charles Follen, a political exile from Germany, was Professor of Latin for eighteen years (1832-50), and by his publications, especially on Petronius, gave distinction to classical scholarship in America. George Martin Lane, second scholar of the Class of 1846, University Professor 1851-69, Pope Professor 1869-94, is happily remembered by the older graduates for his great learning and his pungent wit. Especially notable were three incumbents of the Eliot Professorship of Greek. The earliest was Edward Everett (1815-26), first scholar of the Class of 1811, who later became President of Harvard (1846-49); he also had a distinguished public career as United States Senator, Secretary of State, Minister to Great Britain, and Governor of Massachusetts. C. C. Felton, eighth scholar of the Class of 1827, held the professorship for twenty-six years (1834-60), when he resigned to become President. His successor was W. W. Goodwin (1860-1901), second scholar of 1851, who during his long tenure brought distinction to the University and to American scholarship by his learning and personal character. Nor should we neglect to name in this connection John S. Popkin, —"Old Pop" as he was familiarly known, —first scholar of the Class of 1792, Eliot Professor 1826-33; and Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, who abandoned his early intention to become a monk and emigrated to this country, where he taught first at Amherst College; at Harvard he served as Tutor, Assistant Professor, and Professor from 1842 to 1883. A delightful account of his strange personality and many of the anecdotes which are attached to him were published some years ago by Professor Palmer. F. D. Allen, J. B. Greenough, C. L. Smith, Minton Warren, J. H. Wright, and M. H. Morgan, hardly need be named to recall them to the graduates of more recent years.

The growth in the number of teachers has naturally been due to an increase in the classical courses offered. Although Latin was the common tongue of educated men in the 17th and 18th centuries, the authors read were apparently few. During the earlier period the ability to turn into Latin the Greek of the New Testament and into both Greek and Latin the Hebrew of the Old, was the chief aim of the classical instruction; indeed, the course was theological rather than literary. Cicero, Virgil, and the Greek Testament are the only authors named in the documents available for the first century and a half of our collegiate history. And even down to 1830 the classical offering was meagre indeed. But soon after, under the influence of Professors Beck and Felton, the range and amount of reading considerably increased. Since that time the courses have grown until today a student who pursues both Greek and Latin, or either language, for two years only in College will have read something of the best literature in epic, elegiac, lyric, and dramatic poetry; in prose he will have become acquainted with history, oratory, and biography; and he will have had an opportunity to read two of Plato's Dialogues and Horace's Satires and Epistles. The authors from whom his reading is drawn include Homer and Virgil; Archilochus, Simonides, Solon, Theognis, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid; Alcæus, Sappho, Anacreon, Catullus, and Horace; Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; Aristophanes and Terence; Xenophon, Thucydides, Herodotus, Cæsar, Livy, and Tacitus; Lysias and Cicero; Plutarch and Plato. There are also opportunities offered the student in the composition courses, not only to improve his knowledge of the structure of Greek and Latin, but to acquire a feeling for style, which can be most easily gained in any language by writing or by speaking it. One who concentrates in the classics throughout his undergraduate course will form some acquaintance with all the chief authors and forms of literature developed by the Greeks and Romans.

More striking still has been the expansion of advanced instruction in classics since 1872, when the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was first established. Then there was little open to the graduate students which was not available for undergraduates and suited to them, but a large amount of private reading was always done; to-day courses are offered to graduates covering not only the literatures from the earliest to the latest period of antiquity, but also dealing with history, political antiquities, religion, epigraphy, palaeography, grammar, the history of classical studies, ancient art, and archaeology. The number of advanced students in the last forty-four years has been large, and of them no less than ninety-one have obtained the doctorate; this number has been equaled only by those in chemistry, English, and philosophy including psychology, and that in the last few years. Most of the classical doctors have become teachers. The list began with William Everett, Ph.D. 1875, long Headmaster of Adams Academy, Quincy. He was followed by John Williams White, Ph.D. 1877, Tutor, 1874-77; Assistant Professor, 1877-84, Professor, 1884-1909; now Professor Emeritus, actively engaged in scholarly labor, the results of which have received generous recognition in Europe and America. Of the 84 classical doctors now living, 7 are teaching in Harvard University, 54 in 47 other institutions. including 10 New England colleges and 11 state universities; 13 are connected with important schools; and the rest are engaged in a variety of pursuits as editors, curators in museums, private scholars, etc. The number of those who have spent one or two years with us in advanced study of the classics has naturally been many times the total number of doctors. Many, but by no means all of these men also, have adopted teaching as a profession, and are holding positions in virtually every state in the Union. The demand for able and well-trained classical teachers each year is large; occasionally the inexperienced man here, as in every field, finds it difficult to get a start; but it is hard each year to meet the requests for experienced men.

From what has just been said it is evident that the Department of the Classics, like all other departments, now deals with two classes of students — undergraduates and graduates — whose needs are somewhat different. The subjects and the methods of instruction, therefore, are adapted to each class: for undergraduates the courses are primarily literary and historical, with only so much attention to grammar as is necessary to explain the literature. The grammatical instruction of an earlier time lives today only in the imaginative memories of the older graduates. It goes without saying that no man can appreciate the literature of any people if he does not know the grammar of the language in which that literature is written; but it is a fact that the teaching of grammar as an end in itself, either in school or to undergraduates in college, disappeared years since from all our better

institutions. Instruction in the classics for undergraduates, like that given in other literatures, is aimed to meet the needs of young men desiring a general liberal education. It is clearly differentiated from that intended for graduates, whose purposes are professional and whose work must be specialized.

Yet the Department holds firmly the conviction that the professional classical scholar must base all his work on a wide and thorough knowledge of the literatures. Many of the courses for graduates, therefore, are literary, and no man is admitted to final candidacy for the doctorate until he has shown that he has read widely in both literatures, and has proved by examination that he can handle the languages with ease and accuracy. Many other courses introduce the advanced student to special fields of study in history or antiquities, that he may make such acquaintance with them as the scholar requires. The thesis for the doctorate is intended to make its writer, through his own investigations, master in some corner of a single field and, therefore, better able to judge the work of others. An examination, however, of the subjects of doctors' dissertations during the last fifteen or twenty years will show that on the whole literary and historical interests are the ones most emphasized in graduate as well as in undergraduate instruction.

The reason for this emphasis on literature is to be found in the conception which the Department of the Classics has of its own functions and opportunities. Briefly stated, its aim is to present primarily the civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome. The sculpture and public architecture of the Greeks, the great legal and political systems of the Romans, bear witness to the genius of each people; and for these important fields due provision is made. But on the whole the Greek and Roman literatures are the supreme artistic expressions of the two civilizations, and are, moreover, the forms of expression most widely understood today. By encouraging literary study at every stage, by fostering one of the most permanent and one of the highest interests of men, the Department believes that it best serves both undergraduates and graduates.

To enumerate the writings of classical teachers, past or present, would be out of place here. Even a brief and modern list would contain the name of every teacher mentioned in an earlier paragraph, among whom Beck, Felton, Sophocles, and Goodwin would hold the front rank. Today the members of the Department find classical journals at home and abroad open to them, and they carry on a regular publication of their own. The Harvard Studies in Classical Philology were made possible in 1890 by a fund of \$6000, contributed by the Class of 1856, of which Professor J. B. Greenough was a member. Twenty-seven annual volumes have now been published. Although most of the papers have been written by Harvard



men, occasionally contributions have been admitted from distinguished scholars in other American or in English universities.

In all their present activities the teachers of the classics, in common with many of their colleagues, are prompted by a motive which has not yet been mentioned. In the disasters which the war is bringing upon the world, there is grave danger that the finer parts of our civilization, the things which man has acquired by painful labor through untold generations an interest in literature, art, philosophy, pure science, and all the "unpractical" but highest interests of man — may be diminished or even lost. The attention may be so concentrated on the present moment that men will lose their sense of connection with the past, and so fail to understand their own history; civilization may become more materialistic and sordid, or if men's thoughts are properly directed, it may be made something finer and nobler than before. One of the first tasks is to preserve the best in the past and to keep large groups of young men keenly aware of their indebtedness to other peoples and to older civilizations. If this is not done, much of the road up which mankind has traveled, will have to be laboriously traversed again. Here, then, is an opportunity for service which, always existing, is now made more imperative by present conditions. The Department of the Classics feels that it can render an important service to the present time and to the future by teaching to undergraduates the literature and the history of ancient Greece and Rome as a part of that culture which considerable numbers of educated men should possess, and by training graduate students to be masters of their subject, that they may in time teach others. Thereby the ancient classics may do their part to preserve and to stimulate a regard for the higher human interests. The task is one which calls for the cooperation of all who care for literature, art, philosophy, and pure science. This proposes no conflict between these interests and applied science or vocational pursuits. Society needs men trained in various ways to serve its many ends. Therefore many forms of training are needed — those which foster the more spiritual aims and interests no less than those which perform the necessary work of increasing material wealth. Without men of vision, a people may exist, but it cannot truly live.

It were needless here to defend the ancient classics as effective agents in training cultivated men and leaders. That defense may better be left to the physicians, lawyers, clergymen, engineers, diplomats, bankers, editors, and men of affairs who have spoken in no uncertain terms. Such men as Fairfax Harrison, Esq., President of the Southern Railway Company; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; Dean Vaughn, of the Medical School of the University of Michigan; William Sloane, Esq., of New York; Hon. John W. Foster; Viscount Bryce; Lord Cromer; Sir William Osler; M. Guillain, President of the French Forges and Furnaces; M. Lechevallier, an eminent min-

ing engineer, and others of like rank, are men whose judgment and motives are not open to suspicion. Or we may recall the fact that the late Charles Francis Adams, who, in his Phi Beta Kappa address of 1883, did more perhaps than any other man to diminish the study of Greek, in another Phi Beta Kappa address twenty-three years later recanted his former avowals; and that in France within ten years after the action of the French Ministry of Education in 1902, which diminished the study of Greek and Latin, a popular reaction in favor of the classics was led by scientists, engineers, and men of letters which actually caused an increase in the number studying Latin over the number so engaged previous to 1902. Within the present year in England, now suffering under the shock and stress of war, when a proposal was made to displace the classics for applied science and similar subjects, a public letter was issued, signed by twenty-three men prominent in government, finance, science, literature, and the church. The list includes Lords Bryce, Cromer, Curzon, Walter Leaf, Sir William Osler, H. A. L. Fisher, G. O. Trevelyan, Sir Archibald Geikie, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, all known to Americans. Every lover of the classics will be glad to take as his creed their statement, a portion of which is here quoted:

It is our conviction that the nation requires scientific method and a belief in mental training, even more than physical science, and that the former is by no means identical with the latter. We might enthrone physical science in all our schools without acquiring as a nation what we most need, the persuasion that knowledge is essential to progress, and that it has to be acquired by the cultivation of the faculty of independent reflection, which implies the power of selecting, combining, and testing the essential facts of the subject in hand. This scientific method is not the peculiar property of physical science: all good work in all studies is based upon it; it is indispensable to law, history, classics, politics, and all branches of knowledge rightly understood. What we want is scientific method in all the branches of an education which will develop human faculty and the power of thinking clearly to the highest possible degree.

In this education we believe that the study of Greece and Rome must always have a large part, because our whole civilization is rooted in the history of these peoples, and without knowledge of them cannot be properly understood. The small city communities of Greece created the intellectual life of Europe. In their literature we find models of thought and expression, and meet the subtle and powerful personalities who originated for Europe all forms of poetry, history, and philosophy, and even physical science itself, no less than the ideal of freedom and the conception of a self-governing democracy; while the student is introduced to the great problems of thought and life at their springs, before he follows them through the wider but more confused currents of the modern world. Nor can it be right that the educated citizens of a great empire should remain ignorant of the first state that met the problem of uniting in a contented and prosperous commonwealth nations differing in race, temper, and culture, and which has left so deep a mark on the language, law, and political conceptions of Europe. Some knowledge of Latin is indispensable for the intelligent study of any one of these things, and even for the

intelligent use of our own language. Greece and Rome afford us unique instances, the one of creative and critical intelligence, the other of constructive statesmanship. Nor can we afford to neglect the noble precepts and shining examples of patriotism with which their history abounds.¹

FOUR HARVARD EDITORS.

Many Harvard graduates have done excellent work as editors of papers and magazines in different parts of the country. The four who are discussed below have not been chosen because they stand, necessarily, above all the others, but because they are thoroughly representative. They are not all of the same generation; they represent radically different views on political and other questions; but they are all men who do their work to the best of their ability, honestly, and fearlessly. All four have made their mark on the national consciousness, one by his gentle and penetrating humor, one by his broad-minded conduct of a serious and admirable monthly journal, one by his brilliant and telling criticisms of men and events in a great daily paper, and another by his skilful handling of a popular weekly. They are all the kind of men whom Harvard is proud to claim as her children.

EDWARD S. MARTIN, '77.

In the Harvard of the Seventies the old and new methods of education were whimsically blended. There was but one form of examination for admission and the Freshmen were put in a rigid Procrustes bed for one year; they emerged from this pupa to absolute freedom of electives and they were permitted to cut as many recitations as they chose. So boys came there, according to the time-honored joke, to make Harvard a learned institution by bringing some knowledge there and taking away very little. But all had to be grounded in Latin and Greek, and many of them were fond of browsing in the Library, but young men going to this topsy-turvy place found it delightful.

One of them, Edward S. Martin, brought up in the country, had begun to cultivate the Muse on his oatmeal porridge. His Muse was the same lady loved of Thackeray, as ballad-writer; of Praed, master of light,

1 For the statements made in the later paragraphs above, reference may be made to the following: Charles Francis Adams: Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses (1907), pp. 131 f.; James Bryce: University and Historical Addresses (1913), pp. 17-31; Ernest Dimnet: France Herself Again (1914), pp. 429-33; Fairfax Harrison: The School of Hellas. An address before the Virginia Classical Association (1914); Henry Cabot Lodge: Two Commencement Addresses (1915); Francis W. Kelsey, editor: Latin and Greek in American Education, with symposis on the value of humanistic studies (1911); London Daily Times (May 4, 1916, p. 6); The Spectator (Sept. 9, 1916, pp. 286 f.); Alfred E. Stearns: "Some Fallacies in the Modern Educational Scheme," Atlantic Monthly (November, 1916, pp. 641-53).



humorous musical verse; of Calverley, ingenious of rhyme, skilful of epithet. Martin wrote many verses for the Advocate, and later for the Lampoon, and about 1880 he had the idea fixed of establishing the latter paper in the busy world, so that when John Mitchell started Life in 1883, Martin was naturally made its first editor. An illness compelled him to vacate the chair, but a year or two later he returned, to begin his witty lay sermons addressed from the Jester's pulpit to the congregation of Life's readers, prejudiced Americans for the most part. To these, little used to hearing the truth told to them about themselves and the ways of their world, the genial, fair-minded writer has preached, these many years, "with charity toward all, with malice toward none." He has written of the Presidents from Arthur to Wilson during all the thirty-odd years the country has been growing from prosperity to preposterous prosperity.

From the cartoons in old *Punches*, the reader of English history gets the human side of the statesmen who have helped govern that country; and from *Life's* editorial articles by E. S. M. the student of our times will get a most valuable light.

In his talks to us all in *Life*, he is never shrill or vituperative. In simple, well-chosen words he states the facts, and leaves his reader to supply adjectives and to draw inferences, and now and then a flash of wit, "like unexpected light, surprises." His point of view, like his style, is all his own. He knows his United States. He has met its workers, captains of industry, society leaders, authors, statesmen, and when he writes, his readers have the benefit of the experience of a clever man of the world as well as of a poet and wit.

J. T. Wheelwright, '76.

ELLERY SEDGWICK, '94.

A CONTRIBUTOR of many articles to the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, ['86], has recently published a volume, Union Portraits, which he dedicates "To Ellery Sedgwick, with infinite gratitude for the two greatest kindnesses that can be shown by an editor: giving advice when it is wanted and withholding it when it is not."

This felicitous imputation touches upon one of the two chief points of equipment for a successful magazine editor, which are his relations to contributors and his relations to the reading public. He must possess some sympathetic understanding of both. It is well for him to have had enough experience of writing for periodicals to realize the nature of the task. It is perhaps even more essential that he should be able not only to visualize his constituency but also to identify himself, intellectually and emotionally, with all the various human elements and interests represented among

those who read his magazine. An unusual combination of external and internal circumstances is required to provide this double equipment.

As a possible future editor of the Atlantic, a member of the Sedgwick family of Stockbridge has the initial advantage of being born and nourished in an atmosphere of intimate sympathy with the ideals for which the Atlantic, through its nearly threescore years of existence, has consistently stood. It is not strange that as early as the time of his graduation at Harvard, in 1894, Ellery Sedgwick had a definite ambition to become some day editor of the Atlantic Monthly. The advice that it was futile to embark on a career which should culminate in occupying a single position, already filled, did not deter him from such an embarkation. After an eager study of letters, history, and affairs in college, he made a brief experiment in newspaper work in Worcester, and returned for a year as a teacher to Groton School, where he had been a pupil. Then came his editorial apprenticeship of four years, 1896-1900, in the office of the Youth's Companion, to which many Harvard editors, both past and present members of its staff, owe so much in their professional training. It was in this period that Sedgwick wrote the short life of Tom Paine in the series of "Beacon Biographies," a little book of merit not surpassed even by that of the pun in which one of his editorial colleagues, the late John Mack, '95, defined it as "Pame's-Ellery-Compound."

It was not in nature, however, that Sedgwick should remain long in a subordinate position, and in 1900 he undertook the editorship of Leslie's Monthly Magazine in New York. The task was one of revivification, and so ardently did the young editor pursue it, laboring day and night with all the intensity demanded in a period of keen journalistic rivalry among the less expensive New York magazines, that after five years Leslie's grew into the American Magazine, which was purchased by a strong group of former associates of McClure's. Through these years of exacting toil, constantly quickened by contacts with persons in all parts of the country, Sedgwick had established himself firmly as a marked man among the editors and publishers of periodicals.

His brief connections, now ensuing, with *McClure's Magazins* and the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., though episodic in character, nevertheless contributed something of value to the equipment of qualifying experience for the fulfilment of Sedgwick's early ambition. The seventh editor of the *Atlantic*, Professor Bliss Perry, was ready in 1908 to devote himself more completely to his work of teaching. Instead of filling his place with a newly employed editor, the publishers of the magazine, Houghton Mifflin Company, were themselves ready to entertain a proposal to part with the *Atlantic*, not to anybody, possibly indifferent to the traditions which were a very part of its being, but to Ellery Sedgwick,

as head of an "Atlantic Monthly Company," and as editor of the magazine. This transaction was accomplished, and since 1909 Sedgwick has been both the chief owner and the editor of the *Atlantic*.

Of what this has meant the reading public is well aware. It is no disparagement to the previous editors and publishers that the circulation of the magazine has enormously increased. For the first time since the days of James T. Fields, the editor of the Atlantic has also been one of its owners. This union of functions is in itself desirable, in that it implies the primacy of the magazine in the interest of the person chiefly concerned with it. He is not giving half of his time and thought to something else. The union is especially fortunate when it is embodied in an experienced publisher and an accomplished, vigorous editor. The result to be expected is essentially the result one sees.

This sketch has dealt mainly with the external circumstances to which reference has been made. A word must be said about the internal circumstances. The vitality which marks the Atlantic every month is in large measure a personal product. The humani nihil alienum quality of the editor has a clear reflection in the pages of the magazine. His zest for every significant phase of thought and deed affecting his contemporaries assures the fruitful opening of many doors. His roots in the same traditions as those of the Atlantic certify its remaining the Atlantic still. His occasional contributions to the pages of the magazine reveal — most fortunately — a range of sympathies into which it cannot be expected that every reader will enter. A parochial editor would produce a parochial magazine. The editor of the Atlantic, on the contrary, is rendering a national public service of enlightenment and stimulus, to be counted among the most effective forces of our civilization.

M. A. DeWolfe Horse, '87.

Frank Herbert Simonds, '00.

Frank H. Simonds, '00, may almost be said to have brought the daily newspaper editorial page into favor again. As was the case with Dana and Greeley and the other exponents of "personal journalism" in the past, he has occasionally roused as much antagonism as sympathy; but, like them, he has made people listen. Oddly enough, too, he has made them listen first on Dana's paper and then on Greeley's. He is now the editorial chief of the New York Tribune, and has had much to do with the renaissance of that semi-moribund journal in the past two years. Many people, no doubt, have read his page for his editorials analyzing the military and political strategy of the Great War; but his interests, naturally, do not stop there and his influence has become potent in all phases of editorial discussion.

Simonds was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, of a Yankee father and an Irish mother — a too rare racial crossing. In College he strove little for the usual undergraduate prizes. He preferred to sit at his ground floor window in Matthews and make epigrams about those who did so strive. Epigrams came easy to him, combining as he does the Celtic sparkle and the Yankee dryness. He dropped out of College for a time to fight with the Sixth Massachusetts in the war with Spain, and returned to plaster his wall with military maps of the Boer War. He was graduated with his class, but I recall that it was rather a close shave.

Shortly after graduation he joined the staff of the New York Tribune as a reporter, later becoming an Albany and then a Washington legislative correspondent. From the Tribune he went to the New York Evening Post, as their Albany correspondent, and, with a freer rein, began to gain recognition. It was at this time that he christened Mr. Hughes "Charles the Baptist." From the Post he was called to the Morning Sun, as an editorial writer, and later was made editor-in-chief of the Evening Sun.

Then came the Great War. Simonds had always been a student of European politics and military establishments. He collected books about Algiers as other men collect vases or paintings; he pored over maps of the Balkans as you or I play golf. He knew every military road in Europe. The invasion of Belgium found him prepared, better prepared than any editor in America, perhaps. It was his tide, and he took it at the flood. His leaders on the War were at once recognized as clear, dispassionate, and well-informed, and they became the talk of New York. Then the *Tribune* called him to his present post as their editorial chief.

His leaders and articles on the strategy of the Great War have been published in two volumes, and his eloquent articles on the defense of Verdun, the result of his trip to France last Spring, have also appeared in book form. His editorials are probably more widely quoted in France and England than those of any other American editor, and they have done much toward restoring the ancient prestige of the *Tribune*.

Concerning his attacks on President Wilson and his attitude toward "Americanism" there is a wide divergence of opinion. It is probably true that he clings to the rather out-worn methods of party strife; and as for "Americanism," perhaps the *Tribune* knows what it is as well as anybody else! At least, it includes the rights of each of us to our own definition. Simonds has his, and the supreme ability to make other people harken to it. He is putting the newspaper editorial page back on the map.

W. P. Eaton, '00.

MARK SULLIVAN, '00.

MARK SULLIVAN is best known as the man who wrote so vigorously about the insurgents in Congress and lent such valuable support to the movement that finally resulted in the Progressive Party. Few readers of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine think of him as a successful, constructive editor of an important periodical who has lifted his publication to commercial prosperity by creditable, legitimate editing, without resort to the claptrap and sensationalism so often inseparably connected with profitable magazines.

Sullivan's deserved reputation as a political writer was a natural outgrowth of his work. Publicity was necessary and publicity came. To carry out his editorial purposes and policies personal prominence has not been important; and he has not sought it. There is little that is sensational or outstanding in Sullivan's editorial policy. To understand it and to appreciate his achievement one must know the man and his experience, because what he has done with Collier's Weekly has been done by following his instincts and profiting by his previous experience.

In his eighteenth year Mark Sullivan got his first job as reporter on the Morning Republican, in Westchester, Pa. After twelve months of smalltown reporting, he and the bookkeeper of the newspaper gathered a few hundred dollars and secured control of a daily paper in another little Pennsylvania town, Phoenixville. The paper had gone to seed and the young partners took it over subject to a mortgage held by the leading local corporation. Three years of hard uphill work brought success. There Sullivan not only earned the money that took him to Harvard, but secured much of the experience which led to his later opportunities. As reporter and editor he came to know practically every human being in two small towns of 8000 to 10,000 people. He knew those people intimately in all their relations, in their sorrows and adversities as well as in their happiness and prosperity. He knew them with all their interests, desires, and human qualities. These people Sullivan has never forgotten. They were in his mind when he wrote about politics and public men, and they are now in his mind while he edits a magazine for their entertainment and instruction.

In 1896 Sullivan sold his half-interest in the Phoenixville paper for enough money to pay for his course in Harvard College and for most of his law-school course. To obtain means to complete his law work, he wrote editorials and special articles for the Boston Transcript. Instead of practising law he stayed with the Transcript as a salaried editor for several months after getting his law degree. Then he came to New York, contributing editorials and articles to such periodicals as the Outlook, the North American Review, the Evening Post, and the Sun.

Early in his New York career he was drawn into the patent-medicine crusade, partly in a legal and partly in a journalistic capacity. He traveled about the country, gathering the facts of the patent-medicine business, and of them made two or three articles for the Ladies' Home Journal. The publishers of Collier's Weekly, which also had taken up the fight on patent medicines, were attracted by his work and sent for him. Thus began the connection with Collier's which still lasts.

He was soon established in Washington to report on national politics, not in the interest of any section or class, but in the interest of the people of the whole country. There he did his part in stirring the national conscience and gained his reputation in the struggle for reform. This work in politics, as can now be seen, was part of his training for editorial responsibility. Public men and public questions were scrutinized by him in the light of his knowledge of the people he had known so intimately in small country towns. He knew the questions such people were asking and the standards they applied to the conduct of public officials. Sullivan wrote of public affairs and public men so that his Phœnixville friends would understand.

This was the period of so-called "muck-raking." In the years following 1900 there had been sincere attempts by many editors to enter the political, economic, and social arenas and make their periodicals effective in righting wrongs and instituting reforms. But the sincere efforts of some degenerated into the muck-raking of others who were merely seeking circulation, and it was not long before the reading public had enough of both insincere and sincere muck-raking. At that time (1910–13) the circulation man overcame the editor, the business management decided that literary ideals and efforts at public service were not profitable. Circulation seekers turned to other sensations, to material with "the punch," to articles and fiction dealing with sex, and to other features which they said the public wanted.

Collier's had fallen behind in the race, and when, in 1913, Mark Sullivan became editor, his imperative duty was to make it pay, and he resolved to do it on conservative, decent lines. He was unwilling to follow the sensational editors, and he knew he could not rely on articles about public men and public questions. He was not of that type of editor who "discovers" writers of distinction in the sense of divining talent before it was fully displayed. In this respect he is unlike the late Richard Watson Gilder, or such contemporary editors as Ellery Sedgwick, John S. Phillips, and Gilman Hall. Yet Collier's did succeed. It is now notably successful, and to those who inquire the reason, the answer is Sullivan. He has done nothing startling; he has published nothing sensational; and yet the circulation has grown rapidly, with a natural growth, likely to be permanent.

The matter of serious articles especially on public questions was plain

sailing to Sullivan, the trained political journalist. The problem was fiction, and to this Sullivan gave his best efforts, calling on his intimate knowledge of the people who would read what he selected to publish. He knew what his readers wanted, but he also knew what they ought to want; what they needed. He gave them stories and articles that entertained, and he was glad to do it. But always in affording entertainment he showed readiness to advance the public good and unwillingness to print what would not have a good influence. The wrong kind of sex stories do not appear in Collier's, nor do stories of sharp practice, stories of material success no matter by what chicanery the success is attained. In his choice of fiction, in his articles, and in the editorial pages Sullivan betrays a preference for what President Eliot has termed "the durable satisfactions of life" as contrasted with mere money-making or the pursuit of any materialistic success.

Mark Sullivan is an old-fashioned country editor with new ideals and with a wonderfully intimate knowledge of things and people as they are. He knows his public and he likes it. He likes it well enough to want to amuse it and entertain it, but at the same time he wants to reorganize it and benefit it. To use an old English word in its original meaning, Mark Sullivan is a homely editor of a homely publication.

William Morrow, '00.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

THE HARVARD ROLL OF HONOR.

HARVARD COLLEGE is neutral in the European war — just as it was in the Civil War. The living entity which we feel, somehow, back of all the charters and the statutes which give the College legal standing, back of all the bricks and mortar which make it visible to the eyes of the world — that calm soul of Harvard is neutral. The soul is neutral because it imparts so much of flaming life to so many human beings, because it has such infinite compassion for human weaknesses and frailties. Were this not true the classmates who fought against each other in the Civil War would never have had, again, a common meeting-ground. But the vital human being can never be neutral, and if his vitality be at so low an ebb that he takes no side, is inspired by no vision, seeks no great truth, then he, and only he, will be lonesome and neglected when the crisis is passed.

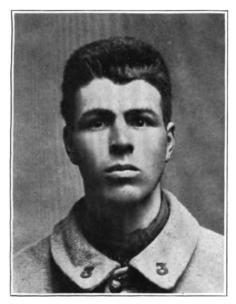
True sons of Harvard, therefore, can no more be neutral today than they were sixty-five years ago. They look upon a world at war and they must, perforce, take sides, for no true-hearted man can wash his hands, like Pilate, and disclaim responsibility in the struggle between right and wrong; or even in that between better and worse — since there are some



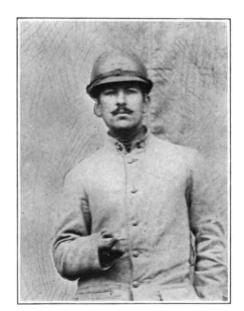
NORMAN PRINCE, '08.



DILLWYN PARRISH STARR, '08.



VICTOR EMMANUEL CHAPMAN, '13.



ALAN SEEGER, '10.

FOUR HARVARD MEN KILLED IN THE ARMIES OF THE ALLIES.

who profess to see no clean-cut right and wrong. (Let us, above all, not be casuists; let us not ignore stupendous facts in our myopic quest for tiny excuses.) And since we cannot, as men, be neutral, why should we fear to say that we are not neutral, that we have looked abroad, keen seekers for the truth, and that the vast majority of us have openly, honestly, vigorously, espoused the cause of the Allies. To that tiny minority who disagree, this declaration can be no offense if they, too, have honestly sought the truth. Nor can it be, to them, any offense when we say that we are very proud of those among our number who have acted in accord with their faith, who have fought and died for a noble cause.

Some are English, some French, and some German, and of these each has fought with the armies of his own land. But some Americans, too, have responded to the call for men. In the armies of the Allies they have fought for an ideal, and as word comes of the death of one, and then of another, we gladly and proudly inscribe their names on the Harvard Roll of Honor.

For it is a roll of honor — that list of brave young American Harvard men killed on the battlefields of Europe. They have as truly given their lives for the maintenance of liberty and progress, in the struggle to preserve truth and righteousness, as did those other brave young men who died in our own Civil War. In the memory of their heroism, in the fact of their death, there should be no ungenerous criticism of their motives. They have dared to serve. It may well have been love of adventure that turned their thoughts toward the Great Adventure. It may have been the clean courage in them that thrilled in accord with the courage beyond the sea. It may have been both these things, an aventurous spirit, a noble courage, that led them to Europe. But no mere spirit of adventure would have held them there, unfaltering, in the drudgery of the daily routine. They accepted an ideal; they believed profoundly that they were serving the cause of civilization; that they were doing their bit to protect their own country from great peril. These young men who have so splendidly given themselves to the Allies have done so because they recognized the cause of the Allies as our cause. Some of them have met death rather than deny their faith. To recall them, for those of us who knew them, is to understand that only passionate belief in the justice of a great cause, only enthusiasm for a world-transcendent right, could have united such diverse characters in a single, heroic act. We cannot enumerate them all, for those who have fought and died are no finer than those who have fought and lived -- and some of those who live today will have died tomorrow. They are all true Harvard men, for they have risked all for the truth.

Those of us who knew Dillwyn Starr, '08, — and all who knew him loved him, — will feel the world a little less bright because he is no longer here.



He was rightly one of the most popular men of recent years, for, as Eliot Norton said of him, "he was a singularly vivid person, intensely happy in action, taking with him wherever he went high spirits, light, and motion three lovely things." He was an admirable football player because he was fearless, quick-witted, and of good judgment; he was a clean and honorable sportsman. His friends will never forget his cheerfulness, his loyalty, his enthusiasm, his fine appreciation of his fellow men. He had everything to make life worth living; the future held its certain meed of happiness. But as soon as the war broke out he joined an ambulance corps. This was not enough. He enlisted in the armored motor-car service and took his part in the Battle of Neuve Chappelle. He was sent to Gallipoli and served faithfully as a machine-gun officer through that ill-fated campaign. When his unit was disbanded he was given a commission in the Coldstream Guards, was sent to France again, and there was killed on September 15. Of his courage, of his tenacity, of his sacrifice of himself in a noble cause, Harvard is justly proud.

Victor Chapman, '13, had only just left college when the war broke out. He was in Paris, a student, when suddenly the invasion of France made study a mockery in a world of tremendous human realities. He had gone abroad to gain the inspiration in art which France has given to so many young Americans. He gained another kind of inspiration, that of service. His personal debt was still in the future, but he was willing to pay before the debt was contracted, to do his part toward the payment of our national debt to France. He joined the Foreign Legion, and was later transferred to the Aviation Service. He earned the Médaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre for his heroic work. He was killed in action at Verdun on June 23. A friend in the Class of 1912 has finely written of him —

"Great-hearted, loyal, reckless for a friend,
Not counting risks, cool-handed, clear of sight,
He gave himself to serve a lofty end;
And, like an eagle swooping in the light,
On wings unruffled by the wind's chance breath,
He sought and seeks his goal with steadfast flight,
— Victor, indeed, in name, in life, in death."

Norman Prince, '08, went through College in three years and then through the Law School. He was genial, a dispenser of good cheer, reticent, like most normal young Americans, as to the deeper vein of seriousness which only his friends appreciated. From the beginning he was interested in aviation, learned to fly without the knowledge of his friends or even of his family. After the war broke out, he went to France where, with Frazier Curtis, '98, he organized the American Squadron in the French Aviation Service. His reason for going he gave, lightly, as the chance for a wonder-

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ful adventure, but once more his friends understood that this was only a phrase, meant to hide his deeper purpose. When he was on the steamer, returning to France after his permission, he spoke out, in answer to a direct question. "I enlisted," he said, "because we in America owe such a debt to France as can never be paid. My country may have forgotten what Lafayette and Rochambeau and all the rest did for us when we were in dire need — but some of us have not forgotten." Prince was given the Croix de Guerre and the Médaille Militaire for his brilliant and successful flights. After he was mortally wounded, in October, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the supreme symbol of the gratitude of France, was fastened to his uniform.

Alan Seeger was an intensely earnest youth, a radical, a poet. He represented the restless, rather nebulous aspiration of young America. He was unconventional, a dreamer, a recluse who longed to stir the world from his study. He posed without knowing that he was posing because he took himself with such intense seriousness. He was by nature a reformer, but he was not sure what he ought to reform. But, living in Paris when the war began, all his doubts and hesitations vanished; he saw his duty clearly. He was swept away with the magnificent revelation of the true soul of France. He wanted only to serve, in no matter how humble and obscure a place, so long as he could do his little part in preserving the integrity of the heroic nation. He joined the Foreign Legion, and after two years of arduous service, cheerfully endured, after writing a little poetry better than any he had ever written because it was so utterly real, he was killed in June. He foresaw that he would die and a bit of his feeling about it is expressed in his poem, "I have a rendezvous with Death." What he wrote in another poem more than a year ago is true, to-day, of himself: —

"Under the little crosses where they rise
The soldier rests. Now round him undismayed
The cannon thunders, and at night he lies
At peace beneath the eternal fusillade —

"That other generations might possess —
From shame and menace free in years to come —
A richer heritage of happiness,
He marched to that heroic martyrdom."

These four men are typical in their very diversity of type. Their work was no more self-sacrificing, no finer, than that of Henry Farnsworth, '12, or of André Champollion,'02, who served a shorter time only because they met death so much sooner; or than that of the others who have died or are still fighting. In writing the names of all of them in our Roll of Honor we must remember, furthermore, that they died for the good name of America quite as truly as in the defense of England and France. The Allies do not want us, as a nation, in the war, but they long for our sym-

pathy because they are waging the same war of human liberty that America has waged more than once in the past. These young men of Harvard who have so freely given their lives for the cause are the best proof of our understanding and of our sympathy.

VANISHED NAMES.

ROBERT S. RANTOUL, '53.

As incident to researches in the early records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, I have been impressed with the number of well-established families whose names have passed wholly out of our ken. Of course failure of male issue accounts for some of these lapses. At least half the population were daughters, who either left no issue or left descendants bearing the names of their husbands and not the names of their fathers. Here are Legge's Hill and Jeggle's Island on the Marblehead side of Salem, and Brimble or Brimball Hill and Sallowes' Bridge and Brackenbury Lane on the Beverly side, — all named for persons whose stock is no longer to be discovered. Thomas Scruggs was a prominent town official and a large landholder hereabouts. He sought, with the aid of Hugh Peter, to locate on his Swampscott farm Harvard College, before Newtowne became its home. Here was Captain Thomas Breadcake, furnished, in 1644, with two guns from the Winter Island Fort to aid him in his cruise against the Turkish pirates. Billings Bradish established and developed a prosperous farm in the Danvers section. Then there were, in the centre of the town, the Pudeators (Upham said the name was corrupted from Poindexter), people of means, - one of them hanged for a witch: Puddester the nearest surviving name, - and Naugus Head, a refinement of Noggs's Head, and Tugmutton Cove, vulgarized from Throgmorton Cove, and not a trace of any such families survives. Is this state of things to be expected in a community no older than ours? No great migration has occurred here, such as is going on today into Russia from parts of Poland. By some law of nature, pins, which are accepted as an attribute of woman, and marbles, which are a requisite of the genus school-boy, all disappear -- who knows whither? But here was a class of well-to-do planters, rooted in the soil, not quite ascriptiti glebæ to be sure, but unlike the floating populations of our industrial centres, who, following the fluctuations of the labor-market, are here today and gone tomorrow, living in leased lodgings, without local repute or traditions or attachment to tether them to one spot. On the other hand, we ask attention to a substantial class of steady-going people, tilling their soil and gathering their crops, conducting the trades

and following the professions, holders of farms and dwellings, so that they could not readily skip about, and having business connections and reputations in the neighborhood, either earned or inherited, to sustain. Palfrey's New England, Young's Chronicles, Winthrop and Bradford and Hutchinson, and Savage's New England Genealogy, make us acquainted with scores of such. Where are their sons?

The Town Records of Salem — now in print from 1630 — furnish a host of names, no longer to be traced, of persons who became freemen and church members, acquiring homesteads and tillage lots and rights in the Commons pasturage. We have fine old families left, dating from the colonial and provincial days, often maintaining their traditions and their social claims, but what has become of the other families to which I ask your attention? I have made a collection of names, which might readily be multiplied three or four times, and which seem by some mysterious freak of fortune to have been lost sight of, becoming so unfamiliar as to sound outlandish, some of them, in our ears. Some of the best of these people were banished for heterodox views in religion, but not a great many. Of course the Revolution drove out families whose relations were official, and others whose sympathies were loyal. But allowing for all this, - for the failure of male issue, for changes in the spelling of names, for the political attachments which may have alienated some families firmly intrenched among us, and dropping from the list the names of those who may have died without issue in early manhood, or who failed to make good the promise with which they became established here, - there is left a residuum of by no means inconspicuous persons whose names should survive, and whose descendants and representatives are missing. Where are they? Reversing the poet's dictum, they seem to have turned to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. I give a group of these names among which the local antiquary will recognize some of the leaders of the colony and province. What befell them? Did they cease to multiply? Did they leave us for the British Provinces? Did they "go West"? Sabine's Loyalists accounts for some of them. So do Curwen's Journal and Sibley's College Graduates, but not for many. Where shall we look today for such patronymics as Agur, Antram, Auchisden, Batter, Brickenstatt, Charnock, Corlet, Corwithen, Cotta, Craighead, Cravette, Davenish, Felmingham, Pacy, Pulling, Rumboll, Swinnerton, Vermais, Verren, Wathen, Whitehaire? Not a half-dozen of them to be found!

Wishing to push the research into a somewhat broader field than my own bailiwick, I examined the Catalogue of Harvard, which begins in 1642, and in which, for the first one hundred and thirty years, names are entered, not in alphabetical order nor according to scholarship, but in a rank following the approved social position of families, so that the gradu-

ates entered, before 1772, in the upper section of a class are of the very best lineage in the colony and province. Indeed, few names got into the Harvard Catalogue at all, in those days, save the names of pretty well-established families. The Catalogue gives the date of death, and I have included, in this paper, only such names of graduates as had survived the marriageable age. From these I draw a list of persons bearing names practically unknown today in our community.

For instance, here are four Bridghams, — John, 1669; Joseph, 1719; James, 1726; Powning, 1736; three of them in first-rate class standing, only one of them dying before old age. Never another Bridgham at Harvard!

Then take the Checkleys, four of them, in still better social repute than the Bridghams, all dying mature men: Samuel, 1715; John, 1738; Samuel, 1743; William, 1756. Who ever heard of a Checkley!

Then come the three Gees, all in good social rank: Joshua (College Librarian), 1717; Ebenezer, 1722; Joshua, 1744. No Gees since 1744 in the Catalogue. What became of the Gees?

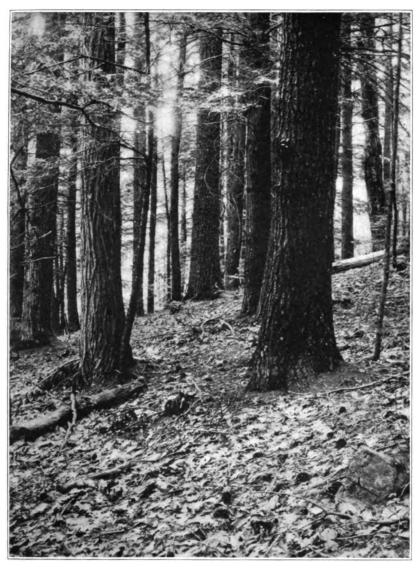
Then follow the three Haseys: Isaac, 1762; Benjamin, 1771; Benjamin, 1790. Cambridge saw no more Haseys.

And what shall we say of the two Brigdens, Zechariah, 1657 (Tutor and Fellow); Thomas, 1764? Or of the two Brintnalls, William, 1724; Thomas, 1727? Or of the two Burbeens, Joseph, 1731; Paul, 1743? Or of the two Hobbys, both well up in the class, Wensley, 1723; William, 1725? Or of the two Mighills, Thomas, 1663; Samuel, 1704? Or of the two Welsteeds, William (Tutor and Librarian), 1716; Henry, 1729? Where are their descendants? Not by name in the Harvard roll.

No more are those (I give them in the order of dates) of George Stirk, 1646; John Birden and Abraham Walver, 1647; Joseph Rowlandson, the single alumnus of 1652; John Barsham, 1658; John Filer, 1666; John Prudden, 1668; Ammi Ruhamah Corlet (Tutor and Fellow), 1670; John Selleck, 1690; Benjamin Gambling (Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire), 1702, followed by another Benjamin Gambling, in 1734; Ebenezer Devotion, 1707; John Maylem, 1715; Edward Bridgewater, 1718; Howard Wyborne, 1720; Amos Throop, 1721; Samuel Jefferds, 1722; Nicholas Bowes, 1725; Thomas Cheseborough, 1726; John Janvrin, 1728; Richard Pateshall, 1735; George Eveleigh, 1742; Nyott Doubt, 1747; John Feveryear, 1751; William Keous, 1768; Thomas Kast, 1769.

Local directories and telephone lists which I have examined rarely disclose these names. Yet they were those of persons domiciled here before the Revolution, in sufficient standing to be Masters of Arts at the leading institution of learning, and in all probability leaving children. What has scattered them all to the four winds?





A REMNANT OF THE FOREST.

Found by the first settlers of Petersham, two hundred years ago.

SOME UNWRITTEN RECORDS IN THE HARVARD FOREST.

PROF. R. T. FISHER, '98.

Or the various faculties which the forester is called upon to acquire, an instinctive insight into the past and future of forests is professionally one of the most useful and unprofessionally one of the most entertaining. He must be able, in the converse of the common saying, to "see the forest for the trees." This involves conceiving it in imagination as a living crop, whose history and prospects, as revealed in the complicated relations of the trees which make it up, may cover several centuries. Thus, as fast as the forester learns the habits of the different species, how big a tree should be at a certain age, how it looks if it has grown in the open, and how if in the shade, and the signs of all the injuries and diseases and other "acts of God" that occur in the woods, just so fast his mere visual image of a multitude of trees brings with it an imaginary picture of the way the forest looked, or would look, in all its stages, from the germination of the seeds which produced it to the final picturesque and massive decline of the primeval wilderness. In other words, by numberless signs he can decipher the date and manner of its origin, its probable longevity, and its past vicissitudes, whether due to man or the elements.

Interpreted by such a key, the Harvard Forest furnishes some interesting records of the human occupation of the town of Petersham, and in fact of much of the upland region of central New England. A person looking over the country from a hill-top would be struck with the large proportion of forest to cleared land. At least four fifths of the area visible for ten miles in every direction is woodland --- and to the casual eye, woodland of very respectable claims to the title of forest. Yet except for a few small tracts, none of it is more than seventy-five years old, and the great bulk of it started life between forty and sixty years ago. In the bird's-eye view there would easily be picked out certain dark patches known in the parlance of forestry as pure pine stands; and in many cases these would be seen to be noticeably geometric or straightsided in shape. Such stands, owing to the seeding habits of the white pine, originate only on cleared land - pasture, old field, or in rare cases, burn. On the Harvard tract, most of them are between fifty and sixty years old. In the absence of evidence of fire, these blocks of pine thus fix the approximate date of a general abandonment of farm lands - lands still further identified as such by the incongruous lines of stone walls and occasional cellar-holes now buried in the woods.

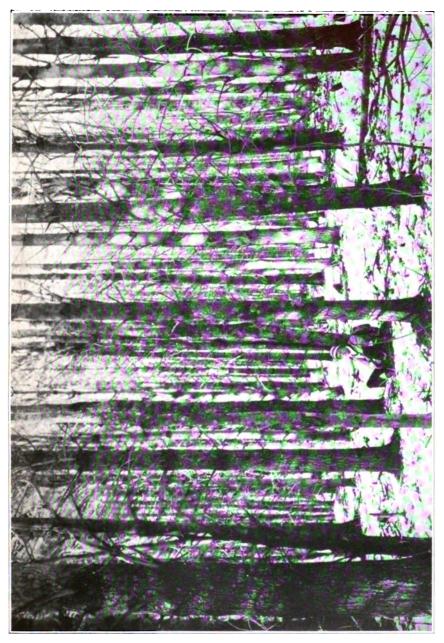
Other types of forest, indicating still other dates and conditions of ori-



gin, would serve to complete a chronology of other, less extensive changes in human occupation, both earlier and later, and already, doubtless, of record in New England economic history. But the main shift or decline of population is most clearly recorded in these pine stands, and by their evidence is shown to have occurred in one comparatively short period. In the first half of the last century, the population of Petersham, in common with that of many neighboring towns, was double its present figure of something over seven hundred. Various causes operated to start the decline, — the building of the Fitchburg Railroad, the development of manufacturing towns, and the opening of the West. But to judge from the age of the prevailing pine woods, it was for the defense of the Union that the farmer finally abandoned a failing livelihood.

Concerning remoter colonial and pre-colonial days, the silvical records are much scantier and more obscure. One of the investigations now being conducted on the Forest, and growing out of the accumulating knowledge of existing woodland, is an attempt to reconstruct, largely from evidence on the ground, the character and distribution of the original forests of central Massachusetts as the first settler found them, and to trace the modifications brought about by the use of the land. Aside from exploration and the pursuit of Indian war-parties, the first white occupation of the region took place between 1700 and 1740. At that time probably ninety per cent of the land was covered with heavy forest. By 1850, fully three quarters of the forested area had been cut over at least once, and over half of it cleared for farms. Add to the labor of this undertaking that of constructing some thousands of miles of stone walls, and one gets a just idea of colonial industry. After the war-time emigration, the forest flowed back over the fields, so that today there is nearly twice the area of woodland there was in 1850, and at least as much as there was in 1800.

The effect of these alternations of use and disuse upon the forest has been to eradicate all but a few remnants of the original pre-colonial stands—so few and small, indeed, and so generally passed out of mind, that the forest monarchs among which Cooper's Bumpo threaded his unerring way are all but legendary. The Harvard Forest contains one such remnant—a piece of several acres in extent; and though single trees have been culled from it in old times (usually the biggest ones), it still preserves some of the look of age and loftiness that only the ancient forests have. The striking thing about the stand, in contrast to the comparative monotony of "second growth," is its commingling of antiquity and youth—the intermixture, in every variety of grouping, of saplings and mature trees, of the largest veterans and the smallest seedlings, and of all the living with the crumbling windfalls and naked "snags" that are slowly yielding to lightning, wind, and decay. Every gap left by the fall of the aged is steadily



IN 1861 A PASTURE, NOW A PINE FOREST NEARLY SIXTY YEARS OLD.

filled by the younger trees, and although growth in the crowded spaces and obstructed light is slow, it is enough to keep the general appearance unchanged, which is a condition characteristic of forests that have never been touched by axe or fire.

In the Petersham sample, the age of the oldest living tree goes back to the very early eighteenth century, and of the dead to considerably earlier. The shape of many of the tree-tops and the vestiges of stumps show that a century or more ago some of the largest dominant pines were cut, which lowered the average of size but did not greatly alter the constitution of the stand. The days of these selective cuttings were the days of the ox-team and the brookside sawmill with its monstrous overshot water-wheel and the days, too, when the fruit of their deliberate labors became the unrivaled woodwork of the colonial house. The foundations of such a mill are still standing on the stream close by, and in the village much fine paneling bears witness to the quality of its product. Thus, quite apart from its picturesque and scientific value, this fragment of old woods is a most significant relic, which helps to bridge for the physical eye two centuries of unpictured alterations in the face of the country. It preserves a scene which the earliest settler took, and transmitted without substantial change, direct from the bear and the Indian.

NATHANIEL TRACY, HARVARD, 1769.

T. A. LEE, LL.B., '13.

NATHANIEL TRACY, of the class of 1769, was one of the most interesting characters of the Revolution. "The meteoric brilliancy of this man's career is unmatched in the early history of the State." He was descended from two famous Harvard families on his mother's side, the Gookins and Cottons, and some of the most prominent Harvard men of our day are descended either from Nathaniel Tracy or from his father, Capt. Patrick Tracy, including, among others, Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61, Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, ('55), the late Col. Henry Lee, '36, and the late Dr. Arthur Tracy Cabot, '72.

Nathaniel Tracy was born in Newburyport, Aug. 11, 1751, and was buried there, Sept. 21, 1796. His father, Patrick Tracy, Esq., was a well-known and wealthy merchant of Newburyport, who was probably born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, about 1711, and died in Newburyport, in 1789. The family tradition is that his patrimony was stolen by his guardian, and that he was thrown penniless upon the world at an early age. He came to New England as a young lad, made frequent voyages to the West Indies, became a competent and skilful navigator, a master

mariner and shipowner, and presently, an importing and exporting merchant of high standing and much wealth. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, a justice of the peace, and a prominent patriot during the War of the Revolution, during which time he was a member of the Committee of Safety of Newburyport. In 1764, he was a liberal subscriber of money and books to the fund given to Harvard to repair the damage done by the fire of that date. Capt. Tracy married Miss Hannah Gookin, the daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, Jr., 1731, and Dorothy (Cotton) Gookin, of Hampton N.H. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin was a well-known minister of his day, and the son of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, 1703, who in his turn was a well-known minister, and the grandson of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin, 1669, one of the most prominent of the early colonists of New England, and descended from the ancient English family of Deane of Deane. On his mother's side, Nathaniel Tracy was descended from another famous Harvard clerical family, the Cottons of Boston. Dorothy Cotton was the daughter of the Rev. John Cotton, 1730, the granddaughter of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, 1651, and the great-granddaughter of the famous divine. Rev. John Cotton. Dorothy Cotton was a second cousin of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Dorothy Q." Nathaniel Tracy was also descended from the famous Ann Hutchinson, Gov. Simon Bradstreet, Gov. and Maj.-Gen. Thomas Dudley, and Capt. Abijah Savage, 1659.

Nathaniel Tracy graduated from Harvard, A.B., in the Class of 1769; took his A.M. there in due course, is said to have taken a post-graduate course at Yale, and then traveled abroad. In 1875, he married "the greatest beauty of her day," Mary Lee, the sister of his classmate, Capt. Joseph Lee, of the Revolution, and the daughter of the patriot Col. Jeremiah Lee, of Marblehead. Col. Lee, with Adams and Hancock, was a member of the famous Province Committee of Safety and Supplies, chairman of the Essex County Congress, 1774, a delegate to the Massachusetts Provincial Congresses, and was elected to the First Continental Congress by the town of Marblehead as its delegate.

When his son was married, Capt. Tracy built for him a beautiful brick mansion on State Street, Newburyport, and there Nathaniel Tracy and his bride made their home. This mansion is now the city library of Newburyport, and in it hangs Stuart's portrait of Nathaniel Tracy, presented to the town by Tracy's grandson, Gen. William Raymond Lee, hon. A.M., '51, of Boston. Shortly before the Revolution, Tracy went into partnership with his brother, Col. John Tracy, 1771, and his brotherin-law, Hon. Jonathan Jackson, 1761, the ancestor of the present Boston family of that name. Their firm became very prominent, and as soon as the Revolution broke out, Tracy and his partners determined to support vigorously the patriot cause. In August, 1775, he fitted out the first privateer of the Revolution, and this vessel gained many prizes.

During the next eight years, Tracy was the principal owner of 110 merchant vessels, having a gross tonnage of 15,660 tons. These vessels, with their cargoes, were valued at \$2,733,300. Twenty-three were letters of marque, and carried 298 carriage-guns and 1618 men. Of this large fleet but 13 were left at the end of the war, the others having been either lost or captured. During this period he was also the principal owner of 24 cruising-ships, with a gross capacity of 6330 tons, carrying 340 guns, - 6, 9, and 12 pounders, - and 2800 men. Of these 24 ships, but one remained in 1783. The services which these vessels rendered to the Goverment, in bringing in stores of ammunition and supplies intended for the British army, were inestimable. During the War, in fact, Tracy's cruisers and privateers captured 120 vessels, aggregating 23,360 tons, with 2225 men. These vessels, with their cargoes, were sold for the large sum of \$3,950,000 in specie. Nor was this the only service Tracy rendered to the country; for, during these trying times, he loaned the Government more than \$167,000, which was never repaid, besides providing much assistance in the matter of clothing and other necessities, as the records of the Continental Congresses show.

At this time Tracy might well say that he could travel from Newburyport to Philadelphia, and sleep in his own house every night. As it was a matter of a week's journey at that time, we may judge somewhat of the extent of his possessions. He owned the beautiful Vassall House in Cambridge, now owned by the Longfellow family; he had a farm in Medford; he had large properties in Connecticut; and, with his superb mansion in Newburyport, the "Spencer-Pierce" farm in Newbury, and other lands and houses in different places, he was enabled to live in the grandest style and in the most luxurious manner. He had the finest horses and coaches, and possessed a well-selected library, part of which was recently given to the Massachusetts Historical Society. His cellars were stocked "with the choicest wines, his horses and carriages were the best that money could buy, and the appointments at his tables were rich and sumptuous." At his home in Cambridge, now known as the Longfellow House, he entertained many distinguished guests. Here he gave a celebrated "frog dinner" to officers of the French fleet, which was then in Boston Harbor, a dinner excellently described by Andrews in his Letters. In the brick mansion on State Street, Newburyport, he was often the host of many prominent people. In 1788, Brissot de Warville visited Tracy at Newburyport, and a description of the visit is found on pages 254 and 255 of his Notes of Travel in the United States: "We dined at Newbury with Mr. Tracy, who fomerly enjoyed a great fortune, and has since been reduced by the failure of different enterprises, particularly by a contract to furnish masts for the marine of France. The miscarriage of this undertaking was

owing to his having employed agents in procuring the first cargo, who deceived him and sent a parcel of refuse masts that were fit only for firewood. Though the manner in which Mr. Tracy had been deceived was sufficiently proved, yet, for the clerks of the marine at Versailles, whose metrest it was to decry the American timber, this fact was sufficient to enable them to cause it to be ever after rejected. And Mr. Tracy's first cargo was condemned and sold at Havre for 250l. He lives retired; and, with the consolation of his respectable wife, supports his misfortunes with dignity and firmness."

In 1784, Tracy went to Europe on his ship Ceres, endeavoring to bring about a satisfactory settlement of his business affairs. Thomas Jefferson, who had been named Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson's oldest daughter were Tracy's guests on this voyage, they being intimate friends. He went on to Portugal in hopes of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of his accounts with Gardoqui, but in this was disappointed. He remained in Europe several months, but at length was compelled to return home discouraged and brokenhearted. Two years later, he found himself hopelessly involved in financial difficulties, owing large sums of money which he could not pay, and with the close of the War, his wealth vanished like smoke. His vessels had been captured, and his varied enterprises had met with disaster instead of success. In 1786, he found himself bankrupt. His splendid estates were sold for a small portion of their value; he retired from active business pursuits and, with his wife and children, lived in comparative quiet and seclusion for the remainder of his days in the old stone mansion on the Spencer-Pierce farm in Newbury, which was secured to his family by his father, Capt. Tracy. He was so loved and respected by his fellow townsmen, many of whom were his creditors, that he was not pressed by claims for money due. John Quincy Adams, who was at that time a student at law in the office of Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport, gives a good description of Tracy and his family in his diary for the year 1788-89.

Tracy was the first treasurer of Dummer Academy, was a selectman of his town, a deputy to the General Court in 1780, 1781, and 1782, a State Senator in 1783, a delegate to the United States Constitutional Convention, and a charter member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also made at least one contribution to the records of the Massachusetts Historical Society in its early days. In 1773, he was given the honorary degree of M.A. by the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. His portrait was painted three times, once by Stuart; once by Trumbull, a picture now owned by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Amory Lee Ernst, the daughter of Gen. Lee, and the wife of Gen. O. H. Ernst, of Washington; and once by Miss Hills.

Nathaniel Tracy and his wife had eleven children, among them Hannah, who married her cousin, Lieut. Wm. Raymond Lee, of Boston, of the War of 1812, the son of Col. Wm. Raymond Lee of the Revolution, and grandson of the patriot Col. John Lee, and the father of Gen. William Raymond Lee, Harvard, h'51, and colonel of the "Harvard Regiment" (20th Mass. Vols.) during the Civil War and president of the Vermont Central Railroad; Lieut. Jeremiah Lee Tracy, an able and gallant officer of artillery of the War of 1812; Nathaniel Tracy, Jr., a prominent merchant of Boston, and a member of the first Stock Exchange; Miss Louisa Lee Tracy, who was born in the Longfellow House, and Miss Helen Tracy, both of whom lived for many years in Newburyport.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE OPENING OF THE YEAR.

THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR

THE total enrolment of students in the University shows a substantial gain as compared with the figures of a year ago. The increase is almost wholly in the graduate and professional schools; the registra- The initial ention in Harvard College having just a little more than held rolment its own. It should be mentioned, however, that many undergraduates, at the beginning of the College year, were serving in various militia regiments on the Mexican border. Most of these have now returned to Cambridge and have rejoined their respective classes. But they did not figure in the initial enrolment. Were it not for this fact the registration in Harvard College, taken as a whole, would have shown a substantial gain. It is significant, however, that the increase in fees from \$150 to \$200, which went into force this year for all students entering Harvard College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the Graduate School of Business Administration, has had to all appearances no adverse effect upon the enrolment in these departments of the University. The Freshman Class is larger than last year; the number of first-year students in the Graduate School of Business Administration has increased; while the enrolment of resident students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences is slightly above last year's total. There is a drop in the number of unclassified students in Harvard College. These unclassified students are men who come to Harvard after having spent one or more years at some other college and who remain without any definite class status until the quality of their work at Harvard indicates what rank should be given to them. It may be that the increase in the tuition fee is responsible for such a reduction in the number of these students as the registration discloses.

The old category of Special students, it will be observed, has practically disappeared. In years gone by this group was a comprehensive one, including not only those students who were "special" in the No more Spe-cial students of the old type sense of not being candidates for the A.B. degree, but the considerable body of newcomers who were "special" only in the sense of having deficient admission records. Today this situation is altogether changed. If a boy's admission record is not sufficient to admit him as a Freshman, he is not now admitted to Harvard College at all. The Special student group is reserved for those who have been out of school for some time, who from the nature of things could not be expected to come into College by the ordinary channel, and who desire to take some designated course or courses for which they seem to be qualified. That is as it ought to be. The "out-of-course" students are those who were originally members of a class which has graduated but who failed for some reason or other, not always through fault of their own, to get their degree on time, as for example men who were absent for a half year or more through illness or whose College careers have been interrupted through the necessity of earning enough money to continue. These students, in time, obtain their degree "as of" their original classes.

The Harvard Law School keeps on growing. This year it passes the 800-mark. Its continued strength is the more remarkable in view of the inThe Law creased competition which it has to meet from the rapidly improving law schools in all parts of the country, institutions which have adopted the Harvard method of instruction and which have secured many able graduates of the Harvard Law School in their corps of teachers. The standards of admission at Harvard are also high and the rules are administered strictly. Yet the number of men in the firstyear class goes on increasing with remarkable sureness. Ten years ago it was 243; five years ago, 289; this year it is 328.

The attempt has occasionally been made to trace some relation between the size of the University's enrolment and the economic situation in the Business conditions and college enrolment country at large. When business is good, are young men who would ordinarily come to the University drawn off directly into attractive business positions? When business is bad are many young men compelled to forego their expected college careers because their parents feel constrained to retrench expenditures? There are plenty of a priori arguments in support of such propositions; but the figures of registration in different years throw no light whatever upon the question. So far as the naked eye can discern, there is no relation between general business conditions and the resort of young men to American uni-

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versities. The actual number of those who come is apparently determined by a multitude of currents and cross-currents whose relative force and direction no man can measure.

The table on page 199 gives the registration figures for September 27, the third day of registration, as compared with September 28, the third day a year ago.

From time to time some prominent member of the alumni, in a communication to one of the University publications, calls attention to the lack of student interest in this, that, or the other great field prescribe of human knowledge as shown by the meagre enrolment in some general course. Much fine indignation is then expressed that the young men of the land should be thus permitted to grow up in ignorance of the eternal values. Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, '81, for example, in an interesting letter to a recent issue of the Harvard Bulletin expresses regret that a general course in the history of the Fine Arts, which some generous graduates provided and paid for during the last three years. made no effective appeal to the great mass of our undergraduates. It is not that the instruction itself was lacking in interest or value; those who attended the course were enthusiastic. But it failed to attract enough students to warrant its continuance. This outcome leads Mr. Sturgis to assert that since an education which fails to include some knowledge of the creative arts is incomplete, it would be wise for the Faculty to insist upon an "irreducible minimum" in this field, - in other words, that every undergraduate should be compelled to take a general course in the "appreciation of beauty."

Now, no one will disagree with Mr. Sturgis in his expression of regret that so few of our boys are seriously interested in æsthetic studies. The situation points to a shortcoming of the American people as a whole, not merely to a lack of balance in college interests. If it could be bettered by anything that the colleges could reasonably do, they would not be slow to do it. But the suggested remedy for this lack of interest and appreciation, namely, to apply the iron hand of prescription, would not be likely to prove remedial at all. That suggestion, indeed, is but the outcropping of another American trait, our simple faith in the efficacy of sumptuary laws. Do our students prefer to study railroad transportation and State government rather than Greek sculpture and Renaissance painting? Let the mailed fist of the administrative board drive them where they ought to go! The suggestion is not always so bluntly expressed; but that is what it usually amounts to.

Well, apart altogether from the question as to whether these proposals are or are not at variance with a sound philosophy of higher education, —

and that is a matter which cannot well be argued here. — there are practical difficulties in the way. Every teacher, every graduate, and every undergraduate has his own ideas as to the sine qua non of an educated man. Mr. Sturgis is naturally a partisan of the Fine Arts; but every other subject in the curriculum has its champions. To thousands of men it will seem no less deplorable that students who are to live their lives in this country should get through college without a knowledge of the history of painting than that they should spend four years at a university without learning the first principles of citizenship or the barest elements of business practice. Yet no one has ever seriously suggested that the study of political science or of economics should be prescribed for every one. The trouble with the "irreducible minimum" proposal is that there is no confining it to a few subjects. Applied upon the basis of what each of us thinks a student ought to have, we would soon have a required course in every subject of the curriculum, and the student would have no chance for electives at all. There is the fundamental difficulty.

In this connection it may not be amiss to correct a popular impression that Harvard has abandoned the elective system and has aligned itself with the small colleges in the policy of prescribing most of the studies which an undergraduate shall pursue. That notion does not square with the facts at all. For the degree of A.B. in Harvard College there is not a single prescribed course, with the exception of English A, and this particular requirement is in addition to the sixteen courses which a student must elect for his degree. The new rules for the choice of electives merely require a student to make his choices in keeping with some general principles as to concentration and distribution of studies; they do not compel him to study any particular subject unless he chooses to do so. The Harvard curriculum is still on a purely elective basis; we have merely put the brakes upon the haphazard choosing of studies.

Among college men, both alumni and undergraduates, the Plattsburg idea has spread in popularity at a rapid rate during the last two years. It is estimated that nearly 1700 Harvard men of all ages and occupations attended one or other of the various summer and in term training camps of 1916, most of them being enrolled at Plattsburg, but some at the Southern and Western camps as well. When the University opened its doors this autumn, therefore, it is safe to say that not far from a thousand men among its undergraduates, students in professional schools, and instructors had either attended a military training camp or had spent the summer in active service on the Mexican border. A few years more at this rate of progress and every one at Harvard will have had training in at least the rudiments of national defense.

Yet, although the annual training camps seem to appeal so strongly to the undergraduate, the academic year did not open with any such enthusiasm for the continuance of this training in College. In September the University announced that Capt. Constant Cordier, '94, who had so successfully handled the Harvard Regiment a year ago, was to be appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics on the University's regular teaching staff and that a course of training in accordance with general rules laid down by the War Department would be offered to undergraduates in the three upper classes. Remembering what had happened when a somewhat similar course was thrown open to undergraduates in Spanish War days, it was assumed that securing a large enrolment in this course would be the least of all difficulties. But events at the outset proved quite otherwise. There was no stampede to study military science, even among the 700 undergraduates who had been to Plattsburg. A week after the opening of the year and in spite of the proselytizing work of the undergraduate journals the enrolment was only about 150; then the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was prevailed upon to open the course to Freshmen and in the end the registration was brought up to 257.

Now, all this is somewhat significant in view of the widespread popular interest in military preparedness, especially among young men, throughout the country. Does it mean that the average undergraduate who attends a summer military camp gets his fill of military training for a year at least and has no thirst for more of it in term time? Or is it that military science as a serious study makes a less potent appeal on its merits than the ordinary range of academic subjects? Certain it is, at any rate, that even the Crimson's alluring assurance that the amount of work required of each student would be "up to himself," the placing of the course in a favored category as regards fees, and the opening of it to Freshmen, — a trio of rare attractions, in truth, did not avail to raise the enrolment of the course beyond the capacity of our available classrooms. It must be that the Harvard undergraduate is discarding some of his traditional tendencies.

A word should be said as to the arrangements with the War Department in regard to this instruction in military science. On June 3, 1916, Congress The War Department's new provided by statute for the War Department's approval of such courses in recognized colleges and under conditions to be prescribed. Authority was given for counting the work towards the requirements for appointment to the reserve of officers. This statute contemplates that the Secretary of War shall issue detailed regulations as to the subjects to be studied, the amount of time to be devoted to each, the relative distribution of time between theoretical studies and practical exercises, and so forth. Some general rules on these matters have al-

ready been promulgated by the Department. But the whole problem of fitting these new courses into a college curriculum on the same level with other studies is one that still requires a good deal of careful planning. The War Department, in recognition of this, has deputed to a committee of educators and military officers, with President Lowell as chairman, the task of drawing up the detailed regulations. No large university can well refuse to meet the War Department halfway in its desire to secure a properly trained corps of reserve officers. On the other hand if the subject of military science is to be counted towards a degree, it should be put upon exactly the same plane with other elective studies as regards the time and intellectual effort required from the undergraduates. Anything less than this would assuredly react unfavorably upon the military instruction in the long run. The War Department recognizes all this and has taken the right way to put the instruction on a proper basis.

In the last issue of the Magazine some reference was made to the proposed changes in the system of pensions for teachers which the Carnegie Foundation has been providing for the past ten years. In putting forth these proposals the President of the Foundation frankly invited suggestions and comment from teachers in various affiliated institutions and most of the larger universities have responded with more or less elaborate reports. At Harvard the work of studying the situation and preparing a report upon it was given to a committee of professors from the various faculties of the University with Professor F. W. Taussig, '79, as chairman. In October this committee made its recommendations to the University Council (which is the name given to a convocation of all the professors and assistant professors in every department of the University), and with some minor changes these were accepted.

Briefly stated the reply which Harvard makes to the Foundation is that a change in the pension system from a non-contributory to a contributory basis would be desirable; but that it would be regrettable if the Foundation should widen its work to such extent as to be unable to make, from its own funds, a substantial contribution to such new plan. In other words, if the pension arrangements are to be placed upon a contributory basis, the professors and the colleges should not be asked to bear the whole burden. The Carnegie Foundation, in keeping with the purpose for which it was established, namely, the advancement of college teaching, should take a real share of the load. This recommendation is not the outcome of any selfish prejudice on the part of the teachers, because the new scheme, whatever form it may take, will not affect any one now in service. But looking to the future it is believed that the Foundation can better serve the true inter-

ests of college teaching in this country by confining its support to a restricted list of deserving colleges rather than by spreading its income to an almost invisible thinness over every institution in the land.

As regards the compulsory insurance feature of the Foundation's scheme the Harvard Committee recommends adversely and the University Council unanimously accepted the committee's views on this point. No considerations of academic efficiency point to the need of compulsory life insurance policies for college teachers. The fact that professors occasionally die without adequate provision for their dependents is scarcely a good reason for harnessing them forcibly to habits of providence. If it were, it would apply with equal cogency to all other professions. At the same time there is much to be said for the establishment of any system which would encourage, by a reduction in the rate of premiums, the endeavor of college professors to secure an adequate amount of protection for their families. College professors, like men in other salaried professions, would carry more insurance if it did not cost so much. If, therefore, the Carnegie Foundation could devise some plan whereby sound insurance may be had at substantially lower rates than those now asked by the regular companies, its service to the profession in this direction would be welcomed and appreciated. The report of the Harvard Committee places proper emphasis on that point.

The Harvard Union is not having an easy time of it in the effort to make both ends meet. For the past year its deficit has been larger than ever, and the officers do not see much light ahead. Were the trouble due to increased expenditures the situation might be remedied without great difficulty; but the deficit is due chiefly to decreased income. The number of active members has diminished and seems to be still diminishing. This year the prospect is that it may go down a few notches further unless some heroic efforts are made to rally anew the interest of the student body.

What is the matter with the Union? Not the way in which it is managed. It has had the energy and the enthusiasm of prominent undergraduates who have done all that any one could do to make the Union attractive. Its programme of entertainments, open only to members, has been excellent, with enough variety to make a wide appeal. The building is admirably adapted to its purpose. Its location is not, it is true, in the exact centre of student concourse, but neither is it, on the other hand, inconveniently out of the way. Every one admits the need of such an institution; every one agrees that the Union renders a great service to the democracy of College life and every one knows that we should miss it very much if it were to close its doors. Why, then, can it not pay its way?

The answer to this question is simple enough. For one thing, the annual dues are low and must be kept so if the Union is to fulfil its avowed purpose as a comprehensive club. That presents at once a problem in financing. Here is an institution which provides all the facilities of a city club, but with annual dues amounting to only one quarter (or less) of those ordinarily charged by such organizations. The Union must pay taxes (for it is not exempt from taxation), wages, water and lighting bills, and all the other items of the usual expense list. It has no substantial endowment. This being the case there is nothing that can possibly prevent an annual deficit except a big reserve of members. If every member of the University belonged to the Union it would have an annual surplus, even at the present rate of dues. But only about half belong.

It has been suggested that membership in the Union, so far as students are concerned, should be made compulsory, and when this proposal was informally submitted to the undergraduate classes last year the majority appeared to favor it. That is what things may come to in the end; although the University authorities are naturally averse to taking so radical a step if any solution other than compulsory membership can be found. Before that point is reached it might be well to make an out-and-out appeal to the student body for increased voluntary support. The Union is their institution. Its financial difficulties might be solved by compulsory membership or by having its annual deficits assumed by the University, but its primary purposes can never be realized without genuine undergraduate support.

The natural tendencies of social life among the undergraduates are centrifugal. The wholesome desire to promote acquaintance among students who live in the same dormitories has led to the establishment of Common Rooms in the Freshman Halls and elsewhere. The number of small clubs, made up of students who come from the same preparatory school, or from the same region of the country, or who have some similar interest — the number of these organizations is large and each wants to have its own rendezvous. The religious, philanthropic, and civic organizations, of which there are many, find a congenial habitat in Phillips Brooks House. Hence it is that many influences, all of them becoming stronger each year, make it more difficult to concentrate even a part of the students' interest in any common centre.

The recent report of the Yale Committee on Athletics, with its strictures upon the extravagant way in which the preparations for intercollegiate games are now conducted, has stimulated much discussion Athletics cost of this subject throughout the country. Yale could call attention to this serious phase of the American intercollegiate athletic situation with good grace, for she has not been by any means the worst offender.

The trouble is, as the Magazine has more than once pointed out, that gate receipts come easily and the temptation to spend them all, and more, is not resisted. Five years ago Dean Briggs, in his annual report as Chairman of the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, paid his respects to the more obvious of wasteful practices, - "taxicabs as the sole means of getting about, costly dinners with wines and cigars, - all to be paid for out of gate money." Yet in the ensuing years the cost of intercollegiate athletics has gone steadily skyward, not only at Harvard but everywhere else. To say that this increase has been due wholly to the larger number of students engaged in athletics is to give an explanation that does not explain. The university teams cost more and the teams are certainly no larger. No one institution, however, should bear all the blame for the existing situation. All have contributed to it. It is like the national race for armaments. One university invests heavily in highly paid coaches. trainers, and other auxiliaries of victory. Its rivals must match these expenditures or be prepared to lose — at least they think they must. And so the rivalry in outlay goes on, with no end in sight. The Yale Committee has done well to ask for a halt. It is high time.

During the summer the printing plant and the general offices of the Harvard University Press were moved to their new location in Randall Hall. This building, at the corner of Divinity Avenue and Kirk-New quarters for the Univerland Street, was erected seventeen years ago and equipped as a students' dining-hall. The original intention was that it should serve those students who desired meals on the à la carte plan, and its management was entrusted to an organization controlled by the students themselves. For a time the Randall Dining Association was prosperous enough, but eventually there seemed to be not enough student patronage to keep both Randall and Memorial Halls filled to their capacity. Both halls had hard sledding for a time and the Corporation in the end had to lend assistance. Some years ago the management of the Memorial Hall dining-room was taken over by the University authorities, while the Randall organization was transferred to smaller and less expensive quarters in Foxcroft House, a building which was occupied for the same purpose in the days before Randall Hall was erected. During the construction of the Widener Memorial Building, the latter served as a temporary library. Now it becomes, with some interior remodeling, the home of the Harvard University Press.

The Harvard University Press has greatly enlarged its range of work during recent years. Not only does it handle all the routine printing of the University, the Catalogue, the large number of departmental pamphlets, the examination papers, and the multitude of other things which in their



totality constitute a large annual output, but it has carried through a substantial programme of book publishing. Nearly all the various serial volumes which are issued under University auspices have found places on its list. It handles the greater part of the case-book publishing for the professors of the Harvard Law School. And it has been able to bring out books by various authors who are not connected with the University at all. In typography, presswork, and general craftsmanship it has set a high standard, issuing books which have been models of good printing despite the great difficulties due to crowded quarters. Now for the first time the Press has enough elbow-room. It can do more work and do it even better than before. What is now most needed is an endowment fund so that it may undertake, without any misgivings, the publication of those books which would so often render a great service to scholars, but which, from their specialized character, can hardly hope to pay their way. In the long run the reputation of a university press will depend on the quality of the books issued, not upon the profits which it can show at the end of the year. We need in this country something that will match the Clarendon Press in England, and with adequate financial support it can be provided at Harvard.

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The annual business of the Coöperative Society during the past year amounted to \$445,391.45, which is an increase of nearly \$34,000 over the total sales for the year preceding. On this business the net profits were \$24,457.61, which enabled the Society to pay a dividend of 9 per cent on all cash purchases and a dividend of 7 per cent on all credit purchases made by members. These dividend payments will take about \$17,000, leaving a substantial balance to be added to the Society's reserves and surplus.

The growth of the Coöperative Society in membership, volume of business, earnings, and reserves has been rather striking in the past ten years. The following figures will give some idea of the Society's expansion. There are coöperative stores at several other colleges and universities, but none approaches the Harvard institution in the extent of business carried on.

	June 30, 1906	June 30, 1916
Capital	\$ 50,000	\$50,000
Surplus and reserves	2,723	47,276
Undivided profit	10,907	18,644
Total sales	\$249,251	\$445,391
Gross profits on sales	46,243	83,662
Net earnings		24,457
Number of members	2,162	3,196
Number of employees (Sept. 30)	61	117

On the initiative of the Technology Coöperative Society, negotiations were begun two years ago for the amalgamation of that organization with An alliance with the Harvard Coöperative Society and the opening of a branch store in the neighborhood of the Institute's new buildings in Cambridge. The Alumni Council of the Institute of Technology, after a careful investigation of all the possibilities, recommended that some such arrangement be made. Accordingly, the Technology Coöperative Society was disbanded; all those who were eligible to membership in it were given the privilege of participatory membership in the Harvard Coöperative Society and a branch store was opened at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Princeton Street, in September, 1916. It has been agreed that the Technology holders of participatory membership shall receive whatever rate of dividends shall be earned and declared on the business of this branch store.

This union of effort in the aim to reduce the cost of student supplies at both institutions is altogether likely to be of mutual advantage. It places at the disposal of the Institute of Technology the financial resources of the Harvard organization and its thirty-four years of experience in the business of serving college men. On the other hand, it gives the Harvard Coöperative Society the opportunity to do business on a larger scale, to widen its constituency, and incidentally to promote the cause of coöperative buying and selling. Already more than 1800 Technology students have joined the Coöperative Society under the new arrangements.

More than a year ago the Department of Economics decided to have a survey and critical examination of its own methods and results, chiefly with the idea of getting suggestions for improving its work of instruction. The Division of Education was invited to undertake this survey and agreed to do so. The inquiry has been thorough, a great deal of data was gathered, partly by means of questionnaires addressed to present and past students of economics, and the final report is now about ready. Unquestionably it will prove of great value, not only to the department which is directly concerned, but to many other departments of instruction which have problems of a similar nature. In any case we have had a significant example of inter-departmental coöperation, of which there has been, on the whole, far too little in American universities.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of September 25, 1916.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude for the offer of the "Clifford Richardson Fellowship, established by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company," in accordance with the terms of a letter dated July 12, 1916.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of William S. Murphy. \$40,000 on account of his bequest, "to be devoted to the establishment of one or more scholarships for the collegiate education of any young man or men named 'Murphy' who in the judgment of the faculty should prove deserving of this kind of encouragement. . . .

From the estate of James L. Whitney, \$25.17 additional in accordance with the twelfth clause in his will for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous zifts:

To the Class of 1891 for their gift of \$100,-000 to be held in trust by the President and Fellows of Harvard College or their successors, the principal to be invested by them as a fund bearing the name of the Class of 1891; the income to be used by them in their discretion for the general purposes of the College.

To the Class of 1899 for their gift of \$19,000

toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund. To the Class of 1894 for their gift of \$6000

toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund. To Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice for his gift of \$5500 for the purchase of cases for the

Peabody Museum.

To Professor Edwin H. Hall for his gift of \$5000 in memory of his son, Frederic Hilborn Hall, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$2500 on account of his offer of \$5000 a ar for ten years, beginning with the year 1909-10, for instruction in Municipal Government, in addition to that already given; and for his gift of \$625 toward supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To Mr. John Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$2500 and to Mr. James Byrne for his gift of \$500 for the purchase of books for the College Library, under the direction of Professor

To the Society for Promoting Theological Education for their gift of \$2896.16 for the purchase of books for the library of the Divinity School and for the administration of said

To the Class of 1863 for the gift of \$2500. to be added to the principal of the "Scholarship Fund of the Class of 1863."

To "a group of Harvard graduates and friends of Philosophy" for their gifts, amounting to \$2000, toward a certain salary

To Mr. William H. Coolidge for his gift of \$500, to Messrs. Raphael Pumpelly, George B. Leighton, John E. Wolff, Rodolphe L. Agassis, Henry L. Smyth and Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., for their gifts of \$250 each, to Mr. Sidney J. Jennings for his gift of \$150 and to Mr. Hennen Jennings for his gift of \$100 for assistance in Economic Geology.

To Mr. Godfrey M. Hyams for his gift of \$500, to the Hon. Irving Lehman for his gift of \$450, to Mr. Felix M. Warburg for his gift of \$300, and to Messra Louis E. Kirstein, Gustavus I. Peavy, A. A. Rosenbush and Joseph M. Herman for their gifts of \$50 each toward a certain salary.

To certain fellow students, teachers, and secciates of Edwin William Friend for the gift of \$1225 to establish the "Edwin William Friend Memorial Fund." to be used for aiding students in the Department of Philosophy, especially such as are interested in Psychical Research, Greek Philosophy, or problems on the borderland between Biology and Physics and Philosophy, though not restricted to such persons; the income to accumulate, or to be given, as a whole or in part, as a loan fund, a scholarship or fellowship, at the discretion of the Chairman of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, and not to increase the usual scholarship funds; it being understood that during the connection of Professor James H. Woods with the University, he shall be the administrator.

To Mr. Robert Gould Shaw for his additional gift of \$1200 to be added to the principal of the "Robert Gould Shaw Fund."

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the fourth quarterly payment for the year 1915-16 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1904.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$500 toward the expenses of Professor East's gardens at the Bussey Institution, to be spent by the committee, consisting of Professor Sargent and Mr. Lowell appointed with full power.

To Mrs. John W. Riddle for her gift of

\$1000 toward a certain salary.
To Judge Julian W. Mack for his gift of
\$1000 to create the "M. J. and Jennie Mack Loan Fund," both principal and interest to be loaned to students of the Harvard Law School under such regulations as the Dean of the Law School for the time being may from time to time provide; the loans to be repayable at such time, not exceeding ten years, as the Dean may in each case direct, and to bear simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

To the Overseers' Committee to Visit the Department of the Classics for the gift of \$560 for special expenses of the Department.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$500, the second payment for 1915-16 on account of her offer of \$1000 a year for five years for the purchase of books and materials bearing on the history and development of that part of America which lies beyond the Alleghanies, and given in memory of her father, Charles Elliott Perkins; and for her gift of \$100 on account of her offer of \$1000 to pay a certain salary.

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$500 for immediate use at the Observatory.

To Miss Emily Dutton Proctor for her gift of \$500 for the purchase of radium for the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

To Mr. Orio Bates for his gift of \$250, to Mrs. Luther S. Livingston for her gift of \$221.43 and to Mr. Harold W. Bell for his gift of \$10.74 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$425 for a certain salary for the year 1916-17.

To A. B. C. for the gift of \$300 for the work in the Department of Bacteriology.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$300 for a "Class of 1890 Scholarship for Sons of Members" for the year 1916-17.

To the Division of Modern Languages for the gift of \$133.33 and to the Department of English for the gift of \$133.34 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 for a Research Scholarship in the Law School for the year 1916-17.

To Dr. J. Ewing Mears for his gift of \$225 for the James Ewing Mears, M.D. Scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To the following Harvard Clube for scholarshipe for the year 1916–17: Of Philadelphia for the gift of \$85, toward three scholarshipe; of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$350 toward three scholarshipe; of New Jersey for the gift of \$125, the first instalment; of Minnesota for the gift of \$125, the first instalment; of Cincinnati for the gift of \$500 for two scholarshipe; of Lowell for the gift of \$190 toward two scholarshipe; of Hawaii for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship. To the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club for the gift of \$250 for the scholarship for the year 1916–17.

To Harvard Graduates living in Milton for the gift of \$500 for two scholarships of \$250 each for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. Arthur H. Lea for his gift of \$250

in payment of ten trees planted in the College Yard. To the Department of the Classics for the gift of \$200 for the Classical Library.

To Mr. Henry Goldman for his additional gift of \$200 toward the wages of a special watchman at the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. George O. May for his gift of \$150 for Prises in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Alanson B. Houghton for his gift of \$150 for the Department of Economics for research in the subject of taxation in Massachusetts.

To Mr. Frank Gair Macomber for his gift of \$100 and to Mrs. Kenneth G. T. Webster for her gift of \$50 to be added to the income of the "William Hayes Fogg Fund."

To Mr. James A. Noyes and to Miss Penelope B. Noyes for their additional gift of \$140.06 for equipping and furnishing a Winsor Memorial Room for the map collection of the College Library.

To Mr. Reginald C. Robbins for his gift of \$100, to Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$25, and to the Rev. George A. Gordon for his gift of \$10 for the purchase of books on Philosophy for the College Library.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$110 for present use at the Botanical Museum.

To Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$100 toward the "Surgical Library Book Fund."

To Mrs. William L. Parker for her gift of \$100 toward a certain salary.

To the Society of Harvard Dames for the gift of \$100 to be added to the Harvard Dames Fund.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$48.64 for the purchase of a photograph file for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. John F. Moors for the gift of \$30.56 toward the scholarship awarded to J. M. Brewer in the Division of Education for the year 1915-16.

To Professor Ernest F. Langley for his gift of \$25 toward the expense of publishing Volume I of the Harvard Studies in Romance Languages.

The President reported the death of Josiah Royce, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity, which occurred on the 14th instant, in the 61st year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect July 1, 1916: Eliot Grinnell Mears, as Instructor in Public Utilities Operation and Secretary of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To take effect Sept. 1, 1916: Peter Hunter Thompson, Clinical Assistant in Ophthalmology (Graduate School of Medicine); Joseph Maria Thüringer, and Paul Eugene Lineback, Assistants in Histology and Embryology; William Richard Ohler, Austin Teaching Fellow in Bacteriology; Vincent Aloysius Gookin, Assistants in Prosthetic Demtistry; Jonathan Leonard and George Henry Tufts, Assistants in English; Edward Melville Quinby, Instructor in Operative Dentistry; Harold Gilliland Crane, Instructor in Electrical Engineering; Roger Adams, Instructor in Chemistry; Ernest Bernbaum, Instructor in English; Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Dean of Harvard College.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Assistants: Arthur Bliss Seymour, in the Cryptogamic Herbarium; Thorndike Saville and Caleb Perry Patterson, in Government; Carl Wallace Miller, in Physics; Howard Belding Gill, in Marketing; Don Lorenso Stevens, in Public Utilities Operation.

Instructors: George Hussey Gifford, in Romance Languages; James Bryant Conant, in Chemistry; Harlan True Stetson, in Astronomy.
Lecturers: William Henry Blood, on Public Utilities; Henry Maurice Sheffer, on Philosophy; Léon Dupries, Visiting Lecturer on Gosphy; Léon Dupries, Visiting Lecturer on Gosphy;

ernment.

Joseph Wright, Superintendent of the Library for Municipal Research; Morris Gray, Jr., Secretary for Employment; Edward Deshon Brandegee, Regent; Roger Pierce, and Francis Welles Hunnewell, 2d, Secretaries to the Corporation; Clarence Cook Little and Lawrence Shaw Mayo, Assistant Deans of Harvard College.

Dental School: Varastad Hovhannes Kasanjian, Demonstrator of Proethetic Dentistry.

Medical School: Wolfert Gerson Webber, Charles Follon Folsom Teaching Fellow in Hygiene; Charles Walter McClure, Alumni Assistant in Medicine (first half year); Samuel Walker Ellsworth, Assistant in Roentgenology; MacIver Woody, Austin Teaching Fellow in Surgery; David Cheever, Associate in Surgery; Harris Peyton Moeher, Instructor in Anatomy,

Graduate School of Medicine: LeRoi Goddard Crandon, Assistant in Surgery; Francis Gorham Brigham, Assistant in Medicine; Frederic Codman Cobb, Associate in Laryngology; Andrew Watson Sellards, Associate in Tropical Medicine; George Burgess Magrath, Instructor in Legal Medicine.

Voted to appoint Constant Cordier a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to appoint as a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1916, William Chase Greene, who is Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students.

Voted to appoint the following Assist-

ant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1916:

Edwin Carter Blaisdell, of Clinical Dentistry (Dental School); Martin Bassett Dill, of Operative Dentistry (Dental School); Forrest Greenwood Eddy, of Clinical Dentistry (Dental School); Charles Locke Scudder of Surgery (Medical School).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of Harvard College, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Henry Aaron Yeomans was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of Clinical Professors of Surgery, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Allen Porter and Edward Hall Nichols were elected.

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the academic year 1916-17, and it was *voted* to appoint them:

Graduate School of Medicine: Horace David Arnold, Director; Alexander Swanson Begg, Dean; Edward Hickling Bradford, George Gray Sears, Algernon Coolidge, Charles Locke Scud Sear, Milton Joseph Rosenau, Francis Weld Peabody.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Charles Homer Haskins, Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, Charles Burton Gulick, Reginald Aldworth Daly, John Albrecht Wals, Ralph Barton Perry, Henry Wyman Holmes.

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1916-17:

Faculty members: LeBaron Russell Briggs, Henry Aaron Yeomans, Roger Irving Lee. Graduate members: Robert Frederick Herrick, John Wells Farley, George Peabody Gardner, Jr.

Voted to change the title of Eugene Hanes Smith from Professor of Clinical Dentistry and Orthodontia to Professor of Clinical Dentistry.

Notice was received of the election of Norman E. Burbidge, George E. Abbot, and Theodore Clark as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to approve the action of the Dean of the Medical School in establishing the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission for the treatment and study of Infantile Paralysis and the appointment of the following thereto:

Dr. Robert W. Lovett (chairman), Professor of Orthopedic Surgery; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Presentise Medicine; Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Assistant Professor of Medicine; Roger Pierce (secretary).

Voted to change the title of Christian Nusbaum from Assistant to Instructor in Physics.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Byron Satterlee Hurlbut for the academic year 1916-17, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Henry Lloyd Smyth for the first half of the academic year 1916-17, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Herman M. Adler for the academic year 1916-17.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Alumni Assistant George P. Denny for the first half of the academic year 1916– 17.

Meeting of October 9, 1916.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the Class of 1857 for the generous offer of the principal of the Class Fund, the same to be held intact and known as the "Class of 1857 Fund"; the income at all times to be subject to the demand of the Class Committee or, at their death, of a majority of the surviving members of the Class; to be used for the support or education of descendants of the Class or

for such other purposes as they may direct; and on the extinction of the Class the entire fund to be devoted to the general purposes of the College as decided by the President and Fellows.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following person for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$45,000 for the purchase of radium for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To the anonymous donors of the "Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture Additions Fund" for the gift of \$10.-650.62 to be added to the income of said fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$4000 for a certain salary for the year 1916-17.

To the Standard Chemical Company for the gift of \$2500 for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To members of the Class of 1856 for the gift of \$2000, to be added to the principal of the "Fund of the Class of 1856."

To Mrs. B. Osgood Peirce for her gift of \$1000 to establish the "B. Osgood Petroe Fund," the income to be used for the purchase of books on Mathematical Physics for the University Library.

To Mrs. Charles G. Rice for her gift of \$500 and to Mr. Frederick S. Converse for his gift of \$50 toward the expenses of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission.

For gifts amounting to \$360 received through Professor James H. Woods toward a certain salary.

To the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for the gift of \$187.50, to be expended at the discretion of Dr. William T. Councilman.

To Mr. Charles Sumner Bird for his gift of \$200 for the Charles Sumner Scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$125 toward the second Research Scholarship in the Law School.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for their gift of \$820 toward five scholarships for the year 1916-17.

To the Harvard Club of Seattle for the gift of \$150, the final instalment of the scholarship for 1915-16.

To the following Harvard Clubs for scholarahips for the year 1916–17: Of Buffalo for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship; of Chicago for the gift of \$600 toward three scholarships; of Cleveland for the gift of \$600 toward three scholarships; of Fall River for the gift of \$281.25 for the scholarship; of Long Island for the gift of \$550 for three scholarships; of Maryland for the gift of \$250 for the scholarship; of Michigan for the gift of \$125 toward the scholarship; of Rochester for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship; of San Francisco for the gift of \$200 toward the scholarship; of Santa Barbara for the gift of \$150 toward the scholarship; of Worcester for the gift of \$200 toward two scholarships.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1916: Joseph Wylie MacNaugher, as Assistant in Chemistry; Jacob Viner, as Assistant in Sconomics; Caleb Perry Patterson, as Assistant in Government and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics; Albert Alphonso Wood Ghoreyeb, as Austin Teaching Fellow in Pathology; Louis Harry Newburgh, as Alumni Assistant in Medicina.

To take effect Oct. 25, 1918: James Earle Ash, as Instructor in Pathology.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Assistants: Ralph Laurence Dodge and Victor Yngve, in Chemistry; Earle Stanley Alden, Robert Cutler, and Archer Donald Douglas, in English; Mark Noble, Roderick Peattie, and William James Romeyn Taylor, in Geography; Julius Wooster Eggleston and Richard Montgomery Field, in Geology; Charles Sager Collier and Robert Goodale Richards, in Government; Robert Francis Kelley and William Edward McCurdy, in History; Benjamin Webb Wheeler, in Military Science and Tactics; Worcester Perkins, in Philosophy.

Tutore in the Division of History, Government, and Economics: Charles Sager Collier and Zenas Clark Dickinson.

Instructors: Harold Ernest Burtt, in Psychology; Santiago Husbanda, in Spanish.

Dental School. Assistants: Ralph Burleigh Edson, Charles Joseph Smith and Ellmore Loftis Wallace, in Operatise Dentistry; Charles William Goets, Frank Herbert Leslie and William Burton Rogers, in Prosthetic Dentistry; Harold Lee Peacock, Clarence Geddes Severy and Homer Charles Sowles, in Orthodestin.

Instructors: Charles Morton Smith, in Syphilis; Ernest Spenoer Calder, Reinhold Ruelberg, William Flake Strangman, Robert Scott Catheron, and Nichan Der Sarkis Tashjian, in Prosthetic Dentistry; Guy Edward Flagg and Walter Irving Brigham, in Crown and Bridge Work; William Vernon Ryder and James E. Heap, in Operative Dentistry.

Lecturer: Jere Edmund Stanton, on Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Medical School. Assistants: Donald Mitchell Glover and Joseph Hoshal McGuire, in Histology; MaoIver Woody, Harry Saul Bernstein and Francis Lowell Burnett, in Pathology; George Clymer, Alumni Assistant in Neurology.

Business Director, Roger Pierce.

Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital: Robert Battey Greenough, Surgeon in charge; Robert Hammond Risley, Assistant Surgeon; George Adams Leland, Jr., Surgeon to Out-Patients; Francis Weld Peabody, Consulting * Physician.

The Cancer Commission of Harvard University: William T. Bovie, Research Fellow in Physics; Clarence Cook Little, Research Fellow in Genetics; Albert Alphonso Wood Ghoreyeb, Research Fellow in Pathology; Henry Lyman, Research Fellow in Chemistry; Robert Battey Greenough, Secretary.

Voted to appoint Leroy Upson Gardner, Instructor in Pathology from October 1, for the remainder of 1916-17.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for the year 1916-17, and it was voted to appoint them:

Henry Aaron Yeomans, Dean, Charles Pomeroy Parker, Edward Deshon Brandegee, Robert DeCouroy Ward, George Henry Chase, Arthur Becket Lamb, Roger Irving Lee.

Voted to make the following changes of titles:

John Kirtland Wright, from Austin Teaching Fellow to Instructor in History; José Penteado Bill, from Assistant to Instructor in Presentive Medicine and Hygiene; Cleophas Paul Bonin, from Assistant in Operative Dentistry to Assistant in Orthodontia; Ralph Edward Gove, from Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry to Instructor in Orthodontia; Edward Henry Loomer, from Instructor in Operative Dentistry; Walter Elton Wade, from Assistant in Operative Dentistry to Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor James H. Woods for the academic year 1916-17, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Annual Meeting, September 25, 1916.

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following 26 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer

of the University; Messrs. Davis, Delano, Elliott, Endicott, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Higginson, Lamont, Lodge, Marvin, Morgan, Palmer, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wendell, Wister.

Senator Lodge, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers, for the term of six years, Howard Elliott, John Pierpont Morgan, William Thomas, Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., Eliot Wadsworth; and the Board voted to accept said report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that George v. L. Meyer, had received 24 ballots, and Robert Grant had received 1 ballot, and Mr. Meyer was declared elected.

The Board proceeded to the election of a Secretary of the Board for the term of three years, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Winthrop H. Wade had received 26 ballots, being all that were cast, and he was declared elected.

President Lowell administered the following oath to the Secretary:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, County of Middlesex,

September 25, 1916.

Then personally appeared Winthrop H.
Wade and made oath that he would truly record all the votes and proceedings of the Board of Overseers, and faithfully discharge all the duties of his office.

Before me,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,

Justice of the Peace.

The votes of the President and Fellows of June 12, 1916, electing William James Cunningham, James J. Hill Professor of Transportation, to serve from

Sept. 1, 1916, and William Morse Cole, Professor of Accounting, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916, were taken from the table, and the Board *soted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 25, 1916, appointing certain persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the year 1916-17; appointing certain persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Medicine for the academic year 1916-17; appointing the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1916-17; electing Henry Aaron Yeomans, Dean of Harvard College, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916; appointing certain Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1916; appointing William Chase Greene, and Constant Cordier, members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1. 1916; changing the title of Eugene Hanes Smith from Professor of Clinical Dentistry and Orthodontia to Professor of Clinical Dentistry; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the List of Visiting and other Committees of the Board for the academic year of 1916–17, and the Board *voted* to accept and to approve said list, and said list was ordered to be printed.

The Board further voted that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in, and additions to, the foregoing Committees as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same, when made, to the Board for their approval at the next meeting following such action.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Reports of the Committees to Visit the Bussey Institution, the Astronomical

Observatory, and the School of Engineering and the Mining School, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morgan presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the University Library, together with the request of said Committee to ask permission of the Board of Overseers, and the President and Fellows, to place a tablet on the exterior wall of the new library building in commemoration of old Gore Hall, the permission of the donor and of the architect of said building having been already obtained, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, said report was accepted and ordered to be printed. and the Board roted to request the President and Fellows to grant permission to said Visiting Committee to place such commemorative tablet on the new library building.

The vote of the President and Fellows of May 29, 1916, to lay upon the table until a later meeting the vote from the Board of Overseers that the Commencement Day Programme of the University be hereafter in English instead of in Latin, together with the vote of the Board that consideration of said vote, and the subject-matter thereof, be postponed until the Annual Meeting of the Board on Sept. 25, 1916, were taken from the table, and after debate thereon, Mr. Delano moved that the Board reconsider its vote of May 6, 1916, requesting the President and Fellows to consider the advisability and expediency of printing the Commencement Day Programme of the University hereafter in English instead of in Latin, and the Board voted to reconsider said vote. Judge Grant then moved that said reconsideration be postponed until some future meeting of the Board, and the Board soted to adopt said motion. Adjourned.

Stated Meeting, October 9, 1916.

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following 20 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Elliott, Felton, Forbes, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Marvin, Palmer, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Wister.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 25, 1916, electing two Clinical Professors of Surgery, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916, were taken from the table, and the Board soted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Oct. 9, 1916, to insert in the Quinquennial Catalogue the name of Lincoln Clifford Cummings, Jr., who died on Sept. 11, 1916, having completed the requirements for his degree, with the Bachelors of Arts, Class of 1917; and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Oct. 9, 1916, appointing certain persons to be members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for the year 1916–17, and after debate thereon the Board voted to consent to said vote.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the following appointments: Henry W. Marsh, to be a member of the Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Business Administration; William C. Boyden and James Byrne, to be members of the Committee to Visit the Law School; Rodolphe L. Agassiz to be a member of the Committee on Engineering and Mining; and the following declinations: George R. Nutter from the Committee

on English; Quincy A. Shaw from the Committee on Engineering and Mining; and the Board soted to approve said appointments and declinations.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, also recommended the establishment of a new Visiting Committee of the Board on Military Science and Tactics, to be composed of the following persons: Francis L. Higginson, Jr., Franklin D. Roosevelt, Samuel D. Parker, Edward L. Logan, John H. Sherburne, George Baty Blake, Amos Tuck French, George C. Shattuck, Robert Homans; and the Board soted to establish said Committee, and to approve said persons to be members thereof.

ATTENDANCE OF OVERSEERS.

At Meetings for Fifteen Years from Sept. 25, 1901, to June 2, 1916, inclusive.

W. H. Wade, '81, has compiled the following statistics for the 15 years during which he has been Secretary of the Board of Overseers.

1901-02.

Annuai	Debr. 70, 1401	14
Stated	Oct. 9,	18
Adjourned	Nov. 13,	24
Adjourned	Dec. 11,	23
Stated	Jan. 8, 1902	20
Adjourned	Jan. 29,	17
Special	Feb. 12,	18
Special	Mar. 2,	23
Special	Mar. 19,	17
Stated	Apr. 9,	23
Special	May 7.	19
Special	June 11,	13
Stated	June 25,	18
Total present,		245
Average present,		18
190	2-03.	
Annual	Sept. 24, 1902	25
*Stated	Oct. 8.	2
	2	

190	2-00.	
Annual	Sept. 24, 1902	25
*Stated	Oct. 8,	2
Special	Oct. 15,	13
Special	Nov. 19,	22
Stated	Jan 14, 1903	20
Special	Feb. 11,	16
Stated	Apr. 8.	21
Special	Apr. 15,	10
Special	May 20,	21
Special	June 10.	15
Stated	June 24,	17
Total present,		182
Average present,		16
#Sen'v neglented	to send notices	

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Annual	Sept. 30, 1903	24
Stated	Oct. 14,	21
Special	Dec. 2,	22
Special	Dec. 16,	16
Stated	Jan. 13, 1904	22
Special	Mar. 16,	22
Stated	Apr. 13,	23
Special	May 11,	28
Adjourned	May 25,	25
Stated	June 29,	22
Total present,		225
Average present,		22

, 1904-05.

Annual	Sept. 28, 1904	18
Stated	Oct. 12.	22
Special	Nov. 30,	23
Stated	Dec. 14,	2
Stated	Jan. 11, 1905	20
Stated	Mar. 8,	19
Adjourned	Mar. 15,	12
Stated	Apr. 12,	21
Stated	May 10,	23
Stated	June 28,	21
Total present,		204
Average present,		20

1005-08

1900-	10 0.	
Annual	Sept. 27, 1905	20
Stated	Oct. 11,	23
Stated	Dec. 13,	26
Stated	Jan. 10, 1906	24
Special	Feb. 28.	15
Stated	Mar. 14,	21
Stated	Apr. 11.	23
Stated	May 9,	25
Special	June 13.	17
Stated	June 27,	21
Total present.		215
Average present,		21

1906-07.

Annual	Sept. 26, 1906	19
Stated	Oct. 10.	22
Special	Nov. 21.	22
Stated	Dec. 12.	24
Stated	Jan. 9, 1907	2
Special	Feb. 27,	17
Stated	Mar. 13.	2
Stated '	Apr. 10.	19
Stated	May 8,	21
Special	June 12,	19
Stated	June 26,	17
Total present,	•	242
Average present,		2

1907-08

. 10	U1-00.
Annual	Sept. 25, 1907 1
Stated	Oct. 9, 2
Stated	Dec. 11, 2
Stated .	Jan. 8, 1908 2
Special	Feb. 26, 1
Stated	Mar. 11, 2

1916.]	Overs	eers'	Records.	2	17
Stated A	pr. 8,	15	Stated	May 8,	19
	lay 13,	19	Special	June 12,	12
	lay 20,	15	Stated	June 20.	23
	ne 24,	16	Total present,		215
Total present.	•	182	Average present,	•	19
Average present,		18	varage bresent		10
			1912-	19	
1908-09.					25
Annual S	spt. 30, 1906	19	Annual Stated	Sept. 25, 1912 Oct. 9.	25 25
	ot. 14,	21	Stated	Dec. 11.	19
	ov. 4.	19	Stated	Jan. 8, 1918	21
	ec. 9,	19	Special	Jan. 15,	14
	n. 13, 1909	26	Stated	Feb. 26,	17
	ın. 20.	23	Stated	Apr. 8,	24
	b. 24,	1	Adjourned	Apr. 9,	24
	ar. 3,	17	Stated	May 14,	16
	pr. 14, lay 12,	24 21	Adjourned	May 28,	20
	ne 23.	16	Stated	_	24
	ne 30.	18	Total present,		229
Total present,		224	Average present,		20
Average present,		18			
iii dago prosony		10	1913		
1909-10.			Annual		21
	pt. 29, 1909	20	Stated		16
	ct. 13,	22	Stated		23
	ov. 10,	17	Special Stated		21 14
	ec. 8,	22	Stated		20
Stated Js	n. 12, 1910	24	Stated		23
	eb. 23,	18	Adjourned		21.
	pr. 6,	21	Stated .	May 11,	9
	pr. 13,	26	Adjourned		18
	ay 11,	22	Stated	June 18,	24
	lay 18, ine 22,	13 13	Total present,	2	210
	ine 22,	22	Average present,		19
Total present,		240			
Average present,		20	1914-	15.	
arvange preservy			Annual	Sept. 28, 1914	24
			Stated	Oct. 12,	22
1910-11.			Stated		22
Annual 8	ept. 28, 1910	21	Special	Dec. 28,	15
	ct. 11,	27	Stated		22
	ec. 14,	25 24	Stated		22 22
Stated F	an. 11, 1911 eb. 21,	22	Stated	2,207	10
	pr. 12,	26	Adjourned Special		14
	ay 10,	23	Stated		25
Special Ju	me 21,	11	Total present,		198
Stated Jr	ıne 28,	23	Average present,	•	19
Total present,		202	22/02/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/		
Average present,		22	1018	16	
			1915-		10
1911-12.			Annual	Sept. 27, 1915 Oct. 11,	19 21
Annual S	ept. 27, 1911	21	Stated Stated	Nov. 22,	25
	ct. 11,	22	Stated	Jan. 10, 1916	19
Stated D	ec. 13,	20	Stated	Feb. 28,	18
Stated J:	n. 10, 1912	20	Stated	Apr. 10,	21
Adjourned Ja	n. 17,	16	Special	May 5,	24
	eb. 28,	24 20	Adjourned	May 6,	25
	pr. 10, [ay 1,	20 18	Special	June 21,	16
	-	10	Total present,	1	188
 Held for Adjournment 	ent only.		Average present,		20

Summary for Fifteen Academic Years. 1910-1916.

Acad. Year.	Meetings.	Total At- tendance.	Average At tendance.
1901-02	13	245	18
1902-03	11	182	16
1903-04	10	225	22
1904-05	10	204	20
1905-06	10	215	21
1906-07	īĭ	242	21
1907-08	10	182	18
1908-09	12	224	18
1909-10	12	240	20
1910-11	9	202	22
1911-12	11	215	19
1912-18	ii	229	20
1913-14	ii	210	19
1914-15	10	198	19
1915–16	9	188	20
•	160	3201	19

The total membership of the Board is 32.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL CENTENARY.

The Alumni Association of the Harvard Divinity School held a meeting on Oct. 5. to observe the 100th anniversary of the recognition of the Divinity School as a department of the University distinct from the College. The celebration was not in any sense official, but was arranged and carried out by a committee of the Alumni in the spirit of an informal family gathering. The committee in charge was careful to point out the impropriety of thinking that the Divinity School was "founded" only 100 years ago. The beginnings of theological education at Harvard in reality go back to the opening of the College for instruction, and during the 17th and 18th centuries a large part of the curriculum consisted of studies intended to prepare men for the ministry. The oldest endowed professorship is the Hollis Professorship of Divinity (1721). Toward the end of the 18th century it became the custom for college students who were going into the ministry to take an extra year of professional study as "resident graduates," and the opening years of the 19th century found a considerable number of such students in Cambridge each year. studying under the direction of the Hollis Professor. Early in 1816 the President and Fellows awakened to the fact that the amount of professional training thus offered was no longer adequate. Perhaps the founding of theological seminaries at Andover (1808) and at Princeton (1811) influenced their action; perhaps the impulse came from the leaders of the liberal wing of Congregationalism in eastern Massachusetts. In any case committees were appointed to solicit funds to increase the resources for theological study; the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education was organised in July, 1816, and in October of that year the Corporation records for the first time mention "the theological seminary of the University." These events can hardly be described as the "founding" of a new institution: rather they represent the transition point in a long process of growth. Therefore, although the Divinity Faculty was not formerly organised until 1819, the present development of the School has been generally, and rightly, dated from 1816, and it was this epochal moment of crystallization which the Alumni commemorated on Oct. 5.

The day began appropriately with morning prayers, conducted in Appleton Chapel by Professor Francis G. Peabody, President of the Association. Many of the Alumni visited classes at the School during the morning, and others arrived in season for the luncheon at which Professor Peabody entertained the Association. At 3 P.M. the body adjourned to the Semitic Museum to listen to addresses by Rev. Robert S. Morison, Librarian-Emeritus, on "The First Half-Century of the Divinity School," and by President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, on "The Changes of a Century in Theo-

logical Education at Harvard." It had been the desire of the Alumni that this meeting should be held in Divinity Chapel, a room which, by its simple charm and its historic associations, has a strong claim upon the hearts of Divinity Alumni, but the number of those desiring to hear the addresses was twice as great as the accommodation afforded by the little Chapel. Mr. Morison's and Dr. Eliot's addresses supplemented each other admirably. Mr. Morison traced in careful detail the development of the School for the first half-century; Dr. Eliot, after dealing with some of the controversies of the middle of the century, especially with the attempt to separate the School from the University, traced the growth of the School down to the present time. The most noteworthy point developed in this recital was the breadth of vision of those who, a century ago, grasped the idea of an undenominational school for the scientific study of theology, - "the unbiassed investigation of Christian truth," and the way in which that idea has, in the last quarter century, come at length to a larger measure of recognition and an ampler acceptance than could have been dreamed possible in earlier days.

Following the afternoon meeting tea was served in the Common Room by the ladies of the Faculty. Then Dean Fenn conducted a brief vesper service in the Chapel, at which were sung hymns written for the occasion by Rev. F. L. Hosmer, Rev. W. C. Gannett, and Rev. F. M. Eliot.

At 7 P.M. the Alumni sat down to dinner in the Harvard Union, nearly one hundred and fifty strong. Members of the Society for Promoting Theological Education, to which the School has owed much in the past, were present as invited guests, as were also the heads of the neighboring theological schools now

actively affiliated with the Harvard Divinity School, President Fitch, of Andover Theological Seminary; Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School: Dean Birney, of the Boston University School of Theology; and President Hory, of Newton Theological Institution. Professor Peabody presided. Dean Fenn spoke for the School, President Fitch of Andover for the affiliated schools, Rev. Howard N. Brown for the Society for Promoting Theological Education, while, at the end of the evening, President Lowell summed up the occasion as representing the University. Four other addresses were delivered by Alumni, and were extremely interesting as illustrating the widespread influence of the School, which, though always small, has a prestige not to be estimated by the number of its alumni. These four speakers, who had traveled many miles to speak their word of loyalty and greeting, were Rev. Prof. D. J. Fraser, Principal of the Presbyterian College of Montreal; Dean Calhoun, of the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.; President Southworth, of the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa.; and Rev. Minot Simons, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The programme was carried through without a single hitch; the weather was perfect; and the whole occasion one of happiest fellowship above all barriers of sect and creed, rejoicing in the uplifting memories of an honorable past, rejoicing yet more in the promise of a future yet more rich and full.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R., '99.

At the meeting of the Associates of Radcliffe College on Oct. 18, Sarah M. Dean, '95, was elected Associate for a term of three years from 1916, on the nomination of the Alumnse. Miss Dean is the last Alumnæ Associate to be elected according to the old form of election. Next June the new system goes into effect by which every two years the Alumnæ Association will nominate for election by the Board of Associates a candidate to hold office for a term of six years, without the possibility of immediate renomination.

For the year 1916-17 Miss Florence M. Clark has been appointed the nurse of the College. Miss Clark is a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and has been in charge of the women's out-patient department. The college nurse has office hours every day at the dormitories, and twice a week she holds office hours in the Gymnasium, so that her advice may be available also for those students not living in the dormitories.

With two exceptions morning prayers are led by the same clergymen who conducted the short services each day last year. Dean Hodges leads prayers on Friday, taking the place of Dr. Calkins, and Dean Fenn of the Harvard Divinity School takes Dr. Fitch's place on Thursday. The arrangement for the other days is as follows: Tuesday, Rev. J. H. Ropes; Wednesday, Rev. Kirsopp Lake; Saturday, Rev. S. M. Crothers and Rev. F. M. Eliot. The Dean leads prayers on Monday morning. During the year, on the invitation of the Guild, the ministers who conduct morning prayers are from time to time to hold office hours, so that the students may consult them. Dr. Calkins is to lead for one hour a week a Bible Study class on the subject "What do the books of Daniel and Revelation mean to the modern world?"

During the last of June and the first of July the use of the college buildings was given by the Council of Radcliffe College to the Conference for Church Work, which held sessions in Cambridge for a period of ten days. Classes were held during the day time, and there were several large meetings in the theatre in the evening.

At the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Carleton College in October, Radcliffe College was represented by Elisabeth Jackson, '13, who took her Ph.D. last June, and who is now instructor in the Department of English at the University of Minnesota. Ethel C. Rockwell, '97 (Mrs. William W. Rockwell), was the representative of the College at Rutgers College, which celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in October. At the inauguration of President Warfield of Wilson College the delegate was Virginia Mc-Comb, who took her Master's degree in Radcliffe College in 1906. Professor K. G. T. Webster, the Chairman of the Academic Board, represented the College at the inauguration of President Hopkins of Dartmouth College.

Since Commencement the College has received the following gifts: from the Division of Modern Languages and the Department of English \$133.33, received by the examiners of Radcliffe candidates for Honors and Distinction last June, to be used for the purchase of books in modern literature; from the Alumnse Association of the Berkeley School, Cambridge, \$200, to be added to the Margaret Rae Ingols Scholarship; from Mrs. John C. Gray \$100 for a gate; from the Class of 1901, \$10 for the Committee on Grounds. The College has also received from Mrs. C. C. Felton certain books, music, and pictures that belonged to Mrs. Agassiz, the first president of the College.

Changes were made in the Radcliffe room at the Widener Library during the summer to make it more attractive for the students who study there. Some of the etchings given by Mrs. David P. Kimball to the College were hung on the walls, more chairs have been added, there have been curtains put at the window, and indirect lighting has been introduced.

On October 5 President and Mrs. Briggs were at home in Greenleaf House to the graduate students. Before the tea there were two short speeches. Professor F. N. Robinson spoke about the opportunities for graduate work which the University offered. He told of the difference between the undergraduate attitude and the graduate, the one primarily an attitude of getting, and the other an attitude of giving as well as of getting. He spoke also of the great value to graduate students of their own intercourse with each other. Miss Lucy Paton spoke about the Harvard Library. She gave a short historical description, told of the different collections, and explained the privileges which are given to graduate students there.

At a meeting of the Student Government Board in April it was decided to have the reporting for the Boston papers, and for such other papers as had reporters at Radcliffe College, under the control of a press board, the presiding officer of this body to be elected by the Student Government Board. This plan has been made with the hope of making the reporting of college news for the newspapers a more consistent thing. As the element of competition enters in, it is hoped that the College will have better reporters, and that they, by conference with each other, and by having some continuity of plan, will gradually create a definite scheme of college re-The Student Government Board also for the first time has taken over the keeping of attendance in classes. The monitors had a meeting at the beginning of the year which was presided over by the president of Student Government, and a system which has behind it the idea of building up public sentiment has been adopted.

The Civics Club, in connection with its Current Events classes, has started a Current Events bulletin board in Agassiz House, where clippings from the newspapers that are of special interest are posted each day by the committee in charge.

At the Radcliffe Library 2536 new books have been catalogued during 1915–16: 849 of these were gifts; 58 volumes were given by Mr. William R. Castle, Jr.; 31 volumes of music came from Dr. Denman Ross and Miss Louise Nathurst.

The number of students who registered for the Gymnasium in 1915–16 was 240. Gymnasium work consists of out-of-door exercises during the fall and spring, and gymnastics, dancing, or fencing during the fall and winter. The head of the Gymnasium reports that the Freshmen who for the first time, by vote of the Council, were required to take physical training, for the most part did the work faithfully and with interest. The majority took the regular courses. The swimming-pool was open for six weeks in the spring, and there was an average daily attendance of 37 students.

The registration on Nov. 1 is 666. There are 123 graduate students: 41 hold the Radcliffe A.B. degree, and 1 qualified for the A.A. degree in September, 1916; 13 came from Wellesley College, 11 from Smith, 10 from Vassar, 4 from Bryn Mawr, 3 from Boston University, and 2 each from Butler, Mount Holyoke, Stetson University, Ohio Wesleyan University, and Wells. The others, no two of whom are graduates of the same college, represent 30 colleges and universities.

The results of the final examinations in 1916 are given in the following table:

Admitted without condition by Old Plan	32
Plan	47
	79
Admitted with condition	33
Total admitted	112
Refused by Old Plan	
Refused by New Plan	22
Total refused admission	44
Total number of final candidates	156

Of the 112 students admitted to the Freshman class in June and September, 1916, 106 presented themselves for registration in September. To these were added 8 admitted previously, making a total of 114 in the Freshman class; 92 come from Massachusetts, 4 each from New York and Pennsylvania, 3 from Illinois, 2 each from Connecticut, Maine, and New Jersey, and 1 each from Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Ohio.

When the Agnes Irwin Scholarship was given to Radcliffe College, by the terms of the gift the student to have the benefit of the scholarship was to be appointed by Miss Agnes Irwin, and all details regarding the scholarship were to be arranged by her. After Miss Irwin's death it was decided by the president of the Alumnæ Association of Miss Irwin's School, in conference with Miss Irwin's sister, that the Dean of Radcliffe College should hereafter appoint the holder of the Agnes Irwin Scholarship. For the year 1916-17 the Agnes Irwin Scholarship is held by G. H. Harvey, a Senior, of Newtowne, Pa. The Harvard Annex Alumnæ Scholarship is held by H. C. White, '16. The other scholarships in the award of the College are held by 5 graduate students (M. F. Curtis, Wellesley; R. E. Lane, Smith; A. E. Marvin, William Smith; H. M. Rand, Colorado; and L. T. Wheaton, Ohio State University), 16 Seniors (H. C. Bonney, A. S. Browne, E. R. Canning,

1 1 candidate counted twice.

S. E. Carter, F. O. Grant, A. C. Hoyt, H. G. Kershaw, G. Rasely, K. E. Read, L. B. Roberts, D. E. Sampson, A. C. Shaughnessy, D. B. Summers, G. G. Telfer, M. W. Tolman, A. L. Wood), 13 Juniors (H. L. Bassett, E. S. Coyle, N. M. Gifford, A. M. Graham, M. M. Hunt, B. A. Keith, F. R. Osburn, B. S. Parker, M. E. Ripley, P. Robinson, R. B. Sanborn, A. M. Stewart, C. Wiener), 9 Sophomores (M. L. Grimes, L. Gustafson, C. Hodgdon, M. M. Peabody, M. L. Punderson, P. A. Ring, C. R. Smith, E. M. Spurr), and 3 Freshmen (R. E. Arrington, F. A. Bensen, A. Yens). The scholarship in the gift of the Heptorean Club of Somerville has been awarded to W. W. Arrington, of the Class of 1920. Three Choral Society scholarships of \$100 each are held by P. C. Marks, of the Class of 1917, and F. Oldfield and L. F. Windle of the Class of 1918. The Radcliffe Union Room is held by M. Cameron, A. B. McGill University, 1916. The Freshman scholarship of \$200 offered by the Distant Work Committee is held by M. Pettengill, of Portland, Me.; the Freshman scholarship of \$200 offered by the Radcliffe Club of New York, is held by M. L. Svécenski; and the Freshman scholarship of \$100 offered by the Radcliffe Club of Philadelphia, and a scholarship of \$100 granted by the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia, are held by R. M. Lowenstein.

ALUMNÆ.

Marriages.

1904. Lena Florence Parker to Walter Raleigh Crumrine, at Winchendon, Sept. 20, 1916.

1903-05. Milly Gooding Sykes to Walter C. Huff, August, 1916.

1903-05. Ethel Watson Forsyth to Willard Gile, June 26, 1916.

- 1907. Ruth Bennett to Ralph Morton Sparks, at Cambridge, Oct. 21, 1916.
- 1907. Constance Fuller to Paul Sampson Howes, Oct. 21, 1916.
- 1909. Leita Annis Kinsman to Sterling Nye Loveland, at Cambridge, June 22, 1916.
- 1905-09. Anna Louise Keefe to Raymond Ogle Elcock, at Dorchester, Sept. 9, 1916.
- 1910. Alice Marie Doyle to Francis T. Jantsen, at Brookline, Oct. 31, 1916.
- 1911. Mary Margaret Riley to Laurence Spain, Oct. 1916.
- 1912. Dorothy Evans Brewer to Robert Murray Blackall, at Jamaica Plain, June 15, 1916.
- 1912. Faith Trumbull Lanman to Thomas Buck Hine, at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1916.
- 1912. Genevieve Frances Mathews to Francis Alley Hubbard, at Cambridge, June 21, 1916.
- 1911-14. Barbara Worcester to Charles T. Porter, April 4, 1916.
- 1915. Elizabeth Gardner to George Knowles, Gardner, May 27, 1916.
- 1915. Catherine Whipple Pew to Angus Dun, at Salem, June 22, 1916.
- 1915. Lilian Hillyer Smith to Robert Franz Foerster, at Princeton, N.J., June 5, 1916.
- 1915. Lora Standish to William Henry Weston, Jr., at Boston, June 5, 1916.
- 1916. Rachel Crocker Tuttle to Andrew Allen Kimball, at Arlington, Oct. 21, 1916.
- 1918-16. Olivia Pattison Heminway to Percy Gamble Kammerer, at Providence, R.I., Nov. 4, 1916.
- A.M. 1916. Alice Eaton Burnett to Elbert Cecil Stevens, at Allensville, Ky., Oct. 10, 1916.

Deaths.

- 1913. Lola Blanche Whitmore, March 26, 1916.
- 1911-15. Elizabeth Caswell Huber, June 7, 1916.
- 1916. Ethel Alice Keep, Oct. 10, 1916.

STUDENT LIFE.

RUSSELL THURSTON FRY, '17.

The Harvard Regiment, which occupied the centre of undergraduate interest last spring, has this fall assumed a place of secondary importance. The Regiment as it existed last year is now a thing of the past. In its place is Military Science and Tactics I, a course given under the provisions of the Federal law establishing a Reserve Officers Training Corps, and designating certain colleges and universities where training courses should be given. Captain Constant Cordier, U.S.A., who commanded the Regiment last year, has been made the instructor in the new course. The work of the course is planned to follow a progressive schedule, dealing with all the phases of military training, and fitting a man for a Reserve Officer of the United States Army. The response of the College to this new course has, however, been very slight, only about 250 men having enrolled, a showing very weak when compared to the minimum of 1000 members which the Regiment maintained last year.

The advantages of the course, however, over last year's Regiment are numerous. In that body, each man had to buy his uniform and received no credit for his work, either from the University or from the War Department, whereas Military Science and Tactics I will count as one course toward a degree, and toward a commission as a reserve officer. Moreover, the War Department will furnish the equipment supplied to the regu-

lar army, and will also supply traveling expenses to all those in the course who go to Plattsburg. It is, therefore, quite certain that as the course becomes more firmly established the enrolment will increase, until the University can make a showing more nearly analogous to its size.

But while the interest in things strictly military seemed to take a slump, interest in politics as suddenly moved into the foreground. The Republican and Democratic Clubs, with enlarged memberships, inaugurated and maintained an active campaign, furnished numerous speakers for political rallies in and around Boston, and in all ways kept the questions of the campaign before the undergraduates. Nor were they alone in this, for the Crimson, on Oct. 13, held a presidential straw ballot in which Charles Evans Hughes defeated Woodrow Wilson by a plurality of 513 votes. Out of a total of 1802 votes cast, Hughes received 1140, or 62 per cent; Wilson, 627; Allan L. Benson, 24; J. Frank Han-- ley, 10; Underwood, 1.

The results of this ballot were interesting since they showed that those men who supported Roosevelt in the straw ballot last spring turned entirely to Hughes, while Wilson kept approximately the same number of followers. The total number of votes this fall was the largest since the spring of 1912 when Taft was elected with 783 votes to 488 for Roosevelt and 432 for Wilson, out of a total of 1989 votes cast. Wilson was elected in the fall of 1912 by the greatest number of votes ever cast for him at Harvard, 735, to 475 for Roosevelt, and 365 for Taft, out of a total of 1608, whereas Roosevelt took the lead last spring with 660 votes to 591 for Wilson and 348 for Hughes out of a total of 1736. This election was the only one where any candidate secured a majority

of votes cast. It was also interesting to note that at Memorial Hall, where the vote was cast largely by graduate students, Hughes led by only 54 per cent of the votes cast, or 456, to Wilson's 366, barely winning with a 90 plurality; Benson received 13 votes and Hanley 7 at this poll. At the polls in the Crimson Building, however, where the principal vote was cast by the undergraduates. Hughes secured a landslide. Out of 960 votes cast 684 were for Hughes. Wilson received a smaller number here than he received at Memorial Hall, although over a 100 more votes were cast. The percentage of votes for Hughes at this poll was 72 per cent. Benson received 11 votes here, Hanley 3, and Underwood

The wide scope of the social service work done by members of the University through Phillips Brooks House during the last year is indicated in the annual report of the Social Service Committee for the season of 1915–16. The number of men engaged in the different branches of social service was 344, exclusive of those who were engaged in the work for less than three weeks' time. Reference to the following table will give some idea of the number of men engaged in the general branches of the work.

. •	
Leaders of boys' clubs	195
Teachers	
Probation officers	
Associated Charities	5
Sunday Schools	- 5

This work covered not only the various enterprises for social work in the University, but all the philanthropic institutions in Cambridge and vicinity as well. Twenty-two entertainments were given during the year for as many institutions, and two clothing collections were made — one in the fall and one in the spring.

This year's work at Phillips Brooks House is now in full swing with the various committees organized and active. One hundred and fifty men have been enrolled by the Social Service Committee to take charge of boys' clubs and to teach, half of whom are to work in Cambridge. A Committee of Inspectors, of which W. Willcox, '17, is chairman, has been instituted and is engaged in visiting the various settlement houses, obtaining criticisms of the workers' service and receiving suggestions for improvements. Also letters have been sent out to 40 different institutions in Boston and Cambridge, offering the services of students as entertainers.

That interest in relief work, for which the University has done so much in the past few years, is still actively felt by members of the student body, was evinced by the formation, soon after the opening of College, of a committee to secure an enrolment of 1000 undergraduate and graduate students in the American Red Cross. This committee, which is working with the Greater Boston Chapter of the society, is composed of the following men: Captain Cordier, chairman; Professor W. E. Hocking, Faculty member; J. Coolidge, '17, sec.treas.; W. H. Meeker, '17, E. A. Whitney, '17, J. D. Williams, '17, J. R. Busk, '18, R. J. H. Powel, Jr., '18, J. S. Taylor, '18, L. Chauvenet, '18, F. W. Hatch, '19, W. K. McKittrick, '19, C. W. Lippitt, '20, L. B. Sanderson, '20, and O. C. Wood, '20. In addition to this, the Armenian and Syrian students in the University have organized a movement under the direction of K. Bedrosian,'14, G. M. Messerian, and S. Malouf, 8 Div., to increase the work being done for relief in their countries.

In the Junior Class elections held on Oct. 24, J. M. Franklin, of New York City, was elected president with a total of 383 points, as against 388 cast for Moseley Taylor, the lowest number elect-

ing by the Australian preferential ballot system. This was one of the closest elections ever held, only five votes separating the two candidates. The vote for vice-president resulted in the election of W. B. Beale, of Augusta, Me., who defeated his nearest competitor, W. D. D. Morgan, 572 to 639. C. L. Harrison, Jr., received 660 points and Murray Taylor 697. D. M. Little, Jr., of Salem, was elected secretary-treasurer by 457 points against 507 for C. H. Wyche, and 576 for P. M. Cabot. The following men were elected to the Student Council from 1918: G. A. Percy, of Arlington, 210; W. J. Murray, of Natick, 202; M. Wiggin, of Brookline, 186; and A. E. MacDougall, of Flushing, L.I., N.Y., 99. The elections to the Student Council are by direct vote, the largest number winning.

From the Senior Class two men were elected to the Student Council: W. H. Meeker, of New York City, with 48 votes, and J. W. D. Seymour, of New York City, with 32. F. H. Cabot, Jr., received 28 votes, and J. C. White, 2d, 20.

In the Sophomore elections E. I. Casey, of Natick, was elected president with 523 points. B. L. Wells received 561; R. H. Bond, 610; R. S. Emmet, 616. The voting for vice-president resulted in the election of R. Cobb, of New York City, with 539 votes, C. A. Clark, Jr., receiving 551, G. L. Batchelder, Jr., 593, and F. W. Hatch, 627. L. K. Garrison, of New York City, was elected secretary-treasurer with 469 points. A. Thorndike, Jr., received 531 points, R. H. Kissel, Jr., 636, and C. D. Murray, 674.

H. C. Flower, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., was elected to the Student Council by a direct vote of 142 over H. Coolidge with 63, and M. Phinney with 49.

The Student Council has elected the following officers for 1916-17: President, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston; vice-

president, H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17, of Brookline; sec.-treas., E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.; executive committee, the officers and W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York City; J. E. P. Morgan, '17, of New York City; J. M. Franklin, '18, of New York City; D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem. The following committees were also appointed: Committee on Organizations: H. R. Guild, '17, of Boston, chairman; R. S. Cook, '17, of Canandaigua, N.Y.; J. R. Busk, '18, of New York City; F. E. Parker, '18, of Bay City, Mich.; J. H. P. Howard, Jr., '19, of Chester, N.S.; Committee on Freshman Affairs: W. J. Murray, '18, of Natick, chairman; R. Cobb, '19, of New York City; F. W. Hatch, '19, of Medford; C. D. Murray, '19, of New York City; B. L. Wells, '19, of Telluride, Col.; Scholarship Committee: F. H. Cabot, Jr., '17, of New York City, chairman; P. M. Cabot, '18, of Brookline; W. M. Horton, '17, of Arlington; W. Silz, '17, of Lakewood, O.; G. W. Taylor, '18, of Paterson, N.J.; Committee on Religious Activities: J. C. White, 2d, '17, of Boston, chairman; C. D. Murray, '19, of New York City; A. E. O. Munsell, '18, of Boston; W. J. R. Taylor, '17, of Rochester, N.Y.; O. M. Watkins, '19, of Indianapolis, Ind. J. C. Harris, '17, of Brookline was appointed chairman of the Committee for the Reception of Visiting Teams.

Extensive plans are being made by the University Musical Clubs for what is expected to be one of the most successful seasons on record. In addition to the usual short concert trips the clubs will this year take their biennial winter trip—spending the entire Christmas recess on a tour through the South Atlantic states, reaching as far south as South Carolina. The preliminary itinerary includes concerts in Philadelphia, Pa.. Washington, D.C., Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Md., Pinehurst, N.C.,

Charleston, S.C., Columbia, S.C., Englewood, N.J., and Springfield. Christmas Day will be spent in Pinehurst.

The Pierian Sodality has started upon its 109th year, again under the leadership of Mr. Modesté E. Alloo, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Harvard Dramatic Club will give its annual fall production of a play written by a member of the University or of Radcliffe College, on Dec. 12, 13 and 14. The officers of the Club are: pres., J. W. D. Seymour, '17; vicepres., E. P. Goodnow, '17; sec., W. S. Mack, '17; stage manager, F. E. Raymond, '18; assistant stage managers, R. A. May, '18, P. K. Ellis, '18, and P. F. Le Fevre, '18; electrician, S. W. Dean, '19; business manager, T. Clark, '17; assistant business managers, F. Van W. Walsh, '17, and R. K. Byers, '18; ticket manager, P. C. Lewis, '17; publicity manager, R. M. Benjamin, '17; assistant publicity manager, H. Bridgman, '19; patroness committee, E. P. Goodnow, '17, chairman; W. H. Meeker, '17, E. A. Whitney, '17, F. E. Raymond, '18, H. Scholle, '18, and H. B. Craig, 19.

The following were elected to the Law Review at the annual fall elections: D. G. Acheson, 2L., of Middletown, Conn.; A. I. Block, 3L., of Buffalo, N.Y.; P. P. Cohen, 2L., of Buffalo, N.Y.; C. H. Hand, Jr., 3L., of Louisville, Ky.; D. Kimball, 2L., of Boston; L. H. Landau, 2L., of Milwaukee, Wis.; T. A. Lightner, 2L., of Detroit, Mich.; A MacLeish, 2L., of Glecoe, Ill.; S. Morrison, 2L., of Redlands, Cal.; T. D. Nesbit, 3L., of New York City; J. D. Peeler, 2L., of Huntsville, Ala.; R. W. Pyle, 2L., of New Lexington, Ohio; A. B. Royce, 2L., of Cambridge; C. H. Smith, 2L., of Cambridge; E. B. Starbuck, 3L., of Santa Barbara, Cal.; R. Taggart, Jr., 3L., of New York City; J. D. Van Cott, 2L., of Salt Lake City, Utah; and C. M. Walton, Jr., 3L., of Stamford, Conn.

Contrary to its usual custom, the Hasty Pudding Club will run this year a play competition open to all undergraduates in the University. The author or authors of the winning play and music will be elected members of the club, provided they are not already members. The rules regulating this competition state that only two persons may combine on the book of the play, and that the music, which may be written in connection with or independently of the play, must also be composed by no more than two.

The following house committees for the Freshman dormitories have been appointed by the Regent: Smith Halls: W. H. Cheney, of Peterborough, N.H.; F. C. Church, Jr., of Lowell; J. R. Clements, of Bay City, Mich.; R. A. Lancaster. of Worcester: R. H. Post, Jr., of Bayport, L.I., N.Y. - Standish Hall: G. R. Brown, of Newton; D. C. Hawkins, of New York City; E. A. McCouch, of Philadelphia, Pa.; O. Prescott, Jr., of Dartmouth; G. S. Weld, of Boston. -Gore Hall: F. K. Bullard, of Revere; E. Cabot, of Milton; J. G. Coolidge, 2d, of Brookline: L. Hagermann, of Colorado Springs, Col.; C. Mellen, Jr., of Garden City, L.I., N.Y.

The University chess team is planning this year to play a chess tournament by wireless. This will be carried on under the supervision of the Amateur Wireless Association of America and the University Wireless Club will relay the moves to the nearest wireless station.

Four new editors were elected to the Advocate board this fall. They are: Literary editors: E. C. MacVeagh, '18, of New York City; R. W. Babcock, '17, of Albany, N.Y., and J. D. Parson, '17, of Providence, R.I. L. S. Simons, '18, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected a busi-

ness editor. This year the Advocate has offered a prize of \$25 for the best short story on some phase of college life written by a student in the University. — B. D. Allison, '17, of Chicago, Ill., has been elected a literary editor of the Monthly. - R. A. May, '18, has been appointed to the University Register Board. — The Illustrated has announced the election of A. B. Nelson, '19, of Jamaica Plain, and W. R. Swart, '19, of Nashua, N.H., as gaotographic editors; and of P. B. Elliot, '19, of Rochester, as s business editor. — The Musical Review will not be printed this year. It is, however, to be revised, enlarged and made over, and will appear in the fall of 1917 as a medium of modern musical discussion. - L. W. Beilenson, '20, has been elected temporary president of the Freshman Debating Society. — The International Polity Club has elected the following officers for 1916-17: President. B. D. Allinson, '17, of Chicago, Ill.; vicepresident, C. H. Smith, 2L., of Cambridge; secretary, H. Davis, '18, of Brookline; treasurer, A. G. Aldis, '17, of Lake Forest, Ill. - The Cercle Français will present L'Aventier as their annual fall production, on Dec. 18 and 19. -The members of last year's Regimental Band were reorganized this fall-under the leadership of Mr. Carmichael, and played at all the large football games. -C. L. Sherman, '17, W. M. Horton, '17, and W. Silz, '17, have been selected to represent the Phi Beta Kappa in the Student Council. R. M. Foster, '17, was appointed to the scholarship committee of the Society. - G. C. Henderson, A.B., '12, LL.B., '16, of Monadnock, N.H., has been awarded the Addison Brown Prize for 1915-16. — The Toppan Prize, 1915 award, in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, has been given to H. B. Vanderblue, Ph.D., '15, for his essay on "Railroad Valuation." The

same prize, for 1916, was awarded to C. H. Haring, '07, Ph.D., '16, for his essay entitled, "Trade and Navigation Between Spain and the Indies Under the Hapsburgs." - S. Zanditon, '17, was awarded the Bennett Prize in American Government for his thesis on "The Railway Wage Problem." - Dr. R. Demos, 4G., of Constantinople, has been elected president of the Cosmopolitan Club, to succeed P. Campos, 1L., resigned. - H. B. Cabot, '17, of Brookline, captain of the University crew, was appointed head cheer leader for the football games. The other cheer leaders were G. E. Abbot, '17, of Andover, captain of the University baseball team, and J. E. P. Morgan, '17, of New York, captain of the hockey team. R. M. Cook, '17, of Worcester, leader of the University Glee Club, led the singing.

The following committees have been appointed to take charge of the Junior class activities during the year; Entertainment Committee: A. C. Sullivan, Lowell, chairman; D. B. Arnold, Boston; F. A. Day, Newton; W. Moore, Gloucester, and R. E. Sherwood, New York City, sub-chairmen; M. A. Hawkins, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Henry, New York, City; V. B. Kellett, Hopedale; J. L. Lathrop, New Hope, Pa.; V. F. Likins, Cambridge; D. Moody, Ballardvale; W. D. D. Morgan, Washington, D.C.; D. J. O'Keefe, Brighton, and C. G. Paulding, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N.Y. - Dinner Committee: A. E. MacDougall, Flushing, L. I., N.Y., chairman; J. Coggeshall, Jr., Allston; C. L. Harrison, Jr., Cincinnati, O.; W. O. P. Morgan, Highland Park, Ill.; F. V. Peale, Summit, N.J.; F. H. Stephens, Dorchester; T. L. Storer, Boston; G. R. Walker, Brookline; T. A. West, Somerville; W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Yonkers, N.Y., and C. H. Wyche, Dallas, Tex. - Dance Committee: P. M. Cabot, Brookline, chairman; F. G. Balch, Jr., Jamaica Plain; J. R. Busk, New

York City; R. C. Cooke, Newton Centre; L. N. Dunton, Circleville, O.; W. J. Murray, Natick; G. A. Percy, Arlington; C. P. Reynolds, Readville; Moseley Taylor, Boston; Murray Taylor, New York City; and J. L. Weld, Readville. -Finance Committee: D. M. Little, Jr., Salem, chairman; R.G.Brown, New York City; A. A. Cook, Canandaigua, N.Y.; F. W. Ecker, Brooklyn, N.Y.; B. H. Garrison, Brookline; G. C. Means, Madison, Me.; J. Pialache, Farmington, Conn.; F. E. Parker, Bay City, Mich.: R. J. H. Powel, Jr., Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.; W. Richmond, Jr., Little Compton, R.I.; W. B. Southworth, Meadville, Pa.; P. Squibb, Bernardsville, N.J.; J. S. Taylor, Rochester, N.Y.; A. D. Weld, Boston; and R. C. Winton, Addison, N.Y.

W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham, has been elected captain of the University wrestling team, following the resignation of R. C. Cooke, '18, of Newton Centre. — The 1920 debating team has elected the following officers: President, D. F. McClure; vice-president, B. Goodstone; secretary, R. J. Donaldson; treasurer, A. A. Brooks. — The Dramatic Club will present "The Mission of the Damned" by Miss M. M. Wright, Rad. 2G, as their fall production. -D. W. Rich, '18, of New York City, has been appointed assistant manager of the. University Musical Clubs, K. L. Andrews, 2G, of Galesburg, Ill., has been awarded the John Craig Prize for a four-act play entitled The Year of the Tiger.

ATHLETICS.

RUSSELL THURSTON FRY, '17.

football.

Save for the defeat of the University football team by Tufts, 7 to 3, on October 7, the early season was highly successful, the University rolling up a total of 181 points to 7 for their opponents, and winning every game by safe margins. Coach Leo Leary had charge of the team until the middle of October. when P. D. Haughton, '99, was able to resume his duties as head coach. After that time the development of the team was rapid, for despite the fact that he had almost entirely green material with which to work, Haughton developed the idea of team play as opposed to individual play, which is so important in football, and within a few weeks had the men rounded together into a powerful offensive as well as defensive combination.

The most satisfactory game of the early season was that with Cornell, which the University won 23 to 0. This result was accomplished only by the absolute unity of the team, and by their ability to follow the ball, — two of Haughton's fundamental principles.

This year has seen the appearance of two southern teams in the Stadium, North Carolina and the University of Virginia, both of which were defeated. The practice of playing teams from other sections of the country, which has been adopted during the last few years, is well worth while, and should by all means be continued, as it stimulates a wider interest in football, and serves to keep widely separated colleges in more intimate contact.

The general trend of football seems to be away from the close formations and toward an open style of attack, forward passing and wide end runs predominating. Thus the University team was called upon to solve diversified problems of defence, for the teams which appeared in the Stadium this fall presented varied modes of attack which necessitated quick analysis in order to be successfully met. In solving these, and breaking them up, Thacher, Dadmun and Wheeler

stood out above the other members of the team, and proved to be its chief defensive strength, while Casey and Horween showed themselves to be the most consistent ground gainers and best offensive men.

While there were numerous changes in the line-up of the team during the early season, that which was the most typical is: l.e., C. A. Coolidge, '17; l.t., W. H. Wheeler, '18; l.g., Capt. H. H. Dadmun, '17; c., J. C. Harris, '17; r.g., W. B. Snow, '18; r.t., G. C. Caner, '17; r.e., R. Harte, '17; q., W. F. Robinson, '18, and W. J. Murray, '18; l.h.b., T. C. Thacher, '18; r.h.b., E. L. Casey, '19; and f.b., R. Horween, '18.

The summary of all games follows:

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Sept. 23. Harvard, 10; Colby, 0.
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Sept. 30. Harvard, 26; Bates, 0. Oct. 7. Harvard, 3; Tufts, 7.

Oct. 14. Harvard, 21; North Carolina, 0.

Oct. 21. Harvard, 47; Mass. Agric. Col., 0.

Oct. 28. Harvard, 23; Cornell, 0.

Nov. 4. Harvard, 51; Virginia, 0.

Nov. 11. Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0. Nov. 18. Harvard, 0; Brown, 21.

Nov. 25. Harvard, 8; Yale, 6.

Freshman Football.

F. C. Church, of Lowell, a former St. Paul's School player, was chosen to lead the 1920 eleven this fall, and by his own steady and consistent work, contributed largely to the success of the Freshman season. Although Andover defeated the 1920 team 10 to 7 in their first game, the Freshmen got under way before the next big game, that with Exeter, and in two practice games defeated the M.I.T. Freshmen 6 to 0, and the Lowell Textile School 58 to 0. In the Exeter game the following week they also emerged victorious, although by the close score of 21 to 20. The Freshmen also had an intersectional game this fall, with the University School of Cleveland, the final score being 42 to 0 in favor of the Freshmen. In the game with the

Yale Freshmen on Nov. 18, the Harvard Freshmen were victorious by a score of 21 to 6.

The regular line-up of the 1920 team follows: l.e., Whitney; l.t., Woods; l.g., Thorndike; c., Caswell; r.g., Brocker; r.t., Hadley; r.e., Livingston; q., Geary; l.h.b., Capt. Church; r.h.b., Post; f.g., Horween.

Second Football.

Under the leadership of D. Campbell, '17, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal., the University second football team had a fairly successful season, for in addition to their usual occupation as a bumper for the Varsity, they found time to play several outside games. In the first of these, they defeated Dean Academy 20 to 0, in the second they tied Groton 0 to 0, while Andover defeated them 9 to 0, and the Brown second team was tied 0 to 0.

Crem.

The fall rowing season for the University and Freshman crews was one of great success. Over ninety oarsmen, 11 crews, participated in the work of the University squad, and a similar number of Freshmen were also on the river. Mr. R. F. Herrick, '90, Coach Haines, and Captain H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17, directed the work of the Varsity squad, while A. Beane, '11, B. Harwood, '15, and H. L. F. Kreger, '16, had the supervision of the 1920 men. The season was brought to a close by the annual fall regatta held in the Charles River Basin during the week of October 25th.

In the dormitory races between Smith, Gore and Standish, Standish won the Slocum Trophy for a year, by a score of 12 points to 5 each for Gore and Smith. The personnel of the three victorious Standish crews follows: A: stroke, C. F. Batchelder, Jr.; 7, A. F. Lippitt; 6, G. B. Nathan; 5, L. B. Norrie; 4, A. H. Bracket;

3, C. H. Watson; 2, R. Saltonstall; bow. B. C. Wheeler; cox., J. B. Read, Jr. -B: stroke, H. Barry, Jr.; 7, E. W. Fabyan: 6, G. H. Peters; 5, J. C. S. Fleming: 4. C. L. Muller; 3, L. L. Foley; 2, D. V. Widder; bow, I. S. Randall; cox., R. Gerould. — C: stroke, B. L. Place: 7. L. Hall; 6, R. F. Kimball; 5, W. B. Plummer; 4, R. C. Hardy; 8, W. L. Thieme; 2, F. C. Packard; bow, G. B. Stuart; cox., H. A. Wiener. - The Eliot Boat Club secured the Filley Trophy in the club crew races a day later, by defeating the Thayer Boat Club 5 to 4. - F. T. Fisher, '19, won the wherry race, and C. L. Poor, Jr., '18, won the comp event.

Two University boats were kept on the water for two weeks after the regatta, and were composed of the following men: University A: stroke, J. C. White, 2d, '17; 7, A. Potter, '17; 6, A. W. Pope, Jr., '18; 5, N. Braser, '18; 4, J. M. Franklin, '18; 3, T. H. Fisher, '18; 2, D. Leighton, '19; bow, N. P. Darling, '17; cox., A. A. Cameron, '17. — University B: stroke, R. B. Brown, '17; 7, A. Coolidge, '17; 6, K. P. Culbert, '17; 5, D. Moody, '18; 4, L. Emery, '19; 3, H. B. Cabot, '17; 2, F. B. Whitman, '19; bow, C. Higginson, '17; cox., D. Read, '19.

Bagehall.

Coach Fred Mitchell of the Boston Braves was in charge of the fall practice of the University and Freshman base-ball teams which was held during October, but owing to a three-year contract with the Boston Braves, he will not be available as mentor of the 1917 nine. As yet, however, no one has been chosen to succeed him next spring. Over 75 men participated in the work this fall, which was designed especially to develop new material, for, with the graduation of five regulars last spring, the building of a new team will prove to be a difficult task.

The formation of a scrub team to play against outside teams was given up this fall.

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a dinner on Nov. 2 to the successful 1916 nine, which was composed of the following men; Captain, H. L. Nash, '16, G. E. Abbot, '17, J. T. Beal, '17, H. S. Bothfeld, '17, F. P. Coolidge, '16, F. G. Fripp, '16, W. C. Garritt, '17, C. L. Harrison, Jr., '18, R. Harte, '17, J. Knowles, Jr., '18, E. W. Mahan, '16, G. A. Percy, '18, C. S. Reed, '17, T. H. Safford, '16, W. Whitney, '16. G. E. Abbot, '17, captain of the 1917 team, Coach Fred Mitchell, and B. Wendell, Jr., '02, were among the speakers. Gold base-ball trophies were presented to the men.

Crack.

The fall track season opened soon after College began, with daily workouts on Soldier's Field. The chief interest centred in the cross country runs with M.I.T., Cornell and Yale. In the first of these, that with M.I.T., the University team easily defeated the Tech harriers by the score of 93 to 32, the first 15 men finishing in the following order: 1. G. A. King, '18; 2, R. W. Babcock, '17; 3, W. P. Whitehouse, '17; 4, A. R. Bancroft, '17; 5, J. D. Hutchinson, '19; 6, Herzog (T); 7, Halfacre (T); 8, R. S. Cook, '17; 9, McArten (T); 10, R. H. Davison, '17; 11, G. H. Tilghman, '19; 12, H. S. Boyd, '17; 13, R. Kielty, '18; 14, H. R. Bechtel, '17; 15, C. E. Wright, '18.

Cornell, however, proved a more difficult proposition, and the University was swamped 75 to 34. The summary of the order of finish in this race follows: 1, L. E. Wens, (C), 34 min., 24s; 2, T. C. McDermott, (C), 34 min., 34s.; 3, I. C. Dresser, (C), 34 min., 47s.; 4, G. A. King, '18, 34 min., 58s.; 5, J. W. Campbell, (C), 35 min., 04s.; 6, L. V. Wind-

nagle, (C), 35 min., 25s.; 7, R. W. Babcock, '17, 35 min., 34s.; 8, F. D. Boynton, (C), 35 min., 59s.; 9, H. D. Hudson, (C), 36 min., 02s.; 10, J. D. Hutchinson, '19, 36 min., 05s.; 11, A. R. Bancroft, '17, 36 min., 05 1-5s.; 12, G. T. Tilghman, '19, 36 min., 10s.; 13, R. D. Spear, (C), 36 min., 15s.; 14, C. H. Yost, (C), 36 min., 30s.; 15, H. R. Bechtel, '17, 36 min., 42s.; 16, R. S. Cook, '17, 36 min., 50s.

In the race with Yale, the score was 26 to 29 in favor of the University.

The annual fall handicap meet was held in the Stadium on Oct. 20, and as usual drew a large number of competitors. The summary of events follows:

100-yard dash: Won by W. M. Bliss, '17, 2 yds.; 2d, G. Jones, '17, 2 yds.; 3d, W. E. Swart, '19, 2 yds. Time, 11 5-10s.

440-yard run: Won by C. W. Cook, '19, 20 yds.; 2d, J. Rose, '19, 10 yds.; 3d, C. R. Larrabee, '19, 10 yds. Time, 53 1-5s.

80-yard high hurdles: Won by M. Noble, '17, scratch; 2d, B. H. Tracy, '20, scratch; 3d, M. H. Simonds, '19, scratch. Time, 10s.

120-yard lov hurdles: Won by E. F. Rowse, '18, scratch; 2d, M. H. Simonds, '19, scratch; 2d, G. Dunton, '18, scratch. Time, 15: 880-yard run: Won by P. E. Stevenson, '20,

yda.; 2d, F. T. Donahue, '18, scratch; 3d, R. J. H. Powel, '18, 30 yds. Time, 2 min. 3 4-5s.
 Mile run: Won by J. Coggeshall, Jr., '18, scratch; 2d, L. K. Moorehead, '18, 40 yds.; 3d, J. H. Townsend, '17, 40 yds. Time, 4 min. 38 3-5s.

Two-mile run: Won by J. D. Hutchinson, '19, 30 yds.; 2d, A. R. Bancroft, '17, scratch; 3d, W. P. Whitehouse, 2d, '17, scratch. Time, 10 min. 22s.

High jump: Won by J. Buffington, Jr., '20, scratch, 5 ft. 9 in.; 2d, A. Perkins, '19, 1 in.; 3d, P. W. Bolster, '20, 4 1-2 in. Height, 5 ft. 9 in.

Shot-put: Won by J. F. Linder, '19, 1 ft.; 2d, A. L. Strehlke, '19, 2 ft.; 3d, R. E. Jackson, '19, 1 ft. Distance, 42 ft. 8 in.

Broad jump: Won by H. Davis, '18, 6 in.; 2d, C. P. Richter, '17, scratch; 3d, J. L. Austin, '18, 1 ft. Distance, 20 ft. 2 1-2 in.

Pole wall: Won by C. S. Babbitt, '18, 6 in.; 2d, R. W. Harwood, '20, scratch; 3d, A. L. Strehlke, '18, 1 ft. 6 in. Height, 12 ft.

Hammer throw: Won by L. K. Marshall, '20, 10 ft.; 2d, L. MacFarland, '19, 5 ft.; 3d, R. Jackson, '19, 20 ft. Distance, 138 ft. 8 in.

The Freshman cross country team defeated the Providence Technical High

runners on Oct. 21, by the score of 16 to 41, with the order of finish as follows: 1, B. J. Lewis, '20; 2, D. J. Duggan, '20; 3, D. H. Worrall, '20; 4, J. Nolan, Jr., '20; 5, Fort, (P); 6, Palmer, (P); 7, Del Buono, (P), 8, T. E. Francis, '20; 9, Arnold, (P); 10, Howarth, (P). A week later the 1920 team raced Andover, winning again 15 to 49. The first five places were scored by the Freshmen, while Andover secured only three places in the whole first ten. The finish: 1, B. Lewis, '20; 2, D. J. Duggan, '20; 3, E. M. Clarke, '20; 4, D. H. Worrall, '20; 5, W. L. Nolan, '20; 6, P. MacKensie, (A); 7, R. Simpkin, (A); 8, R. A. Perry, '20; 9, T. A. Francis, '20; 10, D. Carpenter, (A).

During the fall an advisory committee, to supervise the track work, to advise, and to consider questions of eligibility, was formed. The personnel of the committee follows: W. Rand, '09, chairman, track captain in 1909; Assistant Dean C. C. Little, '10, track captain in 1910; J. Greenough, '15, track manager in 1915; F. W. Moore, '93, graduate treasurer of the Athletic Association; W. J. Bingham, '16, captain last year; captain E. A. Techner, '17, and Manager T. Clarke, '17.

Tennis.

In the national lawn tennis tournament played at Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y., last summer, R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, of Cambridge, captain of last year's University tennis team, defeated W. M. Johnston, the former national champion, winning his title. The final match between Johnston and Williams went to five sets before it was decided, the score being 4-6, 6-4, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4. But while Williams was so ably representing the University in the national field, the undergraduate members of his team were doing equally well in the intercollegiate

tournament. G. C. Caner, '17, R. Harte. '17, J. S. Pfaffmann, '17, and W. P. Whitehouse, 2d, '17, succeeded among them, not only in winning the championship in both the singles and doubles matches, but also in acting as runners-up in these two events. G. C. Caner, '17, was the individual star of the tournament. finishing a double winner, as victor not only in the singles but in the doubles as well. In the former, he won the championship by defeating J. S. Pfaffmann, '17, in the final round, and in the doubles Caner and Harte defeated Pfaffmann and Whitehouse for the title. By these victories, the University was made the permanent possessor of the silver challenge cup presented in 1913 by H. K. Caner. '89.

With the opening of College in September, plans were at once inaugurated for the conducting of the annual fall tournament on Jarvis Field, in which H. G. M. Kelleher, '18, won the University singles championship by defeating W. Rand, 3d, '17, the runner-up, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5. In the doubles tournament R. Kennedy, '17, and R. L. Lipman, 1L, defeated W. Rand, '17, and R. C. Rand, '19, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, thus securing the doubles championship title.

The interclass series which followed the conclusion of the singles and doubles tournament was won by the Junior Class. The 1918 team defeated the Seniors 5 matches to 4, and then played the Freshmen, who had won from the Sophomores 5-1, for a 5-2 victory. The winning Junior team was composed of J. V. Austin, E. B. Benedict, D. K. Dunmore, L. E. Green, H. G. M. Kelleher, and W. D. D. Morgan.

The University has joined with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell in the formation of an intercollegiate tennis league. The colleges comprising the league have always played in team matches each spring, but, through the new organization, these matches will be placed on a championship basis next spring. The new league will be affiliated with the intercollegiate Tennis Association.

According to the proposed schedule of the league each team will be called upon to play every other team a match of four singles and two doubles, a four-man team being permissible, although where it is possible, six-man teams will play.

Balf.

J. W. Hubbell, '17, of Des Moines, Ia., won the individual intercollegiate golf championship in the tournament played last summer on the links of the Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburg, Pa. Hubbell defeated D. C. Cockran, of Princeton, one up, in a very closely contested match. In the qualifying matches, Hubbell defeated H. Maxwell of Princeton, and C. L. Weems, captain of the Illinois team. In the team championship play, Princeton defeated the Uni-

versity in the final round, winning every match. The University team defeated the Cornell team in the preliminary round 8 to 1, winning all three of the foursomes, and five of the six twosomes. The score of the match with Princeton was as follows: Herron and Maxwell, (P), defeated Captain L. H. Canan, '17, and F. I. Amory, '17, 5 and 3; Corkran and Grinnell, (P), defeated J. I. Wylde, '17, and L. M. Lombard, '17, 6 and 5; P. Herron and Lowrie, (P), defeated J. W. Hubbell, '17, and W. A. Flagg, '19, one up.

Miscellaneous.

J. W. Hubbell, '17, of Des Moines, Ia., and G. C. Caner, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been awarded their "H," the former for winning the intercollegiate golf tournament and the latter for winning the intercollegiate tennis tournament last summer. — About 50 men are enrolled in the Gymnastic Class started two years ago by Mr. Schrader and Dr. P. Withington, '09.

THE GRADUATES.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1855.

E. H. Abbot, Sec., 1 Follen Street, Cambridge.

Four of the Class took luncheon with the Secretary at his home in Cambridge on Tuesday, and on Commencement Day they were guests of the Class of 1866 in Phillips Brooks House. This gathering of the older graduates here on Commencement Day, as guests of the Class celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, was begun by our Class in 1905, and may now be considered firmly established as a College custom. Every old graduate, even

if he be the last survivor of his Class, will thus always meet some old friends in Phillips Brooks House on Commencement Day. - George Frederic McLellan died in Los Angeles, Cal., on Sept. 22. He was born Oct. 6, 1834; entered the Boston Latin School in 1846; and Harvard in 1851. In 1857, he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and practised law in Boston. He removed to Washington in 1861, where his father was for many years Assistant Postmaster-General. He took much interest in the public schools. and for six years was President of the Board of Education in the District. In 1868 his health became impaired, and by direction of his physician he removed to Los Angeles, where he spent the rest of his life. He was engaged in life insurance for many years; but, through an untrustworthy employee, not only lost all his property but also his business opportunity. He wound up his business, paying honorably every obligation to the insurance company; but had nothing left. He was never married, but all his life made a home for his only sister, until she died, Dec. 8, 1913. After McLellan retired from insurance, he had a desk in a large office with several other people, and relied for support upon fees as a notary public. When we celebrated our semi-centennial, many of us joined in arranging for him and his sister, and the survivor of them, an annuity of \$500. This has regularly been paid him, quarterly in advance, during the past twelve years. News of his death reached the Secretary as he was about mailing his check for this last quarter. McLellan left many friends in Los Angeles; and, although slowly failing, he had been in substantially good health, until one morning he was found dead in his bed, lying with his hand under his cheek. Apparently he breathed his last without pain or knowledge. This story seems a barren record for a man of such constant industry and fidelity. His reputation with his old employers and those among whom his last days were passed, was absolutely without stain. Wherever he lived, he devoted much thought and energy to the public schools and social conditions around him. A man of general intelligence, but very self-contained and retiring in disposition, he did all that he could, in his quiet way, to make the world better for his living in it. If he leaves only a small ripple on the waters of life, which will not last long, it is also told of him that in his blameless life he never lost a friend. He outlived most of his contemporaries, and never was skilful in filling their places out of the new generation growing up around him. Yet the fine quality of his living and his modest self-devotion to duty was known to not a few. When he was notified that his classmates had made up this little annuity for him and his dependent sister, his astonishment was great. He never had asked favors: and, indeed, the actual facts of his need were obtained with difficulty by one of his old friends. His enjoyment and lively gratitude for this act of his classmates seemed to grow every year. Our Class Fund in 1855 was only \$300, but it has met our needs. It has always had an undefined reserve in the generous friendliness of our more fortunate men. No begging was done in 1905. That is not our way. It was a free gift from all who joined. Some contributors paid an outright sum. Lawrence not only joined largely, but paid off some troubling old debts. Others promised an annual contribution. The beloved widow of one dear

fellow who died long ago, claimed the right to share in it for her husband. The sister of another did likewise. Agassiz, whose thoughtful kindness never slumbered, took pains to make sure that his annual subscription should continue as long as either McLellan or his aged sister survived. Three of our old Latin School fellows are still among us; and they did not forget that as little boys in 1846, they began with him. None of the names of these contributors were ever disclosed to McLellan. We thought it was enough for him to know that it came from his classmates. His grateful appreciation included them all. There were enough large givers to suit the short purses. But the fact that this method was adopted of making old age comfortable for these two old people, rather than by purchase from a corporation, is full of meaning. It pleasantly shows that if McLellan's simple ways earned him small worldly success, they, at least, gained him respect and confidence of old friends, something worth having, and not to be measured by bags of dollars or wreaths of laurel.

1856.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec., 4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

George Coffin Little died in Paris, July 19, 1916. He was the son of Charles Coffin and Sarah Anne (Hilliard) Little, and was born in Cambridge, Sept. 20, 1834. His father was the head of the great publishing firm, Little, Brown & Co. His sister was the wife of Richard A. McCurdy, who was a member of the Class of 1856 during the Freshmen and Sophomore years. Geo. C. Little prepared at the Hopkins Classical School. During part of the College course he attained excel-

lent rank in scholarship; but on account of ill health he was absent during the latter part of the course, and did not receive the degree of A.B. until 1857. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1862; but ill health compelled him to give up practice. In 1871 he went to Europe, and ever after resided there; his home for much of the time being in Paris. In Feb., 1871, he was married, in New York, to Sarah P. Houghton, daughter of Rev. Dr. Houghton. His daughter Alice was born in Italy, March 17, 1872, and died at Mentone, Jan. 11, 1890. His wife died in Paris, in 1901. In his will his household employees were generously remembered. library was bequeathed to the Lycée Janson de Sially of Paris, for the use of the students. - Allen Augustus Brown died in Boston, Oct. 2, 1916. He was the son of Nathan and Ann (Haggett) Brown, and was born in Boston, July 26, 1835. He prepared at the Roxbury Latin School. In 1858, he became a partner in the stationery business, in Boston. Upon the death of his father, in 1871, he took his place in a firm of building contractors, from which firm he retired, in 1875, to become the confidential clerk of the late Stanton Blake, '57. Upon the death of Mr. Blake, in 1889, Mr. Brown became the executor and one of the trustees of his will. He has also held several other trusts. He was always devoted to music, and was an active member of the Apollo and Cecilia Clubs of Boston. For the Apollo Club concerts he often contributed English versions of songs. He was also a member of the Harvard Musical Association and the St. Botolph Club. He commenced, for his own gratification, many years ago the collection of a musical library, which in time became extensive and very valuable. In 1894 he presented it to the City of Boston for its Public Library; and a beautiful room in the new building was set apart for its use and called the Brown Musical Library. To this library he continued to make new contributions from time to time. A handbook of the Public Library thus speaks of the Brown Musical Library: "The collection numbers more than 6500, or, if books bound together are counted separately, more than 15,000 volumes. Most of them are handsomely bound in leather of various colors, and in themselves are an admirable decoration of the pure white walls. The collection is the most complete musical library in the country, rich in rare scores, and containing a great amount of historical and biographical material." Mr. Brown was a sterling man, of a remarkably modest and retiring disposition. He never married.

1857.

Francis H. Brown, Sec. 15 State St., Boston.

Horace Newton Fisher died at Brookline on Oct. 23, 1916. He was born in Boston on Oct. 19, 1836. He attended the Boston Latin School and, after his graduation from Harvard College, took his LL.B. in the Law School. He has written many valuable papers on political, legal, and sociological subjects, and was especially distinguished in his knowledge of Spanish law. On this subject he had given courses in the Boston University Law School and had lectured in many places on the Common Law of Spanish America. He was a corresponding member of the National Society of Agriculture at Santiago, Chile, and was for many years Chilean consul in Boston. In 1865 he married Kiameche

Cecilia Mason, of Charlestown. They had four children.

1860.

Dr. S. W. Driver, Sec., 55 Brattle St., Cambridge.

Rev. Henry Hinckley died at his home, 118 Upland Road, Cambridge, Sept. 14, 1916, aged 84 years. He was born in Boston, May 9, 1832; attended Middleboro Academy, entered Harvard College, where he was graduated with the Class of 1860. He became a member of the Class of 1863 in the Newton Theological Seminary, was ordained in Winchester, Sept. 1, 1862, and remained there as pastor until October, 1866. In 1870 he became pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church, Cambridge. He gave up his pastorate there in September, 1878, to accept a call to the East Baptist Church, Lynn, where he remained for fifteen years. From September, 1893, to 1899 he was pastor of the Roslindale Baptist Church and left that church to assume duties at the Ruggles Street Baptist Church. In 1902 he retired from active ministerial service. A wife and two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Burnham and Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing of Yokahama, Japan, and four grandchildren survive him. Hinckley had the profound respect and warm regard of all his classmates. He was a leader among the Christian brethren and with the highminded his influence was a great power for good, and they held him in all honor. He followed his training exercises systematically and was rather famous for his athletic stunts. Ned Wetmore and he were wont to give exhibitions in the gymnasium where Hinckley's broad shoulders contrasted with Ned Wetmore's lighter form. Hinckley filled his life with the best work even to the

end, and the world is the better that he lived. He rests from his labor, and his works do follow him.

1861.

A. H. HARDY, Sec., 455 Beacon St., Boston.

David Francis Lincoln died in Boston, Oct. 17, 1916, suddenly, the result of hardening of the arteries. He was found fully dressed sitting in his chair by the side of the bed in which he had evidently slept the night before. He was born in Boston, Jan. 4, 1841. His father, William Lincoln, was for many years a successful shipping merchant. His grandfather, Henry Lincoln, was a member of the Harvard Class of 1786. He fitted at the Boston Latin School. On Sept. 1, 1861, he entered the Harvard Medical School and received his A.M. and M.D. in 1864. He was with the Sanitary Commission from June to September, 1862, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, where he served until February, 1864, when he resigned. For a year he was Resident Surgeon at the Boston City Hospital. In June, 1865, he was studying in Vienna. On his return he began practice in Brookline. In 1871 he was again in Europe where he pursued his studies in Vienna, Berlin and London. In March, 1872, he opened an office in Boston, specializing in nervous diseases, and a dispensary for their treat-About 1880 he abandoned practice and devoted himself to writing, lecturing, and occasionally teaching. He filled the place of the Professor of Latin in Hobart College in 1880-81, taught in the Military Academy at Peeksville, New York, and other places, and has given lectures in psychology, school hygiene, and mental diseases. The published list of his

writings shows a wide range of intellectual activity, including articles on geology, school architecture, glaciation, and studies of climate. Recently he has been active in social work in the North and West Ends in Boston, especially among the Jews. He was interested in the George Junior Republic, which he often visited. Class meetings Lincoln never referred to his interests or his work. His extreme reserve hid much of his life which his death has only partially revealed. He never married. - Herman Francis Brashear was born in Cincinnati July 7, 1839, and died of valvular disease of the heart on Sept. 15, 1916, at Wooster, Ohio. He was the son of Benjamin F., a native of Kentucky, and Adeline L. (Osborn) Brashear, of New Orleans. He fitted for College in the private and public schools of Cincinnati. At first he intended entering Dartmouth, where he had many friends, but later decided upon Harvard. He joined the class a stranger without a single acquaintance; but he had the secret of winning friends and soon became not only popular but prominent. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding, of which he was chosen orator, and the Alpha Delta Phi, at that time a secret society, of the Oneida Boat Club which he helped to organize, and was one of the marshals on Commencement Day. He received his A.M. in 1865 and LL.B. in 1863 from the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1863 and later to that of the United States District Court. In July, 1861, he began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Bellamy Storer and later joined the firm of Curwen & Wright. On the death of the former and the appointment of the latter to the bench,

he was left in charge of the business. In 1872 he was active in the Liberal Republican movement, was a member of the Ohio Legislature of 1873-74, representing Hamilton County. He was one of the founders of the Local Bar Association, a member of the Ohio Historical Society and of the Harvard University and Athletic Clubs. He was United States Commissioner for many years. In 1903 his physician warned him that it was time to rest. He closed his law office, after forty years of successful practice, but retained some important trusts. He removed first to Silverton and then to Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio. He was present at the semicentennial of the Class in 1911, and at the dinner spoke feelingly of the pleasure he received in his visits to the College and the opportunity given to strengthen Class ties. He passed many summers on the New England seacoast, at Martha's Vineyard and at Truro on Cape Cod, where he enjoyed the cool but not too bracing sea air. In 1915 he attempted to come East but only reached the Essic Highlands in Pennsylvania, where he found himself too weak to continue the journey and returned to Wooster. He greatly valued letters from his classmates, which he kept at his side and frequently read but was too weak to answer. Insomnia added to his distress, he frequently was dressed at night and sought relief by sitting in the open air. After such an outing, sitting in the moonlight with his wife, he returned to his comfortable chair and sank into a sleep from which there was no awakening. Brashear was a man of rare intelligence and culture and of high ideals, which brought him the esteem and regard of the community -- his deliberative temperament secured the

confidence of clients, and his warm, generous and unselfish nature made him the best of friends. He married March 5, 1884, Miss Alice Parker who survives him. They had no children.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, Sec., 52 Allerton St., Brookline.

The following, from an old diary, is of interest as showing that the students sixty-six years ago were ready to take their part in political events: "At the solicitation of Charles C. Soule, of Brookline, about thirty students accepted an invitation to join a Bell and Everett torch-light parade in that town, on the evening of Tuesday, September 18, 1860. Among the participants were W. E. Copeland, '60; Fay, Beard, Folsom, Fiske, Gilbert, Hedge, Nichols, H. M. Rogers, J. S. Reed, Sawtell, Skinner, Soule and Ticknor, '62; Grew, Mason, Pingree and Waters, '63. They left Cambridge in omnibuses, '(alas for the obsolete vehicle!),' about 6.30 P.M. and rode to Brookline, joining the Bell and Everett Club of that place and marched to Roxbury, there taking cars to Dedham where they paraded and took part in a rally. Upon the return trip they were hospitably entertained with refreshments and cigars by a Mr. Blaney, of Brookline, and in hacks and barouches the students reached Cambridge on Wednesday morning at quarter past two o'clock." The Diarist says that not many attended prayers that morning — H.M.R. — Winthrop Sargent, A.B. 1862, LL.B. 1864, died at Northeast Harbor, Me., Sept. 7, 1916. The eldest child of Henry Winthrop (Harv. 1830) and Caroline Olmsted Sargent, he was born in New York City, at 3 College Place, on April 8, 1840. In 1841 his

parents moved to Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, to "Wodenethe," which Mr. Sargent the elder made into a charming estate, of the naturalistic English style, with the aid of his friend and neighbor the celebrated Downing, to whose Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (6th edition) he added a supplement on "Wodenethe." Thus, having spent all his life there. Winthrop the younger left the place, beautified and adorned with the rarest of trees, a memorial of his loving care through half a century, as he left to the town now the city of Beacon - its church and beautifully planted garden a lasting memorial of his labor and his faith. Returning home from Harvard in his junior year, he met the misfortune of his life in a violent attack of leadpoisoning, which prevented, to his lifelong regret, his taking part in the Civil War. Some years later, cured at St. Catharine's Sanatorium in Canada, he received his A.B. degree. In 1864 he graduated from the Law School and then traveled for three years in Europe. On his return, local affairs claimed his attention and there, in the twin villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan, it is no mere phrase to say that for fifty years his life was like a beacon of civilisation, a steady light of Christian kindliness. His time he gave to his neighbors and his church, not to the making of money nor of books; his kindly presence to his home; such a life of all lives is in our restless land most welcome and most rare. Primarily his interest centred in St. Luke's Church, erected by his father and maintained by his care; every rare tree or shrub that went to "Wodenethe" had its fellow in the church grounds. He served as vestryman, as senior warden, teacher in the Bible class, superintendent of the Sun-

day School. He was President of the Howland Library, Matteawan, and of the Highland Hospital, director in the local bank, patron of the local military company that bore his name. It is fruitless to appraise such a life in the usual terms of achievement. It was indeed a school of the humanities. A good Shakespearean scholar, of broad and ripe culture, it was his gentleness, his unfailing humor, his rare personality that most endeared him to high and low - a brave life, though led in the shade. The writer never will forget coming to "Wodenethe," one afternoon, with an Englishman of a well-known family who had passed most of his life in New York. His astonishment at meeting such a figure at a brief day's ride from the great city would have been amusing had it not been, still more, suggestive. "I did not know such a man existed here." he kept saying; "I did not know they still could be found - here in America!" Mr. Sargent loved little children; the little girls in the Sargent Industrial School wrote of him, years since, as "the laughter-maker"; and it well described him. This great school, founded and supported by his wife, is to teach domestic science to young girls and the finest of all the arts — that of home-building. graduates are already numbered by thousands; and in it he took continual interest. In America such longcontinued service in one spot is rare. He served in the Highland Hospital 25 years; as president of the Howland Library, 31 years; as vestryman and warden of St. Luke's Church, 51 years. As at "Wodenethe" we feel, "Here the face of Nature has been touched by a loving hand," so may not we feel, in a less visible way, through all that neighborhood the touch, the imprint,

left there by a loving heart. On the day of his funeral business was suspended in the city of Beacon; many hundreds of the scholars and alumnæ of the Sargent Industrial School attended the services, many more of the graduates, already numbered by thousands, wrote letters. The school will continue to be a focus of civilization in the domestic arts, a centre for homebuilding much needed in our crude industrial life; and bids fair to serve as a model for many similar institutions. Mr. Sargent was married in 1873 to Aimée, second daughter of Benjamin S. and Annie Bigelow (Lawrence) Rotch, of Boston, who survives him. - F. J. Stimson, '76.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, Sec., 23 Central St., Boston.

Elias Hutchins Marston, son of Edwin Otis and Hannah Knowlton (Batchelder) Marston, was born in North Hampton, N.H., Aug. 21, 1843. He died at Somerville, Sept. 24, 1916. When he was a small boy the family came to Boston to live, and he attended the Phillips Grammar School in the West End. He afterwards fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the Class of 1863 at Harvard in the Sophomore year. He left College at the end of the Sophomore year to enlist in the army, and went to the front as a private in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers. This regiment was mustered into the service Oct. 22, 1861. With it Marston moved out to the Rappahannock in the spring of 1862; went to the Peninsula with Gen. McClellan; served at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Depleted by the casualties of war to 80 rifles, the regiment was sent

to Concord, N.H., to be recruited after the battle of Gettysburg. Having by various promotions risen to be sergeant-major, May 10, 1863, he was now selected, July 1, 1863, to be adjutant of the reorganized regiment. During the winter of 1863 the Fifth Regiment was at Point Lookout, Md., but was sent to the front in 1864 just in time to take part in the attack on Cold Harbor. Marston was wounded in that battle, and although he rejoined his regiment in August, he was again forced into hospital, as the injury refused to heal, and he obtained his discharge in October, 1864, at the expiration of three years' service. After leaving the army he was employed as a teacher in the Phillips Grammar School, Boston, from which he himself had graduated in 1856, - from 1864 to 1869 as usher; from 1869 to 1882 as sub-master; from Sept. 1, 1882, as master, retiring with that title under the rules of the Boston School Committee, when he reached the age of 70 years, Aug. 31, 1913, after a service of 48 years and 9 months. Marston's death came suddenly, as he was taking part in services held over a dead comrade, Dr. Sanford Hanscom, in Grace Baptist Church, East Somerville. Having, as chaplain of a Grand Army post, just finished his share of the ritual, a quartet began softly to sing, "The long day closes," when Marston sank to the floor, and was carried by those near him to an antercom, almost unobserved by the congregation, and there, in a few minutes, he died without regaining consciousness. Marston's funeral took place Sept. 27, at the Winter Hill Congregational Church, Somerville, and was attended by a large gathering of friends and associates, which included teachers

and representatives of many classes of the Phillips Grammar School, also many other members of the teaching profession from Boston, Somerville, and other places, and large delegations of Grand Army posts. Rev. Charles L. Noyes, the pastor of the church, officiated at the service, and delivered a feeling and well-deserved tribute to the memory of the deceased. Marston received the degree of A.B. from Harvard College in 1881, as of the Class of 1863. He was married, in 1866, to Julia Maria Stevens. She died in 1871. He was again married. in 1873, to Emily Maria Parks, of Phippsburg, Me., who, with a daughter, survives him. - William Gibson Field, son of Cridland Crocker and Susannah (Freeman) Field, was born in Easton, Pa., Oct. 25, 1841. He died in Enfield, Conn., Oct. 4, 1916. He fitted for College at the Easton High School. He was graduated at Lafayette College, Pa., in 1862, and entered the Class of 1863 at Harvard at the beginning of its Senior year. After graduation he studied law at the Law School in Cambridge for a year and a half, and then returned to Easton Jan. 18, 1865, and entered the office of the late ex-Gov. Reeder and Henry Green. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, Nov. 21, 1865, and opened an office in Easton. He became connected with many social and literary societies of the neighborhood, and delivered several addresses. In 1872 he wrote for the Brooklun Daily Times for a few months, and in 1873 started a daily paper in Easton. In 1883 he was elected to represent the 4th Ward of Easton in the Board of Control, which position he held until he resigned in 1887, being then about to leave Easton. He moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1887, was admitted to the N.Y. bar in 1888. In 1897 he went to live at Enfield, Conn.; was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1903. He lived at Enfield the rest of his life, devoting himself more or less to law and literature, in an old colonial house built by his wife's ancestor, Ephraim Pease, in 1769. He was married, Oct. 25, 1887, by our classmate Bishop, in Springfield, to Edna M. Potter, of Suffield, Conn., daughter of the late Simeon T. and Mary (Ives) Potter, of Enfield, Conn. who survives him.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

R. S. Peabody has become again a member of the Boston Board of Park Commissioners. — John Jacob Loud, for many years a prominent citizen of Weymouth, was the only son of Hon. John White Loud and Sarah Humphrey (Blanchard) Loud, and was born in Weymouth Nov. 2, 1844. He prepared for College at the Weymouth High School. After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1872. He became assistant cashier of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, and upon the sudden death of his father, in 1874, he was appointed to succeed him as cashier. He continued in this position until 1895 when he resigned because of ill health. He was a member of the Union Congregational Church of Weymouth and Braintree, and a valuable helper in the mid-week prayer meetings. For 24 years he was the choir director of the church and also served as treasurer of the parish. He was one of the founders and for many years president of the Weymouth Historical Society. He was also a trustee of Derby Academy of Hingham, and of the Weymouth Savings Bank, trustee,

clerk, and treasurer of the Tufts Library, and president of the Old Home Week Association. At the launching of the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, the first of the vessels built by the Fore River Ship and Engine Co., on Nov. 7, 1900, Mr. Loud made a stirring address, designating this vessel as the "Kit Carson of the Ocean." In 1872 Mr. Loud married Emily Keith Vickery, who died in 1912. They had eight children, of whom six are living four sons and two daughters. - By the will of the late Morris Longstreth, Harvard University and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia are made his residuary legatees. There is hope that the University will receive from \$20,000 to \$25,000 from this bequest.

1867. J. R. CARRET, Sec., 79 Milk St., Boston.

Dr. Ernest Watson Cushing, founder of the Cushing Hospital on Parker Hill. Roxbury, died there on Oct. 22, 1916. He was a pioneer in abdominal surgery and had had wide experience both as surgeon and writer. Dr. Cushing was born in Boston 69 years ago and prepared for Harvard at Chauncy Hall School. He was graduated from College in 1867, and afterwards spent two years at the Harvard Medical School. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1871. He was given an honorary degree of LL.D. by Tufts College in 1894. In his early work Dr. Cushing had specialized on diseases of the nose and throat. When studying in Vienna in 1873 he married Maria von Ralenowsky. While abroad he worked with and assisted Dr. August Martin at Berlin, foremost in the

new field of abdominal surgery, a field in which work was made possible by the practice of antisepsis instituted by Lister and his pupils. Dr. Cushing, on his return to America, associated himself with the newly established Murdoch Hospital, where some of the earliest successful work in abdominal surgery in this country was carried out. He became editor of the Annals of Gynæcology and Pediatry in 1887. In 1890 he translated Martin's Diseases of Women, illustrating it with original photographs and applying for the first time the newly discovered half-tone process to micro-photography, in which he was a pioneer. He was one of the founders, and later surgeon for more than 20 years to the Woman's Charity Club Hospital, now the Massachusetts Woman's Hospital and at the inception of this hospital it was he and the late Mrs. Micah Dyer who secured the first \$25,000 with which to begin. He was professor of gynæcology and abdominal surgery at Tufts College Medical School from its beginning, becoming Professor Emeritus on his retirement four years ago. He was a member of the American Medical Association of the American Gynecological Association and a Fellow of the American College of He was a trustee of the Surgery. Robert Brigham Hospital from its inception. He was master of eight languages, having taken up modern Greek only within three years. He had an amazing memory and could produce an apt quotation for any situation which might arise. His wife and five daughters. Elsie, wife of Stephen W. Sleeper, Olga, wife of Dr. Timothy Leary, Magdalen, Helen, and Margot, wife of William G. Rueter, survive him.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec., Second National Bank, Boston.

Dr. Henry P. Walcott, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, said. at the dedication of the Moseley Memorial Building on Monday, Oct. 16: "The building is erected in memory of William Oxnard Moseley, a graduate of Harvard College with the Class of '69, and of its Medical School, who was an honor officer in the Medical School in 1877 and 1878. In the following year, during his summer vacation in Switzerland, he met with a fatal accident in his descent from the Matterhorn. This building is erected in his memory by the surviving trustee, Charles W. Moseley, a cousin of William O. Moseley, from property left by the father of Dr. William O. Moseley."

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec., 3 Ransom Road, Newton Centre,

S. Sidney Smith has removed his law office to 14 Wall St., New York City, where he is associated with Wing and Russell as counsel.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, Sec., 803 Sears Bidg., Boston,

Hosea Ballou Morse has received from the Government of the Republic of China its order of the Chia Ho, Third Class. Chia Ho means "Abundant Harvest" (in the French they call it the order of the Epi d'Or), referring to the harvest of reform which the downfall of the Empire is to enable China to carry into effect. — Rev. Joel Marvin Leonard died Aug. 7, 1916, at his summer home in Friendship, Me. He was born in Potsdam, N.Y., July 31, 1852. After graduation

he attended the School of Theology. Boston University, receiving his degree of B.D. in 1877. He was stationed over many churches in New England, was appointed delegate to state and national conventions; at the time of his death he was superintendent of the Boston Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, treasurer of the New England Conference, and trustee of Boston University. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Boston University in 1887; D.D. from Wesleyan University in 1902. — Otis Osgood Ordway, a temporary member, died in Center Sandwich, N.H., Aug. 11, where he held the pastorate of the Baptist Church. He was born in Hamilton, Oct. 30, 1845, and graduated from Brown University in 1874 with a degree of A.B. In 1883 he received the degree of A.M.

1875.

Hon. Warren A. Reed, Sec., Brockton, Mass.

Dr. Morton Prince presented to President Poincaré the address to the people of the Allied Nations signed by 500 Americans. On Oct. 20 a luncheon was given to Dr. Prince at which the Government and all important French societies were represented. The American aviators in the French Army all of whom appeared in uniform, were enthusiastically applauded. Dr. Prince in his speech said that he was proud that his family had given one man (Norman Prince, '08) to die in the French army.

1876.

E. H. HARDING, Sec., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

The members and ex-members of St. James's Episcopal Church, in Rox-

bury, gave a complimentary dinner, recently, at the Boston City Club, to John Franklin Botume, who was for many years the choirmaster of the church, and has just retired. — William M. Kendall has been appointed one of the three new members of the National Commission of Fine Arts, established by act of Congress, in May, 1910, the others being Charles A. Platt and J. Alden Weir.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, Sec., 5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

G. Hoadly was elected president of the Cincinnati Bar Association Oct. 17. — Room number 20 at the Harvard Club of Boston has been furnished by the Class and is to be known as the Seventy-Nine Room. Any Class pictures or other Class memorabilia which members of the Class can spare to add to the interest of the room will be most welcome.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec., 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Robert Bacon was a candidate in the New York State primaries for the office of United States Senator. Although he entered the contest at a late day, he received a very large vote, but was not selected. - Arthur Hale, on May 17 last, resigned his positions as chairman of various committees of the American Railway Association to become the chairman of the Conference Committee of the Coal Operators' Association of Central West Virginia, which is composed of about thirty coal-mining companies of that State. His address is Continental Building, Baltimore, Md. - Francis B. Keene is now United States Consul-General of Switzerland and his offices are at

Zurich. From several sources has come mention of his usefulness and effectiveness during the European War. - The firm of Perry, Coffin & Burr, of which Arthur Perry was the senior member, has been dissolved, and Perry has formed a new firm with his two sons for dealing in the same class of securities, as were dealt in by the former firm, with offices in the Equitable Building in Boston. -Charles E. Fish was born at Cotuit on May 26, 1854. He was the son of John Coleman and Lavarah Ann (Hardy) Fish. He prepared at Phillips Academy in Andover, and entered Harvard College in September, 1874. At the end of the Freshman year he left College to become principal of the Edward Little High School in Auburn, Me. He remained there four years when he resigned to enter the Class of 1880 in the Senior year, graduating with the Class. After graduation he was principal of the Chicopee High School for five years. He then opened a private school for boys, which he carried on for several years. From June, 1890, to June, 1895, he was principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. He then became Superintendent of Schools at Manchester, Mass., and later at Amesbury, which latter position he held until last spring. Fish was married in December, 1878, to Miss Mellie Rowe and they had five children, four daughters and one son. The recent death of his son was a severe shock to Fish and probably affected the condition of his health. On the evening of Oct. 23, while addressing a public meeting in Amesbury in the interest of the State Department of University Extension, in which his branch was the study of English, he was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage and died almost immediately. He is survived by his widow and four daughters. - Edward Kane Clarke was born at San Francisco, Cal., on June 20, 1858, the son of Jeremiah and Charlotte Field (Kane) Clarke. He prepared for College at schools in Switzerland and Germany. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1880, but left at the end of the Freshman year. After leaving College he was engaged in business in California and for a time at Detroit. Mich. He had, however, made his home in Europe for many years, making occasional visits to this country. He was married in 1904 to Bertha Montaudon, a native of France, and their son, Gerald, was born the following year. Announcement has been received of Clarke's death at his home at Neuilly-sur-Seine on Sept. 29, 1916. His widow and son survive him.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec., 89 State St., Boston.

John Pomeroy Dabney, a temporary member of the Class, died suddenly of apoplexy in Chicago on Oct. 8, 1916. The son of John Pomeroy and Sarah Hickling (Webster) Dabney, he was born March 1, 1858, in Fayal, Azores Islands, where his family had been located for three generations as merchants and American consuls. He was fitted for College at the private school of Joshua Kendall, '53, in Cambridge, where his mother was then living, and remained with the Class for a portion of the Freshman year only. He entered the employ of the Taunton Tack Co., and was for nearly twenty years an official of this company and its successor the Atlas Tack Co., being for much of this time their Western representative with an office in Chicago. In 1902 he removed to Seattle and became an officer in one of the large public service corporations in that city and remained there up to the time of his death. He was married, Dec. 15, 1902, at Portsmouth, N.H., to Miss Josephine Mortimer Carpenter, daughter of Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U.S.N.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec., 2 Joy St., Boston.

W. F. Kellogg has returned from Rio Janeiro to the United States, and expects to be established in New York City for the next two years, his address being at the University Club. -Joseph Lee, as the President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, was honored by the Recreation Congress, held at Grand Rapids, Mich., on October 5. bronze figure, representing a youth starting on the race of life, with the names of the many donors engraved upon the base, was presented to him in grateful appreciation of his efforts in behalf of same and healthful recreation for the children of America. -Edward Kent died suddenly at Chicago, Ill., on July 30, while returning to his Arizona home after his annual visit in the East. The son of Edward Kent, '29, and Abby (Rockwood) Kent, he was born at Lynn, Mass., Aug. 8, 1862, and prepared for College at Adams Academy. His father was the Governor Kent of Maine who was elected in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" Campaign of 1841, and his early home was in Bangor. While at Harvard he was a well-known football enthusiast, playing half-back on his Freshman Eleven, and half-back and three-quarter-back on the University Eleven, in his Sophomore and Junior years. After graduation he spent

nearly a year in Germany, hearing lectures at the Berlin and Göttingen Universities, and then, after a few months of travel, returned and entered the Harvard Law School. In the fall of 1886 he went to New York City. and became a student in the office of Carter, Hornblower & Byrne, at the same time attending lectures at the Columbia Law School, where he graduated in 1887. Then he entered the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, was admitted to the firm on Jan. 1. 1893, and continued with them until 1897, when the condition of his health compelled a removal to Denver, Col. Here he attracted the notice and won the friendship of President Roosevelt, who appointed him on March 21, 1902, Chief Justice of the then Territory of Arizona, and he then removed his residence to Phoenix in that State. He was reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1906, and by President Taft in 1910; and, upon the entrance of Arizona into Statehood, his office was abolished, and he took up the practice of law in Phœnix, where he continued busy and happy until his death. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Territorial Library, commissioner from Arizona on Uniformity of State Legislation, presidential delegate to the International Congress of Jurists, president of the Harvard Club of Arizona, member of the American Bar Association, and of the bar associations of the City of New York, of Colorado, and of Arizona, and chairman of the Arizona delegation to the last National Convention at Chicago. In May, 1915, the University of Arizona conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married, Sept. 14, 1893, at Washington, D.C., to Edith Chadwick, daughter of John and Mary (Hoffman) Chadwick, of Baltimore,

Md. A friend writes of him: " He was a great Chief Justice. In the laying of the foundations of the new State, soon to be admitted to the Union, he had an opportunity that could not have been afforded him in an older commonwealth. He identified himself with all the varied interests of Arizona, and became one of its foremost citizens. His genius for friendship drew to him the affections of all classes of men. When a change in the political affairs of Arizona brought to a close his judicial career, he once more took up the practice of the law and became one of the leaders of the State bar." He was buried in the family lot at Mt. Auburn in Cambridge, sixteen of his Classmates being present; and, at the same hour, memorial services were held at Phœnix by the Bar Association and the Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, of which he was a member. The cities of Phœnix and Tucson, and many smaller places where he was known and loved, testified to their sense of loss by closing the public offices in State House, University, Court House, and City Hall, and flags floated at half-mast on public and business buildings. In the death of Edward Kent we have suffered one of our most grievous losses. His love for his College and his affection for his brothers of '83, had increased with the years; and the charm of his wit and gaiety. his friendliness and eloquence, made his presence at our reunions a deep and lasting pleasure.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

T. M. Osborne has resigned his position as Warden of Sing-Sing Prison.

— Franklin Haven Clark died in Denver, Col., on Aug. 29, 1916. He was

born in Detroit, Mich., on March 17, 1862, the son of Eliphalet Mackenzie and Fannie Clark (Bradford) Clark. He prepared for College at Cambridge High School and Adams Academy, Quincy. While in College he played half-back on the Freshman football team, of which he was secretary and During Sophomore and treasurer. Junior years he played half back on the University football team and in the Senior year was treasurer and manager of that organisation. After leaving College he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1888. After studying abroad for two years, he went to Detroit, where he lived for several years. In 1895 he went to Japan where, with the exception of some traveling, he hved until 1899, when he returned to Detroit, which was his principal place of residence from that time until his death. He passed many summers in Cataumet. He had been in delicate health for a great many years and devoted most of his time to traveling, having visited almost every part of the world, including many remote regions rarely visited by travelers. He was married in Baltimore, on Nov. 14, 1888, to Mattie Lindsay, daughter of Richard Lowndes and Sally Magee (Warwick) Poor of Baltimore, who survives him, together with three sons, - Franklin Haven Clark, Jr.; John Warwick Clark, at present with the American Ambulance Corps in France; Richard Bradford Clark; and a daughter. Mrs. Marion Lindsay Clark Reed. - Charles Merritt Field died on Sept. 26, 1916, in South Norwalk, Conn. He was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Dec. 29, 1860, the son of Charles Merritt and Anna (Cromwell) Field. He prepared for College at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. After graduating with the Class, he was at one time in the publishing business in New York, but from the year 1890 he was associated with the firm of Willetts & Co., commission merchants dealing in hides, leather, wool, whalebone, etc. He was married in New York on Oct. 15, 1896, to Anna Porter, daughter of Stephen Coley and Caroline Sumner (Rowland) Lynes, who survives him with a son, Rowland Lynes, and a daughter, Eleanor Cromwell.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec., 16 State St., Boston.

Hon. S. E. Winslow was reflected on Nov. 7 as Republican Representative in Congress from the 4th Massachusetts, or Worcester, District. He has been active on the stump for his party. - Eliot Norton has been active in New York in connection with sustaining, by collecting funds and recruiting auto drivers, the Norton-Harjes ambulance units in France, of which his brother, Richard Norton, is the chief. - The Eighth Class Report was completed and distributed in November. - Grafton D. Cushing was active in the Republican presidential campaign. - H. W. Jones is in charge of the business end of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. - Hon. George E. Foss, of Chicago, was a candidate for reelection to Congress on the Republican ticket. - The name of George R. Nutter's firm is now Dunbar, Nutter & McClenen. - Robert S. Bickford's present address is care of S. Goldsmith & Co., 53 State St., Boston. - The will of W. S. Murphy, over which a contest was sustained by cousins, has been allowed by the Probate Court and considerably over

\$40,000 has been received by Harvard College. — A successful Class Dinner was held at the Hotel Somerset on the evening before Commencement. -Hamilton Rowan Curtis died in Florence, Italy, on June 9, 1916. He was the son of Nathaniel William Curtis, of the old pig iron commission house of N. & N. W. Curtis, formerly on Post Office Square. His mother was Sarah James Scull. He was born in Boston Aug. 25, 1862, and prepared for College under the tutorship of C. H. Wiswall, now of Noble & Greenough's School. At Harvard he belonged to the Porcellian, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, Art, and Zeta Psi Clubs, the St. Paul's Society, and was an associate member of the Pierian and Glee Clubs. He graduated in 1885 and for a number of years continued to live in Boston. He was a member of the Somerset. Country, and Longwood Cricket Clubs. He was fond of travel and went much to Europe, which finally became his home. About 1901 he settled in Florence, spending his winters in the city and his summers largely at a villa near Vallombrosa. He never married. His two brothers. Nathaniel and Philip Curtis, are now both residents of New York City. The body was brought to this country and funeral services held at Mt. Auburn Chapel, July 15, 1916. - McDonald Ellis White was the eldest of the three sons of Dr. James Clarke White and Martha Anna Ellis. He was born in Boston, June 11, 1863. His father for many years was the professor of dermatology in Harvard University, and his grandfather, Jonathan Ellis, was a well-known iron merchant of Boston. McDonald White was educated chiefly in the public schools of Boston, with final work at Hopkinson's School. In College he

was a member of D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Advocate, and chairman of the Senior photographic committee. After a short experience in the wool business he entered his life-work with the publishers, Houghton Mifflin Company. Books were his hobby, his pets. He spent 27 years in the congenial occupation of making and selling them. For ten years he served in the First Corps of Cadets, and at his death was secretary of its veteran association. He served six years on the Salem School Committee and two as vicepresident of the Salem Club. He had been a member of the Puritan, St. Botolph, University, Harvard, Union, B.A.A., Channing, Salem, and Eastern Yacht Clubs. He married Elizabeth F. (Safford) Hobbs Jan. 26, 1895, and she and two of their three children survive him. He was instantly killed in an automobile accident at Etna. Me., Oct. 12, 1916. The crowded funeral service at the North Unitarian Church, Salem, on Sunday, Oct. 15. bore testimony to the breadth of his friendships. - Edward Franklin Weld died at his home, Richmond, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1916. He was the son of Samuel Bradlee Weld and Sophia Louisa Burr, and was born at Boston, Aug. 19, 1864. He entered College from the Roxbury Latin School in 1880, but waited a year and became a member of '85. A long and severe illness at the end of the Sophomore year left him an invalid for two years. In 1910 he received the A.B. out of course. Of a scholarly and literary turn of mind, he was destined by a revolution of the wheel of fortune to spend practically all his life in the business side of railroading. On the Union Pacific, Père Marquette, Southern and Long Island systems, he served in turn. While in Omaha he

helped organize the local Harvard Club and was its first secretary. He was a member of the Harvard Club of New York. On Nov. 27, 1895, he married Emma L. Richardson at Saginaw, Mich. She and their only child, a daughter, Constance, survive him.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec., 77 Franklin St., Boston.

E. D. Codman is a member of the executive committee of the Wilson Business Men's League of Massachusetts. - A. P. Gardner, Republican, was reflected to Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts District. He has represented the Essex District since 1902. — E. H. Nichols has been appointed Clinical Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School. - G. Santayana, who has been in England since the beginning of the war, living at Oxford, has recently published a volume entitled Egotism in German Philosophy. — G. Woodbury was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First New Hampshire District.

1887.

GEO. P. FURBER, Sec., 344 South Station. Boston.

Henry W. Keyes has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of New Hampshire. — Frank Dempster Sherman died at New York City on Sept. 16. A biographical note will appear later.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec., 412 Barrister's Hall, Boston.

George B. Leighton has been nominated for a Republican presidential elector from the State of New Hampshire. — H. L. Mason has been elected president of the People's Choral Union of Boston. — E. R. Warren's address is now 22 Chestnut St., Boston.

1889.

HON. CHARLES WARREN, Sec., Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.

New addresses: C. C. Batchelder. care of Mrs. T. S. Woods, 7 Ivy St., Fenway, Boston; E. W. Hawley, 525 New York Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. - An informal dinner of the Class was held at the University Club, June 21, 1916, the following 43 being present: Brewster, Bunker, Burdett, Burr, Caner, Coulson, Crocker, Darling, Durfee, Dorr, Farquharson, Faxon, Grew, Hall, Hathaway, Hight, Hodges (W. T.), Holliday, Jennings, Joline, Latimer, Maynadier, Monro, Moore, Morse, Newell, Olmsted, Parker, Phelps (J. S.), Potter, Prescott, Proctor, Ravmond, Reynolds, Richardson (M. W.), Ropes, Salstonstall, Slattery, Stone, Taylor, Townsend, Ward, Weld (B. C.). Darling presided, and particularly interesting speeches were made by W. L. Monro and F. E. Parker. Farquharson turned up from San Francisco for the first time in 27 years. It was voted that next year the Class have an informal outing as well as dinner. Suggestions as to place, etc., are in order. The Class Secretary at the date of the dinner was in Dawson. Yukon Territory, and sent a telegram to the Class which, owing to the stupidity of the telegraph company. was not delivered. At Hollis 12, on Commencement Day, the following 38 were present: Bigelow, Brooks, Bunker, Burdett, Burr, Caner, Cogswell. Coulson, Darling, DeBlois, Durfee, Farquharson, Goodwin, Grew, Hathaway, Hight, Hodges (W. T.), Holliday, Jennings, Joline, King, Mayna-

dier, Merrill, (J. W.), Monro, Morgan, Morse, Newell, Olmsted, Parker, Perkins, Perry, Phelps (J. S.), Raymond, Ropes, Saltonstall, Thayer (F. W.). Townsend. Whitney. — C. C. Batchelder has resigned as delegate of the Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, and started in June on an extensive tour in China, India, and Japan. - S. R. Dunham's son, S. R. Dunham, Jr., '19, should have been included in the list of Sons of '89 in Harvard College in the Secretary's Second Annual Bulletin. - F. E. Havnes has published Third Party Movements since the Civil War, with special reference to Iowa, - a study in social politics (State Hist. Soc. of Iowa, 1916). - M. D. Hull was a candidate for Governor of Illinois in the Republican primaries, but was defeated. — R. Isham has built a house at Santa Barbara, Cal. - C. Warren has written, in connection with his work as Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in enforcing the neutrality laws: "Memorandum of Law on the Construction of Section 10 of the Federal Penal Code"; " Memorandum on the History and Scope of the Laws Prohibiting Correspondence with a Foreign Government, and acceptance of a Commission to serve a Foreign State in War;" Sections 5 and 9, Federal Penal Code. - Franklin Eddy Parker died Sept. 4, 1916, at his former home in Bay City, Mich. He was shot from behind by footpads about ten o'clock at night on Sept. 8, and lived less than twenty-four hours. Parker was born in Bangor, Me., Jan. 28, 1867, son of Edward Everett and Laura Matilda (Eddy) Parker. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School. In College, he was prominent in Class affairs and in athletics, being secre-

tary of the Class in all four years. treasurer and captain of the Class crew in the last three years. On graduation, after studying a short time at the Harvard Law School, at the suggestion of the late Charles Francis Adams he took up railroading, and for five years was connected with various roads in Montana and Michigan. In 1894, he went into the wholesale lumber and lumber manufacturing business, in which he remained until his death. From 1894 and 1901, he was secretary and treasurer of his corporation, and from 1908 to 1915, he was president of Mershon, Eddy, Parker Co., lumber manufacturers at Bay City and Saginaw, Mich. He was president of the Saginaw Valley Lumber Dealers' Association in 1902-03, and president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in 1912-13, and a trustee since 1901. Of him, The American Lumberman wrote in 1912, "great success he has attained in the lumber industry . . . in his veins flows the blood of a family that for three generations has led in the development of the lumber industry." He was a director of the Bank of Saginaw and of the First National Bank of Bay City, a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, Bay City, and a school trustee. In July, 1915, he went to Ottawa, Can., to reside, becoming associated with W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., in the development of timber and manufacturing properties. Parker married Miss Mary Beecher Bishop at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 23, 1892. His wife and three children survive - Mary Bishop Parker (born Aug. 25, 1893; married June 30, 1915, to Herbert Stacy Smith); Franklin Eddy Parker, Jr., '18 (born Dec. 12, 1895); and Laura Lorrane Parker (born Sept. 29, 1900). Parker's enthusiasm and his service to the Class can never be forgotten, his hearty fellowship and real devotion will be sorely missed at Class meetings. He was a genial comrade; a high-minded, successful, representative American business man; a true Harvard son; and a good citisen.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec., 12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

By the time this reaches the Class the members will have received the Supplementary Report. Let the Secretary know if you have not received your copy.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec., Andover.

Lieut. Greely S. Curtis was the aeronautical officer in charge of the flying at the Aeronautical Station of the Naval Militia at Mystery Island, Salem Harbor. — Dr. D. F. Jones is the surgeon in charge of another reinforcement for the Harvard Surgical Unit which sailed from New York on Aug. 17 for service at the front in France. - New addresses: G. F. Brown, "Stonebridge," Needham; H. K. Estabrook, Reservoir Avenue, Chestnut Hill; W. B. Greenleaf, Plymouth, Mich.; G. L. Batchelder, 838 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston; E. A. Bryant, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City; W. R. Copeland, 565 Hartford Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Gratwick, 1604 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo, N.Y.; R. Ross Perry, Jr., Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C. - R. M. Gillespie is now associated with the law firm of Anderson, Iselin & Anderson, 25 Broad Street, New York City. - Louis F. Kiesewetter has been made vice-presi-

dent of the Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street, New York City. - James F. Morton, Jr., is field secretary and lecturer for the New York State Single Tax League, 68 William St., New York City. - Eliot White is rector of St. Paul's Church, Ossining, N.Y.; address, 7 St. Paul's Place, Ossining, N.Y. - W. C. Forbes was president of the National Hughes Alliance, an organization devised to coordinate the efforts of all the supporters of the candidacy of Mr. Hughes who did not belong to or care to work with the regular Republican organization. -Work on the Secretary's Report for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary is progressing rapidly. - Louis Fletcher Berry died suddenly Oct. 5, 1916. He was born at Titusville, Pa., Nov. 24, 1868, the son of Gurdon Sill and Elizabeth Sheffield (Chase) Berry. prepared for College at the Cambridge Latin School. He attended Harvard College, 1888-91; the Harvard Divinity School, 1891-92; and the Andover Theological Seminary, 1892-94. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard College in 1892. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Groveland, in June, 1894, and there he became pastor of the Congregational Church. In January, 1897, he removed to Montclair, N.J., where he became assistant to Dr. A. H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church. From Montclair he came to Stamford, Conn., in December, 1903, to be pastor of the First Church (Congregational). Here he conducted an eminently successful pastorate up to the time of his death. His strong character and his unusually winning social qualities made him deeply beloved by all men with whom he came in contact. From his undergraduate days Berry was prominent

in the Class. His genial speeches and songs were a feature of the Class Reunions that will not be forgotten while the Class lives. He was married at Montclair, N.J., Oct. 10, 1899, to Marion Love, daughter of Dr. John J. H. and Frances J. Love, and had one child, Sidney Love, born at Montclair, N J., Dec. 13, 1902.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, Sec., 721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

C. S. Butler has returned for the third time to France, where he is " Médécin-Chef " at the Hôpital de Lamothe, Villeneuve-sur-Lot, about 800 miles south of Paris, department of Lot-et-Garonne. — C. E. Cook has been Director of Publicity for the "Yale Pageant" given in the Yale Bowl in connection with the Yale-New Haven Bicentennial, Oct. 21, 1916. - Darling has returned from the Northern Aluminum Co. of London and is now located permanently at Pittsburgh, Pa. - Fearing is one of the air-men of the "Independent Flying Squad " of Massachusetts, and on the committee in charge of aviation instruction at Marblehead. He has had some exciting experiences aloft. - Gade has returned to Lake Forest, Ill., having been reappointed Norwegian Consul at Chicago under the new law creating a paid consular service in the United States. In recognition of his successful efforts toward establishing friendly relations between the Norwegians and the Swedes after their union was dissolved in 1905 he has been created a Commander of the Swedish Order of Vasa and a Knight of the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf. – Lincoln is at Urbana, Ill., where he is engaged in historical research for the University of Illinois, arrang-

ing and calendaring several collections of manuscripts owned by the University that they may be more available for student use. - Nutter has been chairman of the New England Enrolment Committee for the Fort Terry Military Training Camp for Boys, at Plum Island, N.Y., and subsequently executive secretary of the Greater Boston Committee in the Membership Campaign of the American Red Cross. - Oliver is on leave of absence from the University of Illinois in order to act as a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. - Partridge has changed his address from 54 Hollywood St. to 2 Downing St., Worcester. — C. H. Pierce is special New York representative of the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Co. --Purington writes from 62, London Wall, "Am happy to say that up to date my small family are well and little Frank is now starting to ask questions which are sometimes hard to answer. He is a fine boy, and we have now decided to try the country life for awhile, in order to let him see a little real life. Dada has become the commuter, climbing the lone hill each night armed with the package or packages. The late mansion in Gloucester Sq. has gone the way of many mansions, owing indirectly to the activities of the malignant Hun. But it is not an unmixed misfortune. Gone also is the taxi-whistle, the nocturnal and insistent town-cat, and the ever-thriving bill of the West End tradesman, while in place of these the daffodil, that takes the winds of March, etc., the chicken ranch, and the woodpile, whereat the tired city man makes the muscle of his brawny arm as strong as iron bands. The modest and unassuming address is now, for a period of six months at least, Oxhey Cottage.

Northwood, Middlesex, the same being 18 miles north-northwest of Picadilly Circus. As business may call the entire family to Siberia in the course of the next year, please have all Class literature addressed to my office until further notice. That business domicile on the ancient Roman wall of London, although not immutable, is perhaps less subject to change than most things in my somewhat roving existence. Since seeing you I have been once more to the waste places of the Lena, and I fondly hope to have a rest from that locality for one year at least, as from a sight-seeing standpoint, to say the least, it is getting rather monotonous." - Sibley has been special correspondent for the Boston Globs with the Massachusetts troops on the Mexican border. - H. C. Smith is Commodore of the Sewanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and Adjutant of Dépôt, Squadron A, New York Cavalry. - Stover is Colonel in command of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, which was stationed for three months at El Paso, Tex. - Thwaits reports as follows: "You may be interested to know that I am leaving New York on July 8 for Belgium, where I shall be for six months or so in connection with the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. I have volunteered my services to the Commission and they have accepted my offer. Incidentally you may be interested in learning that as a result of my Plattsburg Camp experience I have been offered a commission as Captain, but the offer came too late, as I had already agreed to go to Belgium." - Wood has changed his home address from 69 West St. to 8 Academy St., Worcester. - The "preparedness record" of the Class for the past summer includes: At Fort Oglethorpe: Chew, Trafford, and G. B. Blake; at Plattsburg: Denny (6th Regt.), Cummings (1st Lieut., 6th Regt.), F. S. Blake (2d Lieut., 3d Regt.), Hathaway (Corp. of Cavalry), and Manchester (7th Regt.); on the "Civilian Naval Cruise," Bell, C. A. Blake, and Batchelder.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec., 107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Since returning from France, as the head of the Fourth Medical Unit from Harvard, H. Cabot has given a number of addresses, including one before the Harvard Club of Boston on Nov. 14, 1916, on subjects relating to his work abroad and to the European War. - H. C. Quinby was given the honorary degree of A.M. by Bowdoin College on June 22, for "the production of valuable historical works." --E. B. Bishop is a trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover. - L. F. Foss is president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association. - R. C. King is the New York representative of the Putnam Trust Company of Greenwich, Conn. - The law firm of Boyden. Palfrey. Bradlee & Twombly. Boston, was dissolved July 15, A. Boyden becoming a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, 60 State St., and E. C. Bradlee a member of the firm of Warner, Stackpole & Bradlee, 84 State St. -Rev. E. L. Eustis has accepted a call to the Church of the Redeemer, S. Boston. - Addresses: G. Beals, 50 Congress St., Boston; residence, 201 Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hill; Dr. W. Wadsworth, 8914 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia. - Rev. Leslie Moulthrop Burwell died at Pacific Grove. Cal., June 9, from a relapse after pneumonia. Born in California, he came to Harvard after graduation

at Leland Stanford in 1893 and took the A.B. in 1894. Refusing an offer from a well-established church in the East, he undertook a backwoods mission in California at a pittance. He married Carrie Adeline Bean at San José, Cal., in 1895. From 1901 to 1904 he studied at the Garret Biblical Institute and the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of B.D. from the latter institution in 1904. In 1913 he was given an honorary D.D. by the College of the Pacific, and an honorary S.T.D. by the University of the State of Washington. In 1906 he was installed pastor of the Methodist Church at Reno. Nev. Disgusted with conditions in that place, he started a campaign of reform, making many speeches in public. The authorities then required a license for public speaking and appointed the city dump heap as an appropriate place. Burwell continued his addresses, and, with others, was put in iail. Friendly lawyers obtained from the court of last resort a writ of habeas corpus, and Burwell continued his work, which, despite the efforts of the corrupt interests in Reno, was ultimately crowned with success. The strain of this long fight was too much for Burwell's health. Acting on physicians' advice, he accepted a pastorate at Pacific Grove on the coast of California and in another year, one at Alameda. His final illness was the direct result of his battle for civic righteousness at Reno. - John Soren Festerson died, July 6, in Brooklyn, N.Y., after a brief illness. He was born at Horsens, Denmark, March 21, 1853. Coming to this country, he studied at Colgate University, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1885; he also studied at Hamilton Theological Seminary. From Harvard he received the A.B. in 1894 and the A.M. in 1895. He was pastor of three churches in Minnesota and Iowa, professor of English in Ripon College, Wis., in 1895, and then pursued graduate studies at Cornell University. In 1904 he went to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he taught in the city high schools, and since 1908 was editor of the Universal Engineer. He was twice married. His first marriage (1877) was to Lizzie E. Partridge of Hubbardville, N.Y. (died 1895); his second to Amelia Sophia Schrader at Utica, N.Y., July 6, 1898. In Brooklyn he was a member of the Baptist Church of the Redeemer, the pastor of which is Henry Francis Perry, an affiliated member of the Class of 1894.

1895.

F. H. NASH, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

Ivers S. Adams is treasurer of the Pennsylvania Seaboard Steel Corporation; address, 132 South 15th St., Philadelphia. - M. A. Aldrich is vicepresident of the Harvard Club of Louisiana. - Carl E. Bacon, who graduated with '96, has been transferred to '95 by vote of the Corpora. tion; address, 36 West 37th St., New York City, 50 Beacon St., Boston. -A. W. K. Billings is still in Barcelona, Spain, where he has been for the past four years manager of construction, managing director, and vice-president of the Ebro Irrigation & Power Co. He has constructed the largest dam in Europe. After the present year he expects to divide his time between New York and London as consulting engineer; address, 115 Broadway, New York City. - W. H. Cameron is president of the Globe Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis. - Cary R. Colborn is at 1417 Meade St., San Diego, Cal. -

Pemberton H. Cressey is minister of the First Parish Church at Beverly; address, 31 Washington St., Beverly. — James Kelsey Whittemore is instructor in mathematics in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

John G. Palfrey is a member of the law firm of Warner, Warner & Stackpole, 84 State St., Boston. — Thomas S. Williams is a member of the law firm of Williams, Bunting & Williams, 560 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. -Waldo Farrar is associated with the Warren Soap Co., 77 Summer St., Boston. — New addresses: J. P. Parker, 43 Kilby St., Boston; John G. Hall, North Easton, R.F.D. No. 1; E. P. Sands, care of H. R. Lane, 38 Chauncey St., Boston: Alexander Holland, care of Harvard Club of New York City; Frank E. Parker, 42 Broadway, New York City, care of De Coppet & Doremus. — Alfred Coester has published the Literary History of Spanish America; The Macmillan Company, New York City.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec., 60 State St., Boston.

No Class news of moment is in hand other than the announcement of the immediate compilation of the Fifth Class Report. The greatest single obstacle to a successful result in this work is the difficulty of finding correct addresses for a considerable list of men. The secretary seeks, through the courtesy of the Graductes' Magazine to put before the Class a list of men whose addresses are either lacking or uncertain, and

urges prayerfully your cooperation in providing him with what definite information or hopeful clues you may be able to offer on this subject. Hereafter is appended the list: Alton Dermont Adams, Harold Colburn Bailey. Wilbur Bassett, Lorul Maskell Bates, John Milton Benjamin, Henry Irving Bowles, William Gilman Breck, Fernando Pachecoe Chaves, Dr. Leon Monroe Closson, Maurice James Connor, Malcolm Brooks Davis, Stephen Douglas Demmon, Robert Fred Dyer, Barrett Gibson, Dr. Dick Grant, Edward James Green, William Hearne Grimes, George Bernard Hanavan, Charles William Hanford, Walter Scott Hobart, James Sather Hutchinson, Edward James Hylan, Labib Burrus Jureidini, Bernard Stallo Kittredge, George W. Knoblauch, Oliver Leutz, John Willard Lincoln, Albert James Lonney, William Peter Marseilles, Napoleon Bonaparte Marshall. Charles Edward Middleton, Guy Barracliffe Moore, Henry Haven Morgan, Herbert Pope, Miller Bennett Porter, William Hiram Radcliffe, Landon Cabell Read, Frederick Albert Richardson, John Howland Ricketson, Jr., John Francis Rogers, Maxwell Tappan Smith, Edwin McMaster Stanton, Chester Franklin Stiles, Prof. Chan Loon Teung, Prof. William Lawrence Tower, Herman Valentine Ullman, John Ross Wade, George Pierce Wadley, John Slater Waterman, Stuart Wesson, Dr. Frederick S. Williams. I recall hearing Prof. Grandgent smilingly recount how several of the "Lost Men" of his Class were finally discovered by the Secretary as a result of a diligent search through the pages of "Who's Who," and trust that '97 may likewise be so fortunate as to reclaim her wanderers by recourse to such dignified and eminently gratifying sources of polite information.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec., Andover.

The Class should be proud of the fact that one of its members, Eliot Wadsworth, has been signally honored. Wadsworth was elected an Overseer of Harvard at the recent Commencement and in August he was made vice-chairman and executive head in Washington, D.C., of the American Red Cross. He was chosen to fill this position because of his marked executive ability, and he is serving without remuneration. -James L. Knox is with the General Acoustic Company in their Boston office at 59 Temple Place. - S. L. Fuller is a director of the St. Claire Oil & Refining Corporation. - J. W. Prentiss is a director in the newly formed United Alloy Steel Corporation. - G. H. Kinnicutt and G. T. Emmett are directors of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association. -Arthur DuBois has removed his law offices to the Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City. - Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, is secretary of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. - J. Harold Libbey is first vicepresident and J. W. Wood, Jr., treasurer of the Lawrence Scientific Association, of Harvard University. -John M. Thaver is Democratic candidate for District Attorney in Worcester County. - L. LeB. Dexter is president of the Board of Directors of Taber Academy, Marion. - Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Rice have left on a voyage of exploration to the upper stretches of the Amazon. Three members of the London Geographical Society accompanied Dr. Rice on this trip into

the unexplored jungles of this great river. - Paul M. Hubbard has resigned as counsel of the Metropolitan Park Commission and has been elected treasurer of the Trustees of Donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church. His office is at 27 Kilby St., Boston, where he will continue his general practice of law. — F. B. Carter is with the General Vehicle Company, Inc., 590 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. - Percy W. Long was a sergeant at Plattsburg this summer. Among the '98 men at the July Plattsburg camp were Harold Blanchard, H. H. Richards, F. L. Waldo, T. W. Clark, and B. H. Hayes. — Changes of address: William Stackpole, 25 East 55th St., New York City; R. L. Chipman, 124 Cooper Avenue, Upper Montclair, N.J.; Juan F. Brandes, 166 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.; H. D. Scott, Wellesley; F. Y. Hall, Willow Point, New York City; Dr. Ross McPherson, 20 West 50th St., New York City; P M. Hubbard, 27 Kilby St., Boston; H. P. Philbrick, 101 Milk St., Boston; J. J. Teevens, Room 203, 53 State St., Boston; G. W. Howland, Falmouth; Dr. Erik St. J. Johnson, 271 Union St., New Bedford; F. B. Carter, 590 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; Alfred J. Marshall, 27 Vine St., Melrose. -Frederick A. Sterling, 2d, has been transferred from the Embassy at Petrograd and assigned to the State Department as acting chief of the Division of Western European Affairs. - Norman W. Cabot has been studying aviation at Misery Island, and is now a licensed aviator. — Henry Mygatt Woodruff, son of Samuel Fisher and Emma Jane (Coite) Woodruff, died in New York City on Oct. 6, 1916. He was born June 1, 1869, in Hartford, Conn. He was educated in the public schools in Hartford, Conn.,

and from there went on the stage. He prepared himself for College and entered with the Class of 1898, in the fall of '94. During his four years in College he was prominent in all the activities of the Class. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the D.K.E., the O.K., and Signet Societies, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Phi Delta Psi Club, and was also president of the Glee Club in our Senior year. Furthermore, he wrote the greater part of the '98 Pudding Show Boscabello. After leaving College, Woodruff returned to the stage and appeared in the leading part of many plays. He was a vice-president of the Lambs' Club and was also a member of the Players' Club.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec., 7 Water St., Room 912, Boston.

Carl E. Milliken was elected Governor of Maine in September. - D. H. Fletcher is head master of the New Detroit University School, Detroit, Mich. His address is 461 St. Paul Ave. Detroit. - Charles E. Baldwin's new home address is 222 Henderson Ave.. Ridley Park, Pa. - Allen R. Campbell's law firm is now Campbell, Rabenold & Scribner, with offices at 25 Broad St. and 61 Broadway, New York City. - George B. Ford is a member of the American Industrial Commission to France, organized and conducted under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. — A. S. Eyre's business address is now 24 Milk St., Boston, and his home address is Sharon. -Samuel C. Cutler has moved back to Boston; his address is 34 Oliver St. and he is living at 310 Walnut St., Brook-He is still with the B. F. Sturtevant Co. — C. G. Fitzgerald is vice-president of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., 77 State St., Boston. - J. J. Donahue is cashier of the United Fruit Co., 131 State St., Boston. - L. K. Conant is general manager and assistant treasurer of E. V. Mitchell Co., manufacturers of straw hats, Medfield. -Carleton S. Cooke was a corporal in Squadron A. attached to the 1st N.Y. Cavalry at the Mexican border this summer. - Henry H. Fish is with William Read & Sons Co., dealers in sport and recreation and athletic goods and supplies, 364 Washington St., Boston.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec., 142 Berkeley St., Boston.

The Secretary writes as follows: "Naturally, I have no notes for the Graduates' Magazine this time. There are only one or two bits of information I can give you. If you care to, you might state in the space under our Class heading that the reason for the lack of matter is that the Secretary is playing soldier. I have asked John Hawes and Nat Ayer to publish an issue of the Crimpoon and to call a Class dinner for the time of the Princeton game. That might be mentioned in the Magazine. We hope now that the squadron of Massachusetts cavalry will start home next week, but in the last six weeks we have been disappointed so often that we shall hardly be surprised if our information is misleading this time. It is getting uncomfortably cold at night here now and we shall be glad to move north for the winter." - William M. Chadbourne and Thomas Crimmins are serving in the New York National Guard at McAllen, Texas. - N. F. Ayer, J. L. Saltonstall and Howard George served in the naval training cruise this summer. — A. P. Fitch has resigned as president of the Andover Theological Seminary, the resignation to take effect next summer. Next year he will become Professor of History and Literature at Amherst College. He has been preaching at the Brick Church, New York City. — A. H. Shearer, in addition to his work at the Newberry Library, Chicago, is teaching history at Northwestern University.

1901.

J. O. PROCTER, JR., Sec., 84 State St., Boston.

Roger D. Swaim, who was married on June 25, 1916, at the Mobilisation Camp of the Massachusetts National Guard at Framingham, was Captain and Adjutant of the First Field Artillery, M.V.M., and had been called into the Federal service and ordered to the Border. He has been stationed at El Paso, Texas, and with his regiment returned to Boston Oct. 18, to be mustered out of the Federal service. - James Lawrence has become a member of the firm of McFadden, Sands & Co., cotton merchants, as resident partner in Boston and his office is 141 Milk St., Boston. He went to the "Plattsburg" Camp at Fort Oglethorp in June. - J. L. Pultz is associated with William M. Bailey Company, 88 Broad St., Boston, and is engaged in designing and constructing reinforced concrete buildings. -C. J. Swan is now living at 1808 Beacon St., Brookline. - E. T. Putnam is living at School St. and Randolph Ave., Milton. - R. E. Goodwin was Captain and Quartermaster of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, M.V.M., and was called into the Federal service in June and sent to El

Paso, Texas, with his regiment. He became Regimental Adjutant during the summer, succeeding Roger D. Swaim, who became Captain of the Regimental Headquarters Company. He was mustered out of the Federal service in October. - G. G. Brockway is the Republican candidate for the Assembly for the 23d Assembly District of New York City. - L. J. Watson, 2d, is with the Columbiad Publishing Co., Hoboken, N.J. His home address is Edgewater Place, Bay Side Park, Bay Side, L.I. - H. B. Clark resigned as Class Secretary in June, owing to business reasons, and the Class has elected Joseph O. Procter, Jr., Secretary to succeed him. - Stanley Cunningham and R. S. Russell participated in the Naval "Plattsburg." They were stationed on the U.S.S. Virginia. - W. T. Foster, president of Reed College, published an article in Harper's Monthly Magazine for September entitled. "Should Students Study?" -Stanton Whitney is 1st Lieutenant of the Machine Gun Company attached to Squadron A, N.G., N.Y. He was called into the Federal service in June and has been stationed since then at McAllen, Texas. - C. W. Wright has just returned from a year's trip through the Orient, visiting Japan, China, the Philippines, Java, Ceylon, India, and Burma. He has resumed his work in the Department of Political Economy in the University of Chicago. - Walter Adams Parker died on Sept. 12, 1916. He was a son of Edward Everett and Louise Colburn Parker. He was born at Ludlow, Vt., in 1877. He prepared for College at the Brookline High School and has been president and treasurer of the Morse-Brackett Box Company.

1902

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec., 44 State St., Boston.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 19, a meeting of the members of the Class of 1902 living in and about Boston was held, to discuss plans for the Quindecennial celebration of the Class to be held next June. After considerable discussion pro and con, the programme for the week was outlined, starting with a reception on Monday morning and finishing up with the trip to New London on Friday. Just before the meeting broke up, it was voted that the chair appoint a central committee. the members of which should be chairmen of the various committees, to carry out the work of the celebration in detail. - The preparation of the Class Report has been started. In the past the Secretary has received from members of the Class and from other graduates valuable assistance in getting data concerning men whose addresses were not known. He plans to publish this year from time to time lists of these people and will be grateful for any help. - Harold Bullard was stricken in Boston on June 21, 1916, with infantile paralysis, contracted probably in New York. He was at the Evans Memorial Hospital for ten weeks. Little paralysis remains. - The men in the list below should be addressed as follows: - Dr. Donald Gregg, Wellesley Ave., Wellesley; K. E. Adams, 55 Manning St., Needham; J. A. Harwood, Lunenburg; P. M. Brown, Hotel Victoria, Boston: J. deF. Junkin, Jr., 60 Wall St., New York City; R. K. Hartwell, 312 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.; A. T. Emery, Corona, Riverside County, Cal.; J. M. Gates, 302 Manassas St., Memphis, Tenn.; E. W. Arnold, Corvallis, Ore.; M. M. Dodge,

2916 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

— Lost Men: Warren Dennison Bowerman; Arthur Alexander Bradley; Floyd Melville Cronkrite; William James Francis Fraser; Morris L. Gay (formerly Morris Lefcowitch); Reuben John Hall; Chan Moon Jett; James Albert Keating; George Campbell Lawrence; Frederic Cleland Lindsley, John Jay MacFarland; Guy Barker McLean; Samuel Margolies; David Swing Ricker; William Wilson Sloan; Carrol Wilmot Webster. Any information on these men gratefully received by the Secretary.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec., 48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

G. E. Hyde is with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 52 Equitable Building, Boston. - E. N. Stevens, 284 Lake Ave., Newton Highlands, is in the editorial department of Ginn & Co., publishers, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston. - H. T. Williams is associated with R. P. Hains in the practice of patent, trade-mark, and copyright law, 60 Congress St., Boston. — Dr. Kendall R. Achorn died in Boston, Aug. 31, 1916, as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident. Dr. J. H. Young, 1903, was with Dr. Achorn in the car at the time of the accident, but received only minor injuries. - Robert Magrane died July 19, 1916. At the time of his death he was practising law in New York City.

1904.

PATSON DANA, Sec., 515 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

Ellwood M. Rabenold has entered the firm of Campbell & Scribner, Attorneys, 61 Broadway, New York City. — Robert Pellissier was killed in the Battle of the Somme on August

29, 1916. Pellissier was a sergeant in the Chasseurs Alpins of the French Army and was about to receive the commission of second lieutenant. He had enlisted in 1914 and was severely wounded in 1915. Pellissier was under leave of absence from his professorship in Leland Sanford University at the time of his death. - Dr. Gilman Corson Dolley, specialist in tropical diseases, was surgeon in the Philip-Thirty-seven years old, a pines. graduate of Medico-Chi., Class of 1907, he died on Oct. 21, at Manila, P.I., according to word just received. He was resident physician and surgeon at the hospital at Culion, Palawan, where he went last year after he had practised in San Domingo, Chili, and this city. Dr. Dolley was born in Rochester, N.Y., and was the oldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dolley. He specialized in tropical diseases and entered the Government service as an assistant surgeon, being stationed for a time at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. His father is in Nassau, Bahama Islands, and a sister, Mrs. Homer Saint-Gaudens, lives at Cornish, N.H.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec., 22 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

C. A. R. Sanborn's present address is care of Congdon & Co., Cairo, Egypt. — John A. O'Keefe, Jr., is Captain and Adjutant of the 2d Battery of the 1st Mass. Field Artillery, which has been stationed near El Paso Texas, throughout the summer. Other 1905 men serving in the 1st Mass. Field Artillery are Capt. Norton Wigglesworth, Capt. Richard Henry Miller, Sergt. James Osborne Safford, and Sergt. Thomas Sanders. — P. O. Mills is driving an ambulance in the Section Sanitaire Américaine No. 7,

attached to the 21st French Division. His section has been cited in the orders of the day, which entitles it to carry the Croix de Guerre on its cars. — Philip Howie Muir, who died on July 21, 1916, at Williams Wharf, Va., of heart disease, was president of the Harvard Lampoon during his Senior year. Throughout his College career his unfailing good nature and abounding wit made him a companion always to be welcomed. His loss will be keenly felt when at our next reunion we look in vain for his genial figure.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Roger H. Clarke has severed his connection with the legal department of the American Sugar Refining Co. and has resumed the general practice of law at 61 Broadway. New York City. - C. E. Clement's home address is 402 Front St., Weymouth. -R. V. Heckscher's address is Scarboro' House, Norton Malvern, Worcester, England. - H. F. Kellogg has moved his office for the practice of architecture from 141 Milk St. to 98 Federal St., Boston, - C. D. Morgan, lieutenant in the English Royal Field Artillery, has been awarded the military cross. He received his commission in May, 1915, and after a few months went to France. He volunteered for trench mortars last spring and commanded a battery of the new trench guns in the drive on the Somme. He was advanced to the grade of first lieutenant, but was wounded after occupying a German trench and was in a hospital in England for a month or more last summer. After his return to active service he will be " seconded for duty" in the royal flying corps, although still attached to his former

regiment. - F. H. Nesmith has formed a partnership with J. S. Stone, '05, and A. G. Grant, '07, for the practice of law under the firm name of Nesmith, Stone & Grant, at 84 State St., Boston. - M. J. Page is with the National Engineering Corporation, 40 Central St., Boston; his home address is Newton Highlands. - G. W. Thayer has left the College Library and is now librarian of the John G. White collection of Folklore and Oriental literature in the Public Library of Cleveland, O.; his home address is 11432 Mayfield Rd., Cleveland, O.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec., 85 East 56th St., New York City.

The Class has suffered a distinct loss in the death of Dillwyn Parrish Starr on Sept. 15 in the fighting on the French front. Starr was a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and was shot and instantly killed while leading his men in a victorious charge. His courageous and useful career in Europe had brought honor, not only to the Class, but to the country. A memorial service was held in Trinity Church, New York City, at which a wreath of flowers presented by his classmates was among the decorations. A full biography of Starr, together with an account of his work in the present war, is being prepared by a classmate and will appear in the Decennial Report. — Members of the Class continue to take a prominent part in military service. At the recent Plattsburg Camp the following 1908 men were present: J. S. Howe, Jr., Clarence L. Hay, G. L. Foote, H. W. King, D. M. Payson, and Rudolph Altrocchi. In Europe we are still represented by Arnold Fraser-Campbell, Austin Mason, Lawrence Rumsey, Jr., and others. On the Texas border are George Ball, Henderson Inches, George Mackay, Jr., John Marsh, and others. - The Secretary is preparing a pocket address list which will be off the press before the first of November. A copy will be sent to every man whose address is known. Those who have not received copies will obtain them by applying to the Secretary. So many changes in address which had not been reported to the Secretary were made known in the course of the preparation of this pamphlet that it is not practicable to give them all in this column. same is true of a large number of marriages and births, all of which will be reported fully in the address list referred to.

1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec., 52 Fulton St., Boston.

C. T. Allen is now with the Foreign Business Corporation, 50 Church St., New York City. He is living at 145 West 11th St. - J. T. Beach has been transferred from the Boston office of Messrs. Coffin & Burr to their New York office. — L. P. Clarke has moved his residence to 737 Park Ave., Rochester, N.Y. - Dr. Horace Gray is living and practising medicine at 290 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — C. E. Inches is with the Cynthia Mills, 16 New St., E. Boston. - O. Lyding has moved to 12 Butler St., Dorchester Lower Mills. - W. G. Wendell is the New England representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with offices at 50 Congress St., Boston. - News has recently been received of the sad death of Norman Prince from wounds received on the western battlefront in France. Prince was a Sergeant-Major in the French Aviation Corps. He had been repeat-

edly mentioned in official despatches for distinguished bravery and before his death was awarded the Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire by the French Government. After being wounded he was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor. Prince entered College with the class of 1909, graduating in three years; after which he entered the law school, from which he graduated in 1911. During his term at the law school, he became actively interested in aviation, and while the fact was little known at the time, he made numerous flights in the vicinity of Boston. After graduating from the law school, Prince moved to Chicago where he started practising law in the office of Messrs. Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw, but trouble with his eyes during the winter of 1913 forced him to discontinue this work. kept up his active interest in aviation, however, and in March, 1915, left this country to take part in the war. After a brief term of service with the Royal Flying Corps in London, he joined the French Aviation Service and quickly sprang into prominence by reason of his great skill and exceptional bravery under the most trying circumstances. He was last seen by his family and friends in this country during the Christmas holidays of 1915 when he returned on a short furlough. His death marks, perhaps, the most conspicuous case of individual bravery among members of the Class, together with strict devotion to the cause which he believed to be right, that has yet come to the knowledge of the secretary.

1910.

C. C. LITTLE, Sec., 2 University Hall, Cambridge.

The Class celebrated its sixth reunion during Commencement Week

in June. On Monday the day was spent at the Hawthorne Inn, Eastern Point, Gloucester. About two hundred men attended. The first part of the day was passed in playing baseball and other outdoor games, and swimming. At about luncheon time, a steady and heavy rain began which lasted until the early morning of the following day - a fact which was determined through personal observation by many of the Class. During the afternoon and evening, indoor sports were patronized with a great deal of good feeling and enjoyment by all concerned. The Class Dinner was held at the Inn at 7 P.M. During the dinner, Philip Wyman, treasurer of the Class, resigned because of business pressure and distance from Boston. His resignation was regretfully accepted, and Wyman was presented with a silver cigarette box, on behalf of the Class. The Class then proceeded to the election of a new treasurer. R. Amory, R. F. Hoyt, and L. Watson, having been nominated, the election was held and Amory found to be the chosen treasurer. The Class was glad to welcome back S. Galatti, who had recently returned from Ambulance Service in France and who gave an interesting and inspiring account of the work in Europe. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the announcement that the Class Ambulance was on its way to Europe and that it would be driven by H. B. Palmer, '10. G. P. Gardner, chairman of the Class Committee, acted as toastmaster. The majority of those at Gloucester passed the night at the Inn and returned to Boston on Tuesday morning. As is customary on Class Day, the sole activity as a body was the march to the Stadium and 'the ensuing exercises. Here for the first time, we were led by

a Class baby, Miss Marguerite Watson, of Chicago, whose demure and attractive personality made itself felt, not only among members of the Class, but among all those who witnessed the exercises. On Wednesday, we engaged the Class of 1913 in various forms of athletic sport. Unfortunately youth could not be denied in the boatraces and the baseball game, but in the track meet we were able to obtain a partial revenge. Having worked up an excellent appetite, the Class then traveled to the Newell Boat House. where it failed to find any nourishment, and, as rumor prevailed that the steward of the Pudding was the guilty party, we were forced to increase the rampant appetites still further by walking to the Pudding Club House where we were served a "catch-as-catch-can" meal. Despite this damper, the Class rallied remarkably and marched to the Yale baseball game, again led by Miss Watson. Aided by our magnificent vocal efforts, the baseball team fulfilled its mission and we went home satisfied. On Wednesday night, a Class Supper was held at the Harvard Club. This occasion developed along democratic and expansive lines, and turned out to be one of the most amusing and thoroughly spontaneous episodes in connection with the reunion. On Thursday, members of the Class attended Commencement, and, after the exercises, partook of the general Alumni luncheon served in tents which were pitched in the Yard south of the Chapel. On Friday, a special car carried a small but enthusiastic delegation to New London, where after the boat-races the celebration came officially to an end. - More recently there has come the definite news from France that the Class Ambulance has been detailed for this winter to the French Army of the Orient at Salonica. With this notice came a touching and remarkable tribute from the French wounded of the Medical Corps, addressed to the section of ambulances in charge of L. Hill, '10. A short notice in connection with this matter has appeared in the Bulletin.

1911.

J. A. SWEETBER, Sec., 50 State St., Boston. Notice to the Class:

A meeting of the Class officers was held on Oct. 23, 1916, for a preliminary discussion of plans for our Sexennial next June. The Class Secretary was appointed chairman of the Sexennial Committee. This committee is to be composed mainly of the chairmen of the smaller individual committees. The names of the members of these committees and their chairmen will be announced in the near The following committees future. were thought adequate to care for the large amount of detail work which a Sexennial celebration necessitates: (1) Finance Committee — to be composed of one man who will have entire charge of procuring the necessary funds to make our reunion self-supporting; (2) Publication Committee, composed of three men, whose duty it will be to issue three editions of a Class paper - containing, besides other valuable news, all personal scandal in connection with any of our classmates; (8) Transportation Committee - two men, who are responsible for procuring tickets to the ball game, boat-races, to and from our places of amusement, etc.; (4) Food and Housing Committee - two men, who are to see that the Class is ade-

quately supplied with all sorts of food and drink during the entire week, and also are responsible for providing a resting-place after the day of our strenuous picnic; (5) Entertainment Committee - three men, who are to furnish talent to amuse us at the dinner, arrange for the joint luncheon and athletic contests, to provide music and also to design the costumes, etc. There is a great deal more work to be done in arranging for a celebration such as we are to have than one might imagine from reading over the above list of committees. It will be impossible to have the machinery run as smoothly as it should unless we have the cooperation, not only of the committeemen themselves but of every one in the Class. You will all have your chance to help in some form or other and this notice is meant primarily to remind you of the great event and of your duty to attend it, no matter how far away you may be. Arrange to take part of your vacation during Class Day week next June if necessary, but, at any rate, do not fail to be on hand, and tell the next 1911 man you see that we expect him to be there too. Prompt replies to all notices and general cooperation with the Committees will be heartily appreciated and you will be rewarded for your work by taking part in a bigger success in June. - A. L. Putnam has opened a law office and is practising by himself at 53 State St., Boston. - Arthur Sweetser is now in Washington on the staff of the United Press. - W. M. Minot and Edward Hutchins have returned from Texas where they have been with Battery A, 1st Mass. Field Artillery. — H. C. Leslie, G. R. Harding, Harris Gilman, A. Wheeler, and Charles Putnam, all of whom are in Troop B, 1st Squadron, Mass. Cavalry, are expected back from the border in the near future. — W. B. Webster has joined his father in the merchant tailor and importing business in Binghampton, N.Y. — Charles Baird, Jr., has joined the American Ambulance Field Service in France and has been assigned to the section which will operate from Salonica. — W. D. Sohier, Jr., has opened offices for the general practice of law in the Equitable Bldg., Boston.

1912.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH, Sec., 9 Hampden Hall, Cambridge.

R. C. Benchley gives his home address as Crestwood, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Benchley and Master Nat Benchley are living next door to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stiles. - A. D. Brigham is in the legal department of the American International Corporation, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City. - R. H. Britten is living at 1302 Irving St., Washington, D.C. He has an editorial position in the Public Health Service in the Treasury Department. — T. J. Campbell is athletic adviser at the University of North Carolina. He brought his football team to Cambridge on Oct. 14. — R. T. Fisher is again assisting Couch Haughton in the development of the Harvard Eleven. - H. L. Groves has left the International Harvester Co., and is now with Messrs Paine & Weber, brokers, 209 South La Salle St., Chicago. - S. S. Hanks is with the American International Corporation, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City. - G. C. Henderson is with the Federal Trade Commission, Commerce Bldg., Washington, D.C. - R. Lowell has given up his work with Messrs. Curtis and Sanger and is now assistant to the

OFFICIAL GERMAN ARMY MAP SHOWING SPOT WHERE VICTOR E. CHAPMAN, '13, IS BURIED

president of the First National Bank, Boston. — C. S. Perley is now located as salesman and demonstrator with the Choralcelo Co. of Mass., Anderson Galleries, 284 Madison Ave., New York. He gives his residence as the Windsor Hotel, Orange, N.J. — Among those who have represented the Class on the Mexican border are: C. Amory, Jr., Troop A, Squadron A, N.Y.N.G., now at McAllen, Tex.; I. C. Bolton, sergeant Troop A, 1st Squadron, Ohio N.G., now at El Paso, Tex.; N. C. Bolton, corporal, Troop A, 1st Squadron, Ohio, N.G., now at El Paso, Tex.; H. Eager, lieutenant 4th Field Artillery; J. M. Eager, lieutenant, 3d Field Artillery; J. Elliott, sergeant Troop C. Squadron A, N.Y.N.G., now at McAllen, Tex.; L. I. Grinnell, Troop D, Squadron A, N.Y.N.G., now at McAllen, Tex.; C. E. Hansen, Troop C, Squadron A, N.Y.N.G., now at McAllen, Tex.; J. A. Hovey, 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., has just returned to New York with his regiment; C. Howell, Philadelphia City Troop, now at El Paso, Tex.; F. D. Huntington, sergeant Battery A, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, Mass. Federal Militia, has just returned with the battery to Boston; J. A. King, Field Artillery, Ill. N.G., now at San Antonio, Tex.; D. Rice, Troop C, Squadron A, N.Y.N.G., has just returned to New York, his term of service having expired; A. Richard, 2d, Troop C. Squadron A. N.Y.N.G., now at McAllen, Tex.; T. R. Schoonmaker, 7th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., now at McAllen, Tex.; J. Simpkins, regimental sergeant-major, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, Mass. Federal Militia, has just returned with the staff to Boston; L. D. Smith, lieutenant, Field Artillery, Ill. N.G., now at San Antonio, Tex.; W. P. Tobey, Top-sergeant,

Battery A, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, Mass. Federal Militia, has just returned with the battery to Boston; J. C. Trumbull, sergeant, regimental headquarters, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, Mass. Federal Militia, has just returned to Boston; A. C. Yarnall, Philadelphia City Troop, now at El Paso, Tex. (This list is a partial one only, data is lacking with which to make it complete.)

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONBTALL, Sec., Chestnut Hill.

Addresses: J. A. Henderson, 1877 E. 97 St., Cleveland, O.; W. E. Brackett, (for next five years), care of Angus Jute Co., Ltd., Calcutta, India, P.O. Box 428; Ed. A. Roberts, Transportation Bldg., Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill., research fellow in railroad engineering at Univ. of Ill.; Ericsson F. McLaughlin, 102 Trowbridge St., Cambridge; W. T. Gardiner, in his father's office of law in the Barristers Bldg., Boston; F. Trumbull, Wayland; R. M. Russell, corner Mass. Ave. and Marlboro Sts., Boston; E. L. Myers, is president of the International Bay Co. and of the Steel City Amusement Co. His address is care of International Bay Co., Bethlehem, Pa. - R. B. Ladoo is now living in Low Moor, Va. - J. I. Abbott is with D. F. Munroe Co., wholesale paper, 299 Congress St., Boston. — Walter F. Cahir received his A.M. degree at the Catholic University of America at Washington. - G. R. Elliott is with the George Close Co., wholesale confectioners, Cambridge. His home address is 53 Reservoir St., Cambridge.-J. F. Kelly is with the Goodrich Rubber Co., Boston. His home address is 19 Pleasant St., Stoughton.—Parkman D. Pierce is a member of the firm of

E. F. Powers & Co., 18a Tennyson St., Boston. - L. N. Boost is secretary and treasurer of the Underwood Silk Fabric Co., Inc., Palatine Bridge, N.Y.-Harold C. Greene is living in Bronxville, N.Y. - Horace W. Frost is in charge of the statistical department of Tucker, Anthony & Co., investment securities, 53 State St., Boston. - H. D. Kroll is in the welfare department of William Filene's Sons Co., 416 Washington St., Boston. - R. S. Meriam is now an assistant in social ethics at Harvard College. - Ed Lipkin is doing social service work at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum, Pleasantville, N.Y. - William M. Lyman is with the Providence Journal. - J. B. Lynch is in the sales department of the Thomas G. Plant Co., shoe manufacturers, Jamaica Plain. His home address is 74 Garfield St., Cambridge. F. W. Hunter is in the advertising department of the Chicago Tribune. -Jas. P. Gifford is an instructor in French at Lehigh University. — W. N. MacGowan is with the Western Electric Co., Chicago. His address is 301 West Side, Y.M.C.A., Chicago. — Clyde Maxwell died in the battle of the Somme on July 3, 1916. He was a Lieutenant in the 10th Regiment of the British Army. According to the officers of his regiment the attack started at 3 A.M., the regiment entered the battle with a strength of 1100 men and at night only 98 answered the rollcall. Of his company 20 were left, of his platoon not one. His Captain reports that at 4.45 A.M. he was seen wounded in the face, but still organizing bombing attacks and handing over prisoners" and his sergeant that he was seen at 5.30 A.M., "very hard pressed but still fighting on ": they add that he "did splendid work, quite regardless of himself." A wounded private told his mother that "of his regiment no prisoners were taken — not one — we fought to the finish."

1915.

MALCOLM J. LOGAN, Sec., 23 Ridgeley Hall, Cambridge.

J. D. McKinley is an assistant in the classics at the University of Illinois. His address is 512 West High St., Urbana, Ill. — Howard Moise is a member of the firm of Osborne & Moise, Architects, 15 Beacon St., Boston. - R. P. Chase is now with Blake Brothers, brokers, 111 Devonshire St., Boston. - Junius A. Richards is with the Gray & Davis Co.. Cambridge. - B. B. Williams is with T. A. Francis & Co., cotton brokers, 38 Kilby St., Boston. — Paul P. Cram is teaching at the Groton School. Groton. - Alexander Davidson is with the Howland Pulp & Paper Corporation, Howland, Me. - H. E. Tucker, who has been with the Hawthorne Mill of the American Felt Co.. Hyde Park, is now with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 15 Dey St., New York City. - A. Arthur Krivian is chemist with the A. K. Fairbanks Co., 225 West 18th St., Chicago. - G. H. Miller is in the organization department of the Victor Talking Machine Co., Philadelphia. His address remains, 199 Glenside. Pa. - F. S. Rollins, formerly with the New England Branch of the Kissel Car Co., is with the Framingham Machine Works, Framingham. His address is 71 Montview St., West Roxbury. - A. S. Thayer is assistant buyer in hosiery and underwear for R. H. Macy & Co., New York City. His present address in New York is 521 West 123d St. - F. S. Welch, M.B.A. '16, is with the Underwriters Bureau of New England, 141 Milk

St., Boston. His permanent address will continue to be 11 High St., Hudson. — Lithgow Osborne has been renominated by President Wilson as legation secretary. Osborne, while a student at the University, was appointed one of the secretaries of Ambassador Gerard in Berlin and served in that capacity for more than one year, returning to this country a few weeks ago. He has made exhaustive researches into the systems of discipline in the military prison camps in which the Germans confine their captives and submitted an extensive report to the Embassy. He was sent by Mr. Gerard on many important missions and gained a wide acquaintance among the highest officials of the Empire. The nomination does not state where Osborne will be assigned, but it is presumed that he will again serve under Gerard. - A. J. Weatherhead. Jr., is coaching the Bowdoin College football team.

1916.

Wells Blanchard, Sec., 126 State St., Boston.

A. T. Lyman, Jr., and J. J. Cronin are with Richardson, Hill & Co., brokers, 50 Congress St., Boston. - W. W. Weld is with Weld, Grew & Co., brokers, 27 State St., Boston. — E. L. Black is with Hornblower & Weeks, brokers, 60 Congress St., Boston. -W. D. Arnold is with Harris, Forbes & Co., Boston. - J. W. Middendorf, Jr., is with Blodgett & Co., 60 State St., Boston. - C. F. Edgarton is with Merrill Oldham & Co., Boston. -J. A. Jeffries is now with William A. Read, brokers, Boston. - D. Moffat has recently sailed for France to join the American Ambulance Corps. -W. M. Boyden is with the Anglo-American Cotton Products Corp. His

address is 63 East 54th St., New York City. - W. C. Boyden, Jr., is on the H. F. Bar Ranch, Buffalo, Wyoming. - S. B. McKinley is at the Columbia Law School. His permanent address is 32 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo.-H. H. Brodeur is with William Filene's Sons Co., Boston. His permanent address is 8 Mill St., Westfield. - A. M. Caplan is with Kistler, Lersh & Co., leather manufacturers, Lockhaven, Pa. - Lincoln Clark is with B. F. Sturtevant Co., Readville. -C. E. Griffin is teaching in the Eighth National College at Nagoya, Japan. - W. W. Kent is with William Bonbright & Co., New York City. His address is Scarsdale, N.Y. - Ross Whittier is with Sleeper & Dunlop, 31 Milk St., Boston. — A. H. C. Brown is with Arthur Perry & Co., 150 Devonshire St., Boston, as bond salesman. — R. T. Twitchell and W. C. Harrington have recently sailed for France to join the American Ambulance Corps. - W. Rollins, S. L. Kuhn, W. R. B. Emerson, Jr., J. Harper and E. P. Warner are at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. - O. G. Ricketson, C. C. Lund, and E. S. Emery are in the first year at the Harvard Medical School. - L. G. Richards and R. C. Cheney are in the second year at the Harvard Medical School. Richards led his class last year. - R. F. Herrick, Jr., is with the Saco-Lowell Textile Machinery Company at Lowell. His permanent address is Milton. - W. J. Falvey and K. B. G. Parson are with Jackson & Curtis, 19 Congress St., Boston. -Arthur I. Richardson is with Kimball, McKinney & Company, investment bankers, 8 Congress St., Boston. His address is 68 Bonair St., Somerville. - R. C. Seamans is with the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown. His perma-

nent address is 48 Chestnut St., Salem. - H. T. Bean is clerk of the Middlesex County Probate Court at East Cambridge. - A. J. R. Helmus is president of the Prospect Union, Cambridge. His address is 885 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — W. M. McKim is with the National City Co., brokers, 55 Congress St., Boston. His permanent address is 11 Claffin Rd., Brookline. - W. H. Neaves is teaching English and history at the Milton High School. He is living at 11 Bates Rd., East Milton, - E. B. Packard is with the Jordan Marsh Co., Boston. His permanent address is 12 Marion Rd., Watertown. - E. H. Bashor is with the First National Bank, 70 Federal St., Boston. - R. C. Bacon has charge of the Boston office of E. R. Bacon & Co., grain shippers, of Chicago. His address is 703 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston. - R. Coggeshall is master in English, debating, dramatics, and elocution at the Sanford School, Redding Ridge, Conn. - J. T. French is with Gore & French, dealers in crude rubber, Akron, O. -J. E. Lancaster and J. T. Torrey, 2d, are with the Goodyear Rubber Co., Akron, O. — Theodore Sizer's address is 1186 Lexington Ave., New York City. -W. J. Bingham and W. W. Demelman are with the American Felt Co., 100 Summer St., Boston. — H. F. Smith, H. L. F. Kreger, P. S. Davidson, J. S. N. Sprague, F. P. Clement, Jr., and R. C. Curtis are at the Harvard Law School.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Honorary Degree Holders.

In the death of Seth Low, LL.D., '90, Harvard has lost one of its most distinguished honorary alumni and the country one of its best citizens. As mayor of Brooklyn and of New York, as President of Columbia University, as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission and of the Greater New York Charter Commission, as referee and arbitrator in various labor disputes, as president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as chairman of the Federal Commission which investigated conditions of mine workers in Colorado, he always proved himself a faithful, forward-looking and enlightened worker for the good of the whole people. He died on Sept. 17, 1916, rightly mourned by the whole nation.

Rev. Dr. Francis Brown was born in Hanover, N.H., on Dec. 26, 1849, and died in New York on Oct. 15, 1916. He was a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, and of Dartmouth College. He was one of the best-known writers and lecturers on theological subjects in America, was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and president of Union Theological Seminary. Harvard gave him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1909.

Graduate School.

G.S. 1896-97. Hollis Godfrey, head of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia has been appointed one of the seven advisers to be connected with the Council of National Defense of the United States.

A.M. 1915. William Belknap has been appointed to the Department of Economics in the University of Louisville, Ky.

A.M. 1916. W. R. Taylor has been appointed a professor of English at the Technological College of Auburn, Ala.

Law School.

L.S. 1878-79. William Perry died in Salem in Sept. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and had been, since 1902, referee in bankruptcy for Essex County. He had always been active in public affairs.

L.S. 1890-92. Hale Holden has come into national prominence as spokesman for the railroads in the various meetings with President Wilson at the time of the threatened strike by the railroad Brotherhoods. Since Congress surrendered to the threats of the Brotherhoods Mr. Holden has written ably on the subject of the new law.

1898. Charles F. Weed, who is a graduate of Trinity College and the Harvard Law School, has lately been inaugurated as President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

1908. Clyde H. Slease was killed in an automobile accident near Goshen, N.Y., on July 4. Slease was a Californian, a graduate of Allegheny College.

1906. Norman C. Hull has resigned as city clerk of Pittsfield to take up the active practice of the law.

1909. Austin W. Scott, professor in the Law School, was awarded the honorary degree of A.M. at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1906.

1916. Shelton Hale and Calvert Magruder have been appointed secretaries to Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis respectively.

Medical School

1867. Dr. Reuben Willis died on Sept. 6 at the Robert Brigham Hospital in Boston. He was born in Belchertown in 1842, served for two years in the 25th Mass. Volunteers in the Civil War, and after finishing his course in the Medical School practised his profession for 45 years in Somerville.

1868. Dr. Sanford Hanscom also served in the Civil War as a lieutenant in the 11th Maine Regiment, later attached to the 21st. He practised in Somerville and was also active in public affairs, being for several years a member of the school committee and a trustee of the public library.

1884. Dr. E. P. Stone was born in Boston in 1861. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1886 and has been in the Navy ever since. He was promoted to medical director in 1914 and was at the same time placed on the retired list. He died on Sept. 5, 1916.

D.P.H. 1911. Dr. A. I. Kendall has been appointed Acting Dean of the medical School of Northwestern University.

The School continues to put its resources at the service of the public. especially, at the present time, in the study and the after care of infantile paralysis. The following announcement was made on the first of October: "A commission consisting of Dr. Robert W. Lovett, chairman, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Roger Pierce, secretary, has been appointed by the Harvard Medical School for the purpose of assisting in the early recognition, treatment, and study of infantile paralysis. The commission has undertaken this work in the endeavor to meet the increasing demands from physicians for assistance in making an early diagnosis, and for serum to be used in the treatment of the earliest stages of the disease. It is not at present definitely established that the use of serum is of benefit in the treatment of the disease. In the opinion of competent authorities, however, the results thus far obtained justify its distribution to physicians for use in cases where they deem it advisable. The serum is obtained from the blood of persons who have recovered from the disease. The commission. therefore, suggests that such persons may render a service to children now afflicted by allowing a small amount of their blood to be taken. The proceeding is without danger. All persons who are willing to aid in this way may call at any time at the Harvard Medical School Administration Building, Huntington Avenue, and make inquiry for the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission. If this is not convenient, an expert will visit the home for the purpose of collecting the blood serum. Physicians, by telephoning to the Harvard Medical School, Brookline 2380, and inquiring for the Infantile Paralysis Commission, may obtain an expert at any hour of the day or night who will visit a patient with the doctor to assist in the diagnosis of the case, and to administer serum if desired. The amount of serum available will depend upon the response of recovered patients to this appeal for volunteers. As the response cannot now be accurately estimated, the efforts of the commission will at the beginning be confined to cases in or near Boston. Should it be found possible to extend the service, every attempt will be made to do so. There will be close cooperation with the State Department of Health and local health authorities. The serum and all services rendered by the commission will be free of charge." The commission is still greatly in need of blood from patients who have had the disease. Many of the staff of the School, other than those mentioned in the above announcement, are devoting much of their time to research in connection with the disease, but in spite of the study made, very little is so far known, and if the Medical School should be able to discover the causes and the cure it would have done a supreme service to the country and to the world.

LITERARY NOTES.

s To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the Magasins if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writerajof articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

SHORT REVIEWS.

Friends of France, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.

The one big, heroic service which America has given the Allies has been the work of the American Ambulance. Drawn from every rank of life, but one and all inspired by the ideal of service to suffering humanity, the young men who have gone from America to drive ambulances on the battlefields of France. have freely risked everything for an ideal. Many in this country have worked faithfully and obscurely, a very few have actually joined the armies of the Allies; many, also - and among them we are thankful to see a large proportion of Harvard men - have gone to Europe, not as combatants, but as workers in the relief of suffering. Their danger was great, but they thought not of danger where they could help. Their service was no lip service, prating much of duty to humanity and doing nothing. They acted and were silent about their ideals, about what they did. It is very fortunate that this book, Friends of France, could be published, for it is the record of heroic service, a record of which all America may well be proud. The book is made up of the accounts of different men who have carried the wounded from the field to the hospital. They are records in which there is no boasting, in which no fine writing is necessary, because the actions which they portray are so fine in themselves.

To the most insensible, even to the man who considers himself neutral, these accounts must give a thrill, since individual agony is of no nation and of no time. and the heart must respond to the work of the man who has been able to alleviate that agony. But the title is not neutral, and should not be neutral. America must never forget the national debt to France, a debt that can never be paid because it is the debt of existence - like the debt that every man owes to his mother. Our troops in the Revolution were magnificent, their morale was admirable - the Secretary of War to the contrary notwithstanding - but there is many a historian who believes that we could never have won independence without the aid of France. That nation. already feeling its own way toward liberty, gave us our chance of liberty. It protected our commerce; it prevented England from sending the maximum of hired troops; it sent the best of its men to fight by our side and to tell us how to fight. Circumstances have made it impossible for us to send our whole force of men to fight against the destroyers of liberty beside the descendants of those who aided us, but we have at least sent many of the best of our young men to give whatever sympathetic aid is in their power. Friends of France is the inspiring record of what these young men have done. It is good reading, healthful reading, from cover to cover. Excellent pictures help to make the record a little more vivid. The income from the book goes toward the support of the American Ambulance, through the generosity of publishers and contributors, so every copy bought will carry with it the satisfaction of having aided a worthy cause. It is to be hoped, also, that the reading of the book will inspire many another young man to go out there where his services are so vitally needed, and where

he can do so much real good to his fellow men.

The Book of Musical Knowledge, by Arthur Elson, '95. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915.

This book is primarily for those who are fond of music, but who are not, in the strict sense of the word, musicians. Mr. Elson states on his title-page that it is "for Music Lovers, Students and Teachers." But the last two, unless they are beginners or have had only the most elementary training, will find little in the work with which they are not already familiar or of which they have not some knowledge.

It would be impossible to treat fully, in six hundred-odd pages, a subject as difficult and as intricate as music; and the author, realising this, has very wisely restricted himself to the less complex branches of the art, and has dwelt only lightly on theory and composition. A certain knowledge of form and of construction and of the various instruments is necessary in order to appreciate good music. But to those who go to concerts and the opera as a diversion, harmony and counterpoint would be merely a bore: it is for this class that Mr. Elson has written and he has succeeded admirably in his task.

The surest way of arousing interest in an art is to arouse interest in the men who are the leaders in it; and with this end in view Mr. Elson has devoted at least one half of his volume to the lives and works of the great composers and performers. In each case the personal side of the man is given equal importance with the artistic; and, though many of the anecdotes have been worn threadbare from overuse, they are, as a whole, well chosen. Some may take exception, perhaps, to the ill-natured slurs on Wagner's private life, or to the rather extrav-

agant praise of Brahms and Meyerbeer. But these, after all, are matters of personal opinion. As a rule Mr. Elson has given a just, and, indeed, a conservative, estimate of the respective composers' worth, and has judged them by the world's, rather than by his own standard. This portion of the work is also valuable for its completeness. It contains not only the great masters, but those of less reputation; and the list of names appended to each chapter includes almost every one who has ever written a note.

The same sense of completeness characterizes the section on instruments, and one finds the obsolete serpent and the basset horn described with the clarinet and the violin.

There are many touches of humor in the book, and some good-natured raillery, particularly at the mannerisms affected by performers. In speaking of pianists, "it is not unusual," the author says, "for great artists to be seen wiggling their fingers on the key, as if they expected in some mysterious way to make the tone expressive by such procedure." And again: " If he (the pianist) is lacking in the expressive qualities, and depends too much on technique and mechanical ability, he is called a virtuoso." And yet how many of our longhaired manipulators of the keyboard fairly glory in the title!

It is to be regretted, perhaps, that parts of the text are decidedly reminiscent of the Boston Symphony Programmes. But as only a small portion of the audience ever reads them, Mr. Elson is no doubt justified in borrowing from them what he likes. And, be it said in passing, he could not have borrowed from a better or more authoritative source.

On the whole, then, the book is an important contribution to the literature of

music, and treats its subject in an easy and interesting manner. It is distinctly worth while; and in these days, when music has become the fashion, and society considers itself capable of criticizing a symphony with the same discernment and profundity as that with which it judges its champagnes and its brands of cigars, it should be read by every one.

Representative English Plays from the Middle Ages to the End of the Nineteenth Century. Edited with Introtroductions and Notes by John S. P. Tatlock, '96, and Robert G. Martin, Ph.D., '10. New York: The Century Company. 1916.

The editors of this collection of plays have sought to give their readers a bird'seye view of the English drama from its birth in the Middle Ages down to its modern development, and have succeeded admirably. It is the first time, as they state in their preface, that plays covering a period of over four hundred years have been included in one volume; and to the student who wishes to trace the growth of dramatic literature in England this work will be of great value.

The book contains twenty-five plays. beginning with the ancient Miracle Plays of Noah's Flood, Abraham and Isaac, and The Second Shepherd's Play, and ending with Oscar Wilde's witty comedy Lady Windemere's Fan. As would be expected, the Elizabethan period holds the chief place. Shakespeare himself is omitted. "In so small a collection it was the only way to do him full justice and honor," the editors explain and the reader will no doubt agree with them. But most of his great contemporaries are represented, and the selection ranges from Lyly's little known comedy of Mother Bombie to Jonson's Alchemist and Webster's Duchess of Malfi. There are nine plays in this section. They are not always the masterpieces of their authors, but they are always characteristic and interesting examples of their works. And the editors, in choosing them, as in choosing the other plays in the volume, have been governed by their desire to trace the development of the stage rather than by any wish to give only the best works produced. Each play shows some growth in technical skill, or contains some innovation in plot or ideas which had its effect upon the later drama; and the collection, in this respect is very complete.

In the third section, The Restoration, Dryden, Otway and Congreve have a play apiece. The Eighteenth Century, the fourth section, includes Addison's Cato, Steele's The Unconscious Lovers, Fielding's amusing burlesque, Tom Thumb the Great, Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer, and Sheridan's famous School for Scandal; while The Cenci, by Shelley, Bulwer's Lady of Lyons, Browning's A Blot on the Scutcheon and Wilde's Lady Windermere's Fan, are given in the concluding section as representative of the XIX Century.

There is an excellent preface to each play, giving a short account of its author's life, a criticism of his work and a detailed analysis of the play itself. These prefaces are written in a simple but scholarly manner, and are valuable, not only in assisting the reader to understand the dramas which they introduce, but as critical studies of the respective periods. Altogether the editors have prepared a creditable volume, which should be given an honorable place among the many good books dealing with the history and development of the English drama. Its comprehensiveness, moreover, places it in a class quite by itself as a good single volume to be owned by the man who can have only a few books.

American Patriots and Statesmen. New York: P. F. Collier & Son. 5 vols.

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, editor of this, the first in the forthcoming series of Collier Classics, has produced a timely and valuable piece of work. His aim was "to gather into one set a vital selection of American patriotic utterances" and this he has succeeded in doing in such a way that the books, as a whole, admirably reveal the great fundamental principles which have guided the nation throughout its life. The selections, six hundred and sixty in number, extend from earliest colonial days through that noble second inaugural address of Lincoln, in which he defined the national attitude as "with malice toward none: with charity for all: with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right." The two concluding essays, by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, find their proper place in the book because they both deal with Lincoln. The addresses printed include the words of all kinds of men from every part of the country. They are not at all ancient history for in many cases their topics are as vital today as they were a century ago - "Tampering with Neutral Mails," "Basis of American Foreign Policy," "Government Control of Railroads" - these and many others are of the substance of political discussion in 1916. Nor have we any right to say, with so many radicals, "It matters nothing what our ancestors said. It is for us to strike out on quite new paths." Personal liberty, equality before the law, government by the people, are the bases of Americanism. Surely we can progress further toward the full realization and practice of these fundamentals if we blaze our trails out and beyond the ends of the trails already blazed by our fathers than if we insist in returning to the centre and breaking anew through difficulties already met and overcome.

We must understand what has already been accomplished, what lessons have been most useful, — and these books tell us in a concise and readable form — before we can hope to carry our country still further as a great, humane, coherent, liberty-loving nation.

Poems by Gustaf Fröding; translated with Introduction by Charles Wharton Stork, A.M. '03. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916.

It is a relief to turn from much of our contemporary American verse to the haunting lyrics of the Swedish poet Gustaf Fröding, now made accessible to us through the translation of Dr. C. W. Stork. In this volume of selections "we find "- to use the words of the translator's introduction - "the Swedish lyric dealing with all the great human emotions; with religion, with love, with the beauty of nature, and the rest of the gamut." The peculiarly national traits of this poetry, he goes on to say, are first, a remarkable closeness to the earth, reminding one rather of primitive than of modern poetry; and secondly, on the other side, a purely visionary quality, a sort of clairvoyance in the realm of the imagination." After reading this poetry we are eager to agree with Dr. Stork in his criticism so far, but when he says further, "considering his wealth of substance, power of treatment and mastery of form, it is doubtful whether any European lyrist since Goethe, Hugo excepted, has outrivaled Gustaf Fröding," we cannot help feeling that his enthusiasm has got the better of him. It is to be hoped, however, that Dr. Stork's able translation will help materially to bring Fröding permanently before English and American lovers of poetry since it is undoubtedly true that much of what he has written is of permanent literary value.

The Wall Street Girl, by Frederick Orin Bartlett, '00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916.

Donald Pendleton, dilettante, young man about town, is cut off by his father's will, without a penny. He explains the situation to Frances Stuvyesant, his fiancée; and she, whose yearly allowance runs into the thousands, agrees to wait for him. Through his late father's attorney, Donald secures a position with a firm of brokers downtown, and there he meets Miss Winthrop, typist and stenographer, whose weekly salary is a paltry ten dollars. His interest in her and his loyalty toward his fiancée form the rather conventional framework upon which Mr. Bartlett has built his story. But in spite of this there is a brightness and charm about the tale which is quite refreshing; and to those whose tastes run to light literature and who can appreciate something a little above the ordinary the book will no doubt appeal.

Social Adaptation, by L. M. Bristol, Ph.D., '13, Asst. Professor of Sociology in West Virginia University. Vol. XIV, Harvard Economic Studies. Harvard University Press, 1915. Published under direction of the Department of Economics of Harvard University.

This book attempts a study of the evolution of the theory of social adaptation as a principle of social progress. The preface by Prof. Carver, who holds the David A. Wells Chair of Political Economy (this book was awarded the David A. Wells Prise for the year 1914–15), indicates the movement of the book, and the same harsh criticism that has met Prof. Carver's Essays in Social Justice will find upon this book some opportunity for exercise.

The Essays in Social Justice expounded and defended the thesis that education, religion, moral codes, and political measures should have for their object the strengthening of the social group in its struggle for survival with other groups. All values must be tested according as they help this strengthening process. Social Adaptation seeks to trace the building-up of this doctrine from Comte to the present. It is a thorough, scholarly study. It is more, in fact, than a mere examination of other men's theories. It attempts to examine in order to choose from the various contributions what will go to aid the making of a tenable social philosophy.

As to organization: After a chapter on Comte, one on Spencer, and a third on "Sociological Methodology," the work is divided into four parts: 1. Passive physical and physio-social adaptation; 2. Passive spiritual adaptation; 5. Active material adaptation; 4. Active spiritual adaptation. Under each of these headings an examination is made of the writings of men who have aided in developing that particular phase of the subject.

The Great War has created an imperative need for a sound social philosophy, for differences of judgment are largely due to differences in philosophy - in what we think is the right social ideal. This large need should make this book timely. It is more than an exhortation. Its temper is steady, its statements are backed by reference. It should be said, however, that Prof. Bristol's criticisms of the various men are not as evident and convincing as they are clearly outlined and enumerated. Also his own conclusions, found in the last chapter, are much in the nature of assertions, leaving a great deal to be desired in exposition.

The intensive historical and critical study is admirable. The constructive philosophy which leads to the doctrine of "social personalism" is not quite as convincing. This "social personalism," which may be crystallized in "Do what is worth imitating," claims to be dissatisfied with Prof. Carver's survival philosophy. However, it strikes this reviewer that " social personalism" is a method of achieving survival; it really admits Prof. Carver's philosophy, adding merely a skilful and inoffensive approach to it. It seems a far-sighted survival method. Social personalism reëmphasizes thought upon the individual in society. It is through individuals and not by means of an impersonal society that all progress is made. This justifies "personalism." Social efficiency is the aim of personal development; hence the word "social." Organized society shall see to it that "personalism" has a social development. Prof. Bristol believes he adds something to the problem of a social goal when he says that each social group or unity should strive for social "exemplifaction"; that is, "to work out such an organized life and one so fruitful in securing the highest possible well-being of its members and of humanity as a whole, that it will spread by reflective imitation on the part of the social unities." Each social group should have the aim of functioning in a larger unity through the increase of cooperation and sympathy. This seems like a programme for the achieving of "survival." At any rate, can a better programme be presented for survival than increasing the size and power of the group in which one is included?

The book has drawbacks if it is to be used as a textbook. Though there is much actual quotation from the authors examined, yet it is predominantly a criticism. What we need to teach students to do is to criticize, and this is not accomplished by an overamount of reading criticisms of others. On the other hand, it uses what seems the right approach to history, by following a movement in its historical development. It calls to mind the belief of advanced educators that we should not try to teach general history, but rather a specific history of movements or ideas. Prof. Bristol has picked out of the cloth of many authors the threads out of which he could make the one strand - the growth of social adaptation.

The organization of the book is well shown in the table of contents, it is well indexed, and a bibliography of some three hundred volumes is appended.

The Great Maze and The Heart of Youth, by Hermann Hagedorn, '07. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916.

Sea and Bay, by C. W. Stork, A. M., '03. New York: John Lane Company. 1916.

Horizons, by R. A. Sanborn, '00. New York: The Four Seas Company. 1916.

Idols, by W. C. Arensberg, '00. Turns and Movies, by Conrad Aiken, '11. Both in "The New Poetry Series." Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916.

In The Great Mase Mr. Hagedorn has attempted with no indifferent success the ambitious task of interpreting anew the story of Agamemnon, Clytæmnestra, and Aegisthus. Using regular blank verse with uniform dignity and often with dramatic effect he sets forth

rather powerfully the conflicting characters. The title is explained by the representative lines (p. 81):

"Life is a great mase, Clytemnestra. You And I were lost in it awhile. But look, Love is the thread of it, love is the key. We shall not walk in mases any more."

Striking figures grow luxuriantly, perhaps too consciously through the narrative, but the end is memorable in its simplicity. The other piece in this volume is a short play in four scenes through which the title, Heart of Youth, is woven with pleasing naturalness. The story is wholesome, devout, orthodox, even impressive, as we should expect in a competent treatment of the theme of The Servant in the House. Written as it was for boys at the Hill School to act, it has a mixture of the formal and colloquial which will hardly offend. With its rapid, vigorous movement and clear-cut teaching, it must have been good for boys to act in; it is good for any one to read.

Dr. Stork's Sea and Bay is a harmless, mildly interesting narrative, rather similar to Enoch Arden in theme, and strikingly similar to it in style. While free from the sentimentalism of Tennyson's poem, it is devoid of Tenny-son's poetic quality. Indeed, its chief claim to being poetic lies in the songs which haverhyme. The simplicity of tone seems almost indecently bare and the moralising is obvious. In short, the author is another Robert Frost, without Frost's unmistakable intensity.

The modest little sheaf of verse called Horizons is a curious mixture of good and bad. Mr. Sanborn has something to say, but he frequently chooses a kind of freeverse doggerel for his medium. Too often, also, he apparently is betrayed into a studied purpose to be unintelligible. The close lines of "Myself" will illustrate:

"For I,
Myself,
Am the ovum of God's last word,
That was His first,
And will never be spoken.
Listen!
M Y S E L F"

Or, again, his original and really poetic images find only a crude or even grotesque expression, as in "Mauve." On the other hand, his predominating subject of childhood he handles with more than ordinary insight and feeling. "To a Child Falling Asleep," in the opinion of the present reviewer, shows the most subtly beautiful treatment of childhood since the inimitable tracery work of Coventry Patmore.

To speak with fairness of the two collections of verse in "The New Poetry Series" is difficult enough. We should like to know first what "the new poetry" is, what it is trying to achieve. We should like to know whether, in its obvious attempt to be "different," it is only a flash in the pan, or whether it ushers in a permanent and significant movement. At all events, the two volumes before us quite apparently hover between the established forms and contemporary vagaries. W. C. Arensberg's Idols runs the gamut from wholly respectable poetry in the series, "For the Sake of Peace," down to an indescribable variety of which the following is representative (p. 15):

THE VOICE OF ONE DEAD

"Of the relented limbs and the braid, O Lady, Bound up in haste at parting, The secret is kept."

The rest of this page is just good white paper. To a conservative in poetry Mr. Arensberg commends himself most surely through his translations from Dante and Mallarmé.

The other collection, Turns and Movies, by Conrad Aiken, sustains a much higher poetic level. Mr. Aiken is a

keen and sympathetic observer and even where his octosyllabic couplets become jingly, as in "This Dance of Life," he shows considerable depth of feeling. In the suite which gives the title to the volume he is clear, but to the old-fashioned taste he indulges in too much Broadway slang and a disturbing amount of pathos, "Discordants" is Oscar Wilde straight, with a dash of Charles Stuart Calverley.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

*** All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Farm Mortgage Handbook, by K. N. Robins, '04. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1916. Cloth, 236 pp. \$1.25.

The Freeman and the Soldier, by R. B. Perry,
A.M. '97, Professor of Philosophy. New York:
Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916. Cloth, 237 pp.
81.40 net.

Ancient Times. A History of the Early World, by J. H. Breasted, Ph.D. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1916. Cloth, 716 pp. \$150.

Co., 1916. Cloth, 716 pp. \$150.

Representative English Plays, edited with Introduction and Notes by J. S. P. Tatlock, '96, and R. G. Martin, Ph.D. '10. New York: The Century Co., 1916. Cloth, 834 pp. \$2.50

The Sonnets of Shakespears, Variorum Edition, edited by Raymond M. Alden, A.M. '97. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 484 pp. 36 net.

The Wall Street Girl, by F. O. Bartlett, '00, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth. 334 pp. \$1.35 net.

The War in Bastern Burope, by John Reed, '10. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916. Cloth, illustrated, 335 pp. \$2.00.

The Motorists' Almanac for 1917, edited and compiled by W. L. Stoddard, '06, with drawings by Gluyas Williams, '11. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Boards, 62 pp. \$1 net. Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden, by J. A. Gade, S.B. '96. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. 8vo, cloth, illustrated, 853 pp. \$3 net.

Historic Events of Colonial Days, by R. S. Holland, '00. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1916. Cloth, illustrated, 320 pp. \$1.50 net.

Towards an Enduring Peace, A Symposium of Peace Proposals and Programs, 1914-1916, can Association for International Conciliation, 1916. Cloth, 331 pp.

Living for the Future, by J. R. filater, '94. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 172 pp. \$1 net. Aspects of the Infinite Mystery, by George A. Gordon, '81. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 343 pp. \$1.50 net.

Portraits of Women, by Gamaliel Bradford, '86. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, illustrated, 202 pp. \$2.50 net.

Cloth, illustrated, 202 pp. \$2.50 net.

Bisentials of Argument, by A. P. Stone, '98, and S. L. Garrison, '12. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1916. Cloth, 325 pp. \$1.30.

Problems of Religion, by Durant Drake, '00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 415 pp. \$2 net.

How to Learn Easily, by G. Van N. Dearborn, A.M. '96. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1916. Cloth, 221 pp. \$1.00.

The Composition and Date of Acts, by C. C. Torrey, Professor of the Semitic Languages in Yale University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1916. Harvard Theological Studies, I. Paper, 72 pp. 8.75.

Ancient History, by P. Van N. Myers. Sec-

Ancient History, by P. Van N. Myers. Second revised edition. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1916. Cloth, 562 pp. \$1.50.

Henrik Ibsen: Brand, translated into English verse by M. M. Dawson. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1916. Cloth, 304 pp. \$1.50.

Personality in German Literature before Lutter, by Prof. Kuno Francke, Litt.D. '12. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1916. Cloth, 216 pp. \$1.25.

A Volunteer Poilu, by H. B. Sheahan, '09. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 218 pp. \$1.25 net.

The Harsard Volunteers in Europe. Personal records of experience in military, ambulance, and hospital service, edited by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1916. Cloth, 238 pp. \$1.

MARRIAGES.

- *e* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine, in order to make this record more nearly complete.
- 1874. Henry Arnott Chisholm to Louise Brigham, at Riverside, Cal., Aug. 21, 1916.
- 1889. Frederic Sprague Goodwin to Juliet B. Higginson, at Pride's Crossing, Sept. 27, 1916.
- 1893. Charles Gibson Winslow to Rosamond Gibson, at Boston, Oct. 11, 1916.
- 1895. Ithamar Mansur Beard to Eva Winifred Rorty, at New York, N.Y., June 21, 1916.
- 1896. Frederick Lewis Huidekoper to Helena Elliott Gaff, at Osterville, Sept. 14, 1916.

- 1898. Daniel Phoenix Ingram to Corinne Violett, at New York, N.Y., May 22, 1915.
- 1898. Charles Eldridge Morgan, Jr., to Theresa Hamilton Fish, at Portland, Me., Oct. 28, 1916.
- 1902. Leon Woodbury Rand to Josephine Louise Woodward, at Brookline, Oct. 21, 1916.
- 1903. Richard Washburn Child to Maude Parker, at Havana, Cuba, Aug. 12, 1916.
- 1905. Francis Thomas Jantsen to Alice M. Doyle, at Brookline, Oct. 31, 1916.
- 1906. Clarence Erskine Clement to Bianca Cogswell Harrington, at Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 30, 1916.
- 1906. Walter Cleveland Cogswell to Rose D. Street, at Cohasset, Aug. 19, 1916.
- 1906. Robert Montgomery Dole to Rossmond Potter, Oct. 5, 1916.
- 1907. William Power Blodget to Ellen Putnam Andrews, at Chestnut Hill, Sept. 15, 1916.
- 1908. Thomas Talbot Clark to Eugenia Meigs, at Lowell, Oct. 15, 1916.
- 1908. Frederic Stuart Dean to Alice Miller, at Ashburnham, Sept. 14, 1916.
- 1908. John Lodge to Elizabeth Febiger Sargent, at Swampscott, Sept. 23, 1916.
- 1908. Ransom Evarts Somers to Esther Fraim, at Waltham, Sept. 7, 1916.
- 1908. Reginald Lindsey Sweet to Marion Blake Milne, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1916.
- 1908. Stuart Thomson to Dorothy Louise Faunce, at Lynn, Sept. 23, 1916.
- 1908. Harold Damrell Walker to Corinna Searle, at Ipswich, Sept. 30, 1916.
- 1908. Fred Eugene Westlake to I.

- Miller, at Pittsburgh, Oct. 28. 1916.
- 1909. Samuel Dacre Bush, 2d, to Mary Seaver Williams, at Dedham, Oct. 3, 1916.
- 1909. John Joseph Higgins to Elizabeth M. McWalter, at Concord. Sept. 12, 1916.
- 1909. Charles Edward Inches to Margaret J. Carter, at Cohasset, Oct. 11, 1916.
- 1909. Richard Knowles to May Fisher Ashley, at New Bedford, Sept. 27, 1916.
- [1909.] Joseph Daniels Leland to (Madame) Elsa Tudor de Pierrefeu, at Dublin, N.H., Sept. 4, 1916.
- 1909. Charles Callahan Perkins to Emily B. Saunders, at Bryn. Mawr, Pa., Sept. 16, 1916.
- [1910.] Raymond Belmont to Carolyne B. Hurlbut, at Middleburg, Va., Sept. 20, 1916.
- 1910. Leon Little to Eleanor Wheeler. at Boston, Sept. 11, 1916.
- 1910. Frank William Marvin, to Anne Florence Ledden, at Halifax, N.S., Sept. 6, 1916.
- 1911. Robert Harold Holt to Lilian Saunders Clapp, at Lexington, Oct. 28, 1916.
- 1911. Daniel Casey Nugent to Adelaide R.I., Sept. 21, 1916.
- 1912. Parker Blair to Alice Morrison Buckingham, at Winnetka, Ill., Sept. 16, 1916.
- 1912. Rollo Herbert Britten to Marion Hale, at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 13,
- 1912. Henry Curtis Dewey to Margaret Craft, at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1916.
- 1912. Francis Calley Gray to Helen Rotch Bullard, at New Bedford, Sept. 16, 1916.
- 1912. Boyd Nelson Jones to Dorothy

- Webster, at Amesbury, Oct. 7. 1916.
- 1912. Thomas McCall to Margaret A. Doyle, at Ogunquit, Me., Oct. 2,
- 1912. Samuel Mixter to Anne Dudley Williams, at Brookline, Oct. 7. 1916.
- 1912. Dudley Porter Ranney to Margaret Wellington, at Weston, Sept. 16, 1916.
- 1912. Clifton Littlewood Rice to Myrtle Vinton Ellis, at Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1916.
- 1913. George Francis Stratton to Dorothy Gardner Nichols, at East Jaffrey, N.H., Sept. 2, 1916.
- 1913. Malcolm Thomson to Helen M. Breed, at Swampscott, Oct. 21, 1916.
- 1914. Ralph Lexington Blaikie to Helen J. Lange, at Scranton, Pa., July 19, 1916.
- 1914. William Joseph Brennan to Helen Clark Kent, at Brockton, Sept. 27, 1916.
- 1914. Jesse Lunt Bullock to Ethel. Louise Woods, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1916.
- 1914. William Hayden Chatfield to Elizabeth Henry, at Chestnut Hill, Pa., Oct. 14, 1916.
- Walker, at Narraganset Pier, 1914. William Tudor Gardiner to Margaret Thomas, at Pride's Crossing, Sept. 16, 1916.
 - 1914. James Alexander Henderson to Gladys M. Reynolds, at Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 19, 1916.
 - 1914. Ava Winfred Poole to Agnes Josephine Peckham, at Cambridge, Oct. 21, 1916.
 - 1915. Jacob Louis Barowsky to Adeline M. Seaman, at Boston, June 11, 1916.
 - 1915. Cecilio Salvador Rossy to Marjorie Howe Sawyer, at Gardner, Oct. 10, 1916.

- 1915. John Cleveland Talbot to Dorothy Howe McElwain, at Medfield, Sept. 30, 1916.
- 1916. Cornelius Conway Felton to Marie Dallas Agassiz, at Hamilton, Sept. 19, 1916.
- 1916. Walter Herbert Neaves to Dorothy G. Piper, at Keene, N.H., Aug. 23, 1916.
- 1916. Theodore Sizer to Caroline Wheelwright Foster, at Charles River Village, Oct. 14, 1916.
- [1916.] Alexander Winsor to Elizabeth Hope Bancroft, at Beverly, June 1, 1916.
- S.B. 1910. Arthur Tyler Derry to Elizabeth E. Pierce, at Flatbush, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1916.
- A.M. 1909. Arthur Howland Buffinton to Mary Edwards, at Intervale, N.H., Sept. 9, 1916.
- A.M. 1910. Melville Darst Liming to Marjorie Odlin, at Jamaica Plain, Oct. 21, 1916.
- LL.B. 1901. Hewitt Grenville Fletcher to Frances Mitchell, at Watertown, Sept. 1, 1916.
- L.S. 1911-12. Hammond Ladd to Edith Brayton Briggs, at Newton Centre, Sept. 30, 1916.
- LL.B. 1912. John Patrick Manning, Jr., to Helen Marie Colbert, at Dorchester, Aug. 23, 1916.
- M.D. 1899. John Joseph Whoriskey to Katherine E. McDonald, at Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1916.
- M.D. 1911. George Ambrose Buckley to Mary E. Harvey, at Quincy, Oct. 4, 1916.
 - D.S. 1909-11. Allan Clinton Johnson to Mary Alice Hager, at Clinton, Oct. 11, 1916.
- D.M.D. 1912. Henry James Skinner to Ellen Winifred Davison, at Rockland, Oct. 9, 1916.
- D.M.D. 1915. Simon DeSalles McCarty to K. Grace Farrell, at Dorchester, Oct. 10, 1916.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes, Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

- 1854. Joseph Alexander Holmes, LL.B., b. 20 June, 1832, at Kingston; d. at Kingston, 20 July, 1913.
- 1856. Allen Augustus Brown, b. 26 July, 1835, at Boston; d. at Boston, 2 Oct., 1916.
- 1856. William Parsons, b. 12 Oct., 1835, at Gloucester; d. at Berkeley, Cal., 2 June. 1916.
- 1857. Horace Newton Fisher, b. 19 Oct., 1836, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 23 Oct., 1916.
- 1860. Henry Hinckley, b. 9 May, 1832, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 14 Sept., 1916.
- 1861. Herman Francis Brashear, b. 7 July, 1839, at Cincinnati, Ohio; d. at Wooster, Ohio, 13 Sept., 1916.
- 1861. David Francis Lincoln, b. 4 Jan., 1841, at Boston; d. at Boston, 17 Oct., 1916.
- 1862. Winthrop Sargent, b. 3 Apr., 1840, at Fishkill Landing, N.Y.; d. at Northeast Harbor, Me., 7 Sept., 1916.
- 1862. William Tucker Washburn, b. 15 Aug., 1841, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 22 Oct., 1916.
- 1863. William Gibson Field, LL.B., b. 25 Oct., 1841, at Easton, Pa.; d. at Thompsonville, Conn., 4 Oct., 1916.

- 1863. Elias Hutchins Marston, b. 21 Aug., 1843, at North Hampton, N.H.; d. at Somerville, 24 Sept., 1916.
- 1865. Marshall Solomon Snow, b. 17 Aug., 1842, at Hyannis; d. at Taunton, 28 May, 1916.
- 1866. William Abraham Haskell, M.D., b. 22 June, 1845, at Hillsboro, Ill., d. at Alton, Ill., 13 July, 1916.
- 1867. Ernest Watson Cushing, b. 17 Jan., 1847, at Boston; d. at Boston, 27 Aug., 1916.
- 1872. John Coleman Avery, b. 29 Dec., 1847, at Cincinnati, Ohio; d. 20 June, 1916.
- 1876. Joel Carlton Bolan, b. 5 Jan., 1854, at Charlestown; d. at East Boston, 16 Nov., 1916.
- 1876. Percival Lowell, b. 13 Mar., 1855, at Boston; d. at Flagstaff, Ariz., 12 Nov., 1916.
- 1877. Richard Joseph Dwyer, b. 4 Oct., 1854, at Medford; d. at Medford, 22 Sept., 1916.
- 1877. Anselm Helm Jayne, b. 12 Sept., 1856, at Bellevue Hill, Rankin Co., Miss.; d. at Houston, Texas, 26 Aug., 1915.
- 1877. George Miner Nash, b. 3 Oct., 1854, at Abington; d. at Newton, 28 July, 1916.
- 1880. Charles Everett Fish, b. 26 May, 1854, at Cotuit; d. at Amesbury, 23 Oct., 1916.
- 1883. Reuben Burnham Moffat, b. 7 Jan., 1861, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. near Southington, Conn., 21 June, 1916.
- 1884. Franklin Haven Clark, M.D., b. 17 Mar., 1862, at Detroit, Mich.; d. at Denver, Colo., 29 Aug., 1916.
- 1884. Charles Merritt Field, b. 29 Dec., 1860, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at South Norwood, Conn., 26 Sept., 1916.

- 1885. Edward Franklin Weld, b. 19 Aug., 1864, at Boston; d. at Richmond Hill, L.I., N.Y., 14 Sept., 1916.
- 1885. McDonald Ellis White, b. 11 June, 1863, at Boston; d. at Newport, Maine, 12 Oct., 1916.
- 1889. Franklin Eddy Parker, b. 28 Jan., 1867, at Bangor, Maine; d. at Bay City, Mich., 4 Sept., 1916.
- 1890. Warren Fisher Gay, b. 24 July, 1866, at Swampscott; d. at Boston, 26 Aug., 1916.
- 1892. Louis Fletcher Berry, b. 24 Nov., 1868, at Titusville, Pa.; d. at New York, N.Y., 5 Oct., 1916.
- 1896. John Lathrop Mathews, b. 10 Jan., 1874, at Evanston, Ill.; d. near Philadelphia, Pa., 27 May, 1916.
- 1896. Robert Grosvenor Valentine, b. 29 Nov., 1872, at West Newton; d. at New York, N.Y., 14 Nov., 1916.
- 1898. Edward Pearce Shaw, A.M., b. 11 Dec., 1875, at West Medford; d. at Boston, 17 June, 1916.
- 1900. Clarence Eugene Klise, A.M., b. 4 Feb., 1877, at Minneapolis, Kans.; d. at Waltham, 27 Oct., 1916.
- 1901. Peter Harden Eley, b. 10 Sept., 1875, at Windsor, Va.; d. at Bolivar, Tenn., 9 Feb., 1916.
- 1901. Walter Adams Parker, b. 14 Nov., 1878, at Ludlow, Vt.; d. at Brookline, 12 Sept., 1916.
- 1902. Richard Littlehale Saville, b. 13 April, 1881, at Melrose; d. at Newton, 6 July, 1915.
- 1904. William George Barr, b. 3 Oct., 1874, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 7 May, 1916.
- 1904. Gilman Corson Dolley, b. 21 Dec., 1880, at Rochester, N.Y.; d. at Manila, P.I., 21 Oct., 1916.
- 1906. Harvey Robert Hanson, b. 10 Oct., 1880, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 26 Sept., 1915.

- 1907. James Harrison Watson, b. 18 Sept., 1885, at Columbus, Ohio; d. at Columbus, Ohio, 26 June, 1916.
- 1908. Norman Prince, LL.B., b. 31 Oct., 1886, at Pride's Crossing; d. at Gerardmer in the Vosges, France, 15 Oct., 1916.
- 1911. (Special) Edward Carter Sortwell, b. 25 Mar., 1889, at Cambridge; d. at New York, N.Y., 14 Nov., 1916.
- 1913. Victor Emmanuel Chapman, b. 17 Apr., 1890, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Verdun, France, 23 June, 1916.
- 1916. William Symmes Coggin, b. 22 Nov., 1894, at Salem; d. at Boston, 7 Nov., 1916.

Scientific School.

- 1864. Cleveland Abbe, b. 3 Dec., 1838, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Chevy Chase, Md., 28 Oct., 1916.
- 1903. Kendall Lincoln Achorn, b. 20 Oct., 1882, at Primghar, Iowa; d. at Boston, 31 Aug., 1916.
- 1904. Robert Edouard Pellissier A.M., Ph.D., b. 12 May, 1882, at Faugne, France; killed in action on the Somme, France, 29 Aug., 1916.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1906. Oscar Henry Peters, A.M., b. 6 Aug., 1868, at Dolphos, O.; d. at Boston, 13 Nov., 1916.

Medical School.

- 1866. Reed Bartlett Granger, b. 28 Feb., 1841, at Eastport, Me.; d. at Ashland, 5 Sept., 1916.
- 1867. Reuben Willis, b. 14 Sept., 1842, at Belchertown; d. at Boston, 6 Sept., 1916.
- 1868. Sanford Hanscom, b. 28 June, 1841, at Albion, Me.; d. at Somerville, 20 Sept., 1916.

- 1873. David Howland Cannon, b. 19 Oct., 1843, at Mattapoisett; d. at Mattapoisett, 2 July, 1913.
- 1876. Alexander Livingston, b. at Buenos Aires, Argentina; d. at Buenos Aires, Argentina, 20 July, 1916.
- 1877. John Richard Harrington, d. at Providence, R.I., 22 April, 1914.
- 1884. Eugene Potter Stone, b. 5 Apr., 1861, at Roxbury; d. at North Sutton, N.H., 5 Sept., 1916.
- 1886. Charles Sinclair Stone, b. 12 Sept., 1859, at South Boston; d. at Boston, 22 April, 1916.
- 1889. George Arthur Stone, b. 5 Jan., 1866, at Ipswich; d. at Pigeon Cove, 28 July, 1916.
- 1899. Frank Hammett Holt, b. 30 Apr., 1869, at Newport, R.I.; d. at Chicago. Ill., 3 Aug., 1916.

Dental School.

- 1872. Samuel Saiza Silva, b. 29 Jan., 1844, at Graciosa, Prara, Azores; d. at Southbridge, 30 July, 1916.
- 1902. James Joseph O'Brien, b. 24 June, 1873, at Somerville; d. at Somerville, 18 Oct., 1916.

Veterinary School.

- 1890. Joseph Michael Kiggen, d. at Boston, 14 Oct., 1916.
- 1898. Henry Albert Tuttle, b. 17 Mar., 1875, at Boston; d. at Windham, N.H., 30 Oct., 1916.
- 1901. William Underwood Tuttle, b. 17 Dec., 1877, at Hyde Park; d. at Boston, 9 Nov., 1916.

Law School.

- 1848. John Goff Ballentine, b. 20 May, 1825, at Pulaski, Tenn.; d. at Pulaski, Tenn., 23 Nov., 1915.
- 1855. George Washington Olney, b. 5 June, 1835, at Charleston, S.C.; d. at New York, N.Y., 20 June, 1916.

- 1858. Jonathan Ware Butterfield, b. 24 Feb., 1838, at Andover, N.H.; d. at Topeka, Kans., 12 June, 1915.
- 1858. Reuben Webster Millaps, b. 30 May, 1833, in Copiah Co., Miss.; d. at Jackson, Miss., 28 June, 1916.
- 1866. John Rowe Lee, b. 25 Apr., 1827, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 13 Dec., 1908.
- 1866. Casar Rodney May, b. in Ill.; d. at Camden, N.J., 25 Sept., 1916.
- 1893. Junius Theodore Auerbach, b. 24 Apr., 1870, at Troy, Ala.; d. at Brookline, 7 Mar., 1916.
- 1901. Jacob Burnet Burnet, b. 10 Nov., 1876, at Cleveland, O.; d. at New York, N.Y., 4 June, 1915.
- 1905. Robert Chapman Foster, b. 19 Mar., 1880, at Bethel, Me.; d. at Roxbury, 7 Mar., 1916.
- 1908. Clyde Harold Slease, d. at Goshen, 25 July, 1916.

Honorary Graduates.

- 1890. Seth Low, LL.D., b. 18 Jan., 1850, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at Bedford Hills, N.Y., 17 Sept., 1916.
- 1909. Francis Brown, S.T.D., b. 26 Oct., 1849, at Hanover, N.H.; d. at New York, N.Y., 15 Oct., 1916.
- 1911. Josiah Royce, Litt.D., b. 20 Nov., 1855, in Grass Valley, Cal.; d. at Cambridge, 14 Sept., 1916.

Temporary Members.

The College.

- 1849. George Augustus Smith, b. 22 Mar., 1826, at Boston; d. at Waltham, 29 June, 1916.
- 1862. McPherson Kennedy, b. 28 Feb., 1841, Hagerstown, Md.; d. at New York, N.Y., 12 June, 1916.
- 1879. Joseph Thomas Gilbert, b. 14 June, 1855, at New York, N.Y.;

- d. at Gilbertsville, N.Y., 13 Nov., 1916.
- 1880. William Lambert Gooding, b. 22 Dec., 1851, at Galena, Md.; d. at Carlisle, Pa., 4 Sept., 1916.
- 1880. Eben Dyer Jordan, b. 7 Nov., 1857, at Boston; d. at Manchester, 1 Aug., 1916.
- 1881. Edsaund Crawley Spinney, b. 27 Mar., 1845, at Wilmot, N.S.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 30 Dec., 1915.
- 1882. John Pomeroy Dabney, b. 1 Mar., 1858, at Fayal, Azores; d. at Chicago, Ill., 3 Oct., 1916.
- 1882. William Perry, b 22 July, 1857, at Salem; d. at Salem, 22 Sept., 1916.
- 1887. Seth Clark Peterson, b. 21 Oct., 1862, at East Boston; d. at Duxbury, 24 Oct., 1916.
- 1888. Frank Dempster Sherman, b. 6 May, 1860, at Peekskill, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 19 Sept., 1916.
- 1892 (Special) Arthur Foster, b. 7 Dec., 1872, at Jacksonville, Fla.; d. at Silver City, New Mex., 7 Mar., 1916.
- 1895. William Lawrence Tenney, b. 9 Sept., 1862, at Boston; d. at Pittsfield, 17 Nov., 1916.
- 1895. Arthur Waldo Rice, b. 29 July, 1875, at Dieppe, France; d. at Westwood, 6 July, 1916.
- 1896. John Paul Leonard, b. 3 Oct., 1871, at Gloucester; d. at Roxbury, 29 Oct., 1916.
- 1897. William Harrison Jones, b. 17 July, 1872, at Minneapolis, Minn.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 29 Dec., 1904.
- 1896. Henry Mygatt Woodruff, b. 1
 June, 1871, at Hartford, Conn.;
 d. at New York, N.Y., 6 Oct.,
 1916.
- 1905. Harold Sherman, b. 2 Dec., 1882, at Stamford, Conn.; d. at Nabuel, Tunis, Africa. 30 Oct., 1913.

- 1906. Shirley Blake Everett, b. 4 Dec., 1885, at Dorchester; d. at Portland, Ore., 12 Aug., 1916.
- 1908. Dillwyn Parrish Starr, b. 3 Oct., 1885, at Philadelphia, Pa.; killed in action in France, 15 Sept., 1916.
- 1910. Henry Augustus Coit, b. 26 May, 1888, at Concord, N.H.; d. near Poperinghe, Belgium, 7 Aug., 1916.
- 1918. Dana Walker Hardy, b. 23 Sept., 1895, at Arlington; d. at Arlington, 3 Nov., 1916.

Scientific School.

- 1857. James Madison Whittemore, b. 5 Mar., 1836, at Brighton; d. at Jamestown, R.I., 6 Sept., 1916.
- 1865. Dalton Fallon, b. 29 Mar., 1847, at Fall River; d. at Gilmanton, N.H., in July, 1916.

Bussey Institution.

- 1878. Clarence Haven Waldo, b. 1 Apr., 1856; d. at Newton Highlands, 1 Sept., 1916.
- 1886. George Whitehouse Ryan, d. at Boston, 16 Aug., 1916.

Medical School.

- 1871. Samuel Edgar Wilson, died in 1915.
- 1895. Fred Sylvester Tyler, b. 15 June, 1868, at Hammonton, N.J.; d. at Framingham, 15 Mar. 1916.

Law School.

- 1841. Edward Duval Nesbit, b. 15 Jan., 1823, at Columbia, S.C.; d. at Montgomery, Ala., 12 Oct., 1852.
- 1858. Nathaniel Hobbs, b. 10 Sept., 1824, at North Berwick, Maine; d. at North Berwick, Me., 15 Sept., 1916.
- 1867. Elmer Bragg Adams, b. 27 Oct., 1842, at Pomfret, Vt.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 24 Oct., 1916.

- 1867. George Handy Bates, b. 19 Nov., 1845, at Dover, Del.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Oct., 1916.
- 1875. John Kearns, d. at Boston, 9 Oct., 1916.
- 1911. Francis Everson Perkins, b. 19 June, 1888, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Boston, 7 Nov., 1916.

Divinity School.

- 1877. John Tilden Prince, b. 30 Dec., 1844, at Kingston; d. at West Newton, 4 Aug., 1916.
- 1880. John Visher, b. 12 Mar., 1852, at Holland, Mich.; d. at Forestburg, So. Dak., 20 Nov., 1914.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

At the semicentennial of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., in October, President Lowell made an excellent address on the nature and the needs of education. This address was printed in full in the Bulletin of Oct. 19.

Prof. F. J. Turner opened the Mc-Bride lectures at Western Reserve University in October with a series of five lectures on the "Development of the Middle West."

On Oct. 26, at the forum conducted by the Brooklyn Institute, Prof. A. B. Hart spoke for the affirmative on the topic, "Shall we have universal military training?" These forums are well attended and Harvard men who speak at them know that they are doing a service to the community.

Prof. G. A. Reisner, head of the Egyptian expedition sent out by Harvard and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has recently discovered, during the course of excavations at Gebel Barkal, material of great importance bearing on the period between 1600 B.C. and 100 A.D. Among the discov-

eries were ten large statues of kings of Ethiopia.

President Lowell was one of those who attended the conference on military education called by Secretary Baker in October. The purpose of the conference was to establish a systematic method for training reserve officers along lines described by the army reorganization law. President Lowell was appointed chairman of a committee to work out a curriculum that should be satisfactory to the various institutions which will give military instruction. The institutions so far authorized to give such instruction are Harvard, Princeton, Yale, U. of Michigan, U. of Alabama, Virginia Military Institute, Stevens Institute of Technology, Catholic University of America, Lehigh, Ohio State University, U. of Tennessee, U. of Minnesota, U. of Illinois, U. of Vermont, Clemson Agricultural College, and the College of the City of New York. The beginnings of military instruction at Harvard are noticed elsewhere.

The University Library has recently received from Mrs. Rothschild the Lincoln collection made by the late Alonzo Rothschild. It contains many important Lincoln books and will be installed as a special collection to be known as the Rothschild Lincoln Memorial Library.

The First Parish of Lancaster has been holding a centennial celebration of the erection of its fifth meeting-house. As soon as the town was incorporated, in 1653, the citizens made an agreement, "For the maintenance of a Ministry of God's Holy Word, the building of a Meeting House, the support of a Minister and the setting apart forever of eighty-two acres of land, including thirty of upland, forty of intervale, and twelve of meadow

for the use of the Minister or whomsoever may be stated to preach the Word of God." It is interesting to note that the first clergyman called to this little parish in the wilderness was Joseph Rowlandson, the only graduate in the Class of 1652.

A very unusual interest in politics has been manifest in the University this year and Harvard men throughout the country have been actively engaged in promoting the cause of one or the other candidate. It is probable, however, that both Faculty and graduates, could the roll be taken. would be overwhelmingly in favor of Hughes. The Hughes National College League, of which Langdon P. Marvin, '98, was the head, had an enrolment of well over 30,000. In this number Harvard had more than any other college. B. Loring Young, '07, who is one of the rising politicians of Massachusetts, did admirable work in his State as head of the Hughes Alliance.

Prof. M. J. Rosenau, of the Medical School, was one of the twelve experts invited by the New York Board of Health to study the epidemic of infantile paralysis which afflicted New York during the summer months. Prof. C. T. Brues has also been working with the New York Health Department in a study of the means of transmission of infantile paralysis. He has been conducting experiments on insects and has made a particular study of the insect environment of children who have contracted the disease. Since the disease has been more prevalent in Massachusetts the Harvard Medical School has taken hold of the work and has been giving its services freely, not only in the treatment of individual cases but in far-reaching study of the disease itself.

Study of the drama and presentation of plays as part of the work is not confined to the winter sessions of the University. Students in the Summer School gave two performances of plays written by members of Prof. Baker's courses, on July 28, and Aug. 4, both in the theatre of the Hasty Pudding Club. In recognition of the Shakespeare Tercentenary the Devereux Players gave performances of Twolfth Night and the Comedy of Errors in the quadrangle back of Sever.

College House, which has held so many generations of Harvard students, has been sold by the University and will be converted into a business block. As a dormitory it was very old-fashioned and thoroughly uncomfortable, and the Freshman Halls maintain such a high standard of comfort that fewer and fewer students were willing to endure the inconveniences of College House.

Prof. Louis Allard, of the French Department, gave a course in the Summer School of the University of California.

On Aug. 4 a tablet in memory of Lemuel Shaw, 1800, was unveiled in Barnstable. Richard Olney, LL.B., '58, said, in the course of his speech as the representative of the Massachusetts Bar, "The Commonwealth has been fortunate in a long line of eminent chief justices of her court of last resort, but can point to none superior to Lemuel Shaw in character or achievements or lasting renown wherever English jurisprudence prevails. For thirty years he filled the office of chief justice of the Commonwealth with ever increasing reputation for himself and ever increasing prestige for his court."

In every university there are fre-

quent disputes between individual members of the faculty which never reach the public. Such discussions are often important aids to progress when kept within the academic walls, although they would be harmful if taken up by a scandal-loving public press. The controversy between Prof. Munsterberg and Prof. Hocking has been, in its very nature, a public affair. It concerned the University only in so far as both happened to be members of the Faculty, but throughout the country it has stirred up such bitter criticisms of Harvard that the main facts must be stated here as a matter of record. Some time ago Prof. Munsterberg wrote a letter to the German Chancellor which was intercepted and made public by the British Government. When this letter was published Prof. Münsterberg declared that the translation, in certain particulars, was inaccurate. In a public letter Prof. Hocking then stated that, in spite of possible verbal inaccuracies, Prof. Münsterberg's letter was clearly pro-German to the extent of being anti-American, and called on him to disprove the charge. Prof. Münsterberg's answer was disappointing in that he did not directly respond to the accusation and that he clouded the issue with a mass of personal details which did not explain his relations with the German Government. In a final letter Prof. Hocking pointed this out, but Prof. Munsterberg remained silent. This interchange of letters was quoted throughout the nation. It resulted in much gratuitous advice to the University and in a resolution of the Boston Branch of the American Rights League pointing out to the Corporation that "the views and affiliations as disclosed and made public by him

[Prof. Münsterberg] seem inconsistent and in conflict with the duties and obligations of a teacher or member of the faculty of an American university." So the matter rests, and Harvard men generally wish that the issue had never been raised. A very large proportion — those of us who believe profoundly that Germany is wrong and the Allies right - wish that Prof. Münsterberg had happened to be connected with some other university, but at the same time we cannot see. in all this correspondence, any absolute proof that Prof. Münsterberg. under the cloak of a Harvard professorship, is assailing American rights. If such proof should be forthcoming he should be dismissed instantly, for freedom of speech and belief - the sacred right of members of any university — does not carry with it a right either to speak or to act in any way which will injure the nation of which the university is a part. We do not believe, furthermore, that Prof. Munsterberg's sensational talk converts any one to his point of view; the wisest way to treat it seems to be to ignore it. We wish that the whole matter might be left, without further words. to the good judgment of the Corporation. They are loyal Americans who can be depended upon to protect the sound Americanism of the University.

President Eliot has been first vicepresident of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Massachusetts. In the October issue of the Atlantic Monthly he published an article defending the policies of the Administration.

In the September number of the Magazins we printed a brief summary of the activities of the Fogg Art Museum up to and including July 25. Since that time there has been the following work of general interest to report:—

Sept. 18. Loan from Dr. F. L. Dunham of a water-color by Winslow Homer.

Oct. 6. Loan from the F. Kleinberger Galleries of a triptych, attributed to Marcellus Koffermans.

 Loan from Dr. Denman Ross of nine water-colors by Dodge Mac-Knight.

17. Loan for one week from Messrs. Gimpel & Wildenstein of a "Madonna, seated, with the Christ Child" by Gentile da Fabriano.

 Conference on the Gentile da Fabriano by Professor George H. Edgell.

 Loan for several weeks from Mr. Philip Lehman of a "Portrait of a Lady," by Hugo van der Goes.

26. Gift from Arthur Sachs, '01, of a "Madonna and Child" by Jacobello del Fiore.

There has been placed in the Fogg Museum, as a permanent loan, by one of its friends, a Spanish 15th century "Annunciation" by Juan de Burgos. On November 15th an important loan exhibition of Early Flemish Paintings was opened, which rivals in importance the loan exhibition last year of Spanish paintings. During this period 350 photographs, 267 slides, and 33 books have been added to the Museum's equipment.

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT DAYS.

1642-1916.1

ALBERT MATTHEWS, '82.

There has been much uncertainty as to the exact days on which some of the early Commencements fell, as to the persons who presided during a vacancy in the presidency or when the President himself was ill or chose not to preside, and as to the places where the Commencement exercises and the Commencement dinner were held.

It is certain that in 1642 Commencement came before September 26, and that in 1648 it came in October; but in

¹ Extracted, with a few changes and many omissions, from the *Publications* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, xvIII, 309-84.

each case the exact day is unknown. There was no Commencement in 1644. The date of Commencement in 1645 has not been determined. No contemporary records have been found for the years 1648, 1652, 1657, 1661, 1662, and 1673; but there is little doubt that Commencement came on the last Tuesday in July in 1645, and on the second Tuesday in August in each of the other five years.

Previous to 1672, the President for the time being, so far as is known, presided at each Commencement. The following list gives the names of the persons who have presided, other than the Presidents or Vice-President, from 1672 to the present time:

1672	Urian Oakes
1675	Urian Oakes
1676	Urian Oakes
1677	Urian Oakes
1678	Urian Oakes
1679	Urian Oakes
1681	Increase Mather
1682	Increase Mather
1684	William Hubbard
1688	William Hubbard
1689	William Brattle
1690	John Leverett [and William Brattle]
1691	John Leverett and William Brattle
1724	Henry Flynt and Nicholas Sever
1737	Henry Flynt
1769	John Winthrop
1781	Edward Wigglesworth
1798	Simeon Howard
1805	Eliphalet Pearson
1810	Henry Ware
1827	Henry Ware
	Henry Ware
1862	Andrew Preston Peabody
1869	Andrew Preston Peabody
1887	Martin Brimmer

The Commencement exercises were probably held in the College Hall in the first Harvard College from 1642 to 1676; in the College Hall in the second Harvard College from 1677 to 1686; in the meeting-house of the First Church (Congregational), Cambridge, from 1687 to 1833; in the meeting-house of the First Church (Unitarian), Cambridge, from 1834 to 1872; in Appleton Chapel from 1873 to 1875; in Sanders Theatre

from 1876 to 1915; and in the Stadium, Boston, in 1916. In 1911 the exercises of the Harvard Alumni Association were transferred from Memorial Hall to the Sever Quadrangle.

The Commencement dinner was doubtless served in the first Harvard College from 1642 to 1676; in the second Harvard College from 1677 to 1763; in the present Harvard Hall from 1765 to 1813; in University Hall from 1814 to 1841; in Harvard Hall from 1842 to 1870; in Massachusetts Hall from 1871 to 1873; and in Memorial Hall from 1874 to 1904. Since 1904 there has been no Commencement dinner.

List of Commencement Days.

1642-1916

Year.	Month.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.
1642 2			
1643	Oct.3		
1644 4			
1645			
1646	July	28	Tu
1647	July	27	Tu
1648	July	2 5 •	Tu

¹ During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the dinner was, for special reasons, sometimes omitted. In 1845, as no doubt at every previous dinner, wine was served; but in 1846, the first under the presidency of Edward Everett, "the entertainment was conducted on the plan of total abstinence from all drinkables except water and lemonade," and wine was never again reverted to.

For nearly two centuries Commencement was the great gala day of the Colony, the Province, the State, and the Commonwealth, and there flocked to Cambridge, not merely the alumni, but the populace. As regards the populace, a change became evident in the second quarter of the nineteenth century; the Boston banks were closed for the last time on account of Commencement Day, as presumably was also the Boston Custom House, in 1870; and the day has ceased to be a popular festival and is now wholly devoted to the alumni. Punch was prohibited in the spring of 1894.

- ² Before September 26.
- Day of month unknown.
- 4 No Commencement.
- Dates printed in italics are conjectural.

Year.	Month.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Year.	Month.	Day of Month .	Day of Week.
1649	July	31	Tu	1693	July	5	W
1650	July	3 0	Tu	1694	July	4	W
1651	Aug.	12	Tu	1695	July	3	W
1652	Aug.	10	Tu	1696	July	1	W
1653	Aug.	9	Tu	1697	July	7	W
1653	Aug.	10	w	1698	July	6	W
1654	Aug.	8	Tu	1699	July	5	W
1655	. Aug.	14	Tu	1700	July	8	w
1656	Aug.	12	Tu	1701	July	2	W
1657	Aug.	. 11	Tu	1702	July	1	W
1658	Aug.	10	Tu	1703	July	7	w
1659	Aug.	9	Tu	1704	July	5	w
1660	Aug.	14	Tu	1705	July	4	w
1661	Aug.	13	Tu	1706	July	3	w
1662	Aug.	12	Tu	1707	July	2	w
1663	Aug.	11	Tu	1708	July	7	w
1664	Aug.	9	Tu	1709	July	6	W
1665	Aug.	8	Tu	1710	July	5	W
1666	Aug.	14	Tu	1711	July	4	W
1667	Aug.	18	Tu	1712	July	2	w
1668	Aug.	11	Tu	1713	July	ī	w
1669	Aug.	10	Tu	1714	July	7	W
1670	Aug.	. 9	Tu	1715	Aug.	81	w
1671	Aug.	8	Tu	1716	July	4	w
1672	Aug.	18	Tu	1717	July	8	w
1678	Aug.	12	Tu	1718	July	2	w
1674	Aug.	11	Tu	1719	July	ī	w
1675	Aug.	10	Tu	1720	July	6	w
1676	Aug.	8	Tu	1721	June	28	w
1677	Aug.	14	Tu	1722	July	4	w
1678	Aug.	18	Tu	1723	July	3	w
1679	Aug.	12	Tu	1724	July	1	w
1680	Aug.	10	Tu	1725	July	7	w
1681	Aug.	9	Tu	1726	July	6	w
1682	Aug.	8	Tu	1727	June	30	F
1683	Sept.	12	W	1728	June	28	F
1684	July	1	Tu	1729	June	27	F
1685	July	i	W	1730	June	24	ŵ
1686	July	7	w	1731	June	25	F
1687	July	6	W	1732	June	23	F
1688	July	4	W	1732	June	29	F
1689	Sept.	11	W	1784	July	5	F
1690	July	2	w	1735	July	4	F
1691	July	1	w	1736	July	7	ŵ
1692	July	6	w	1737	July	6	w
	- 44.7	~		21-01		_	

eral diploma is dated July 13.

³ No public Commencement, but the general diploma is dated July 18.

⁴ No public Commencements from 1774 to 1779, both included, but the general diplomas are dated as given in the text.

[·] No public Commencement. The degrees were granted July 19, but the general diploma is dated July 22.

Year.	Month.	Day of Menth.	Day of Week.	Year.	Month.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.
1818	Aug.	26	. W	1863	July	15	\mathbf{w}
1819	Aug.	25	W	1864	July	20	W
1890	Aug.	80	W	1865	July	19	W
1821	Aug.	29	W	1866	July	18	W
1822	Aug.	28	W	1867	July	17	W
1823	Aug.	27	W	1868	July	15	W
1824	Aug.	25	W	1869	June	29	Tu
1825	Aug.	31	W	1870	June	28	Tu
1826	Aug.	30	W	1871	June	28	W
1827	Aug.	29	W	1872	June	26	W
1828	Aug.	27	W	1873	June	25	W
1829	Aug.	26	W	1874	June	24	W
1830	Aug.	25	W	1875	June	30	W
18 31	Aug.	3 1	W	1876	June	28	W
1832	Aug.	29	W	1877	June	27	W
1833	Aug.	28	W	1878	June	26	W
1834	Aug.	27	W	1879	June	25	W
1835	Aug.	26	W	1880	June	30	W
1836	Aug.	81	W	1881	June	29	W
1837	Aug.	80	W	1882	June	28	W
1838	Aug.	29	W	1883	June	27	W
1839	Aug.	28	W	1884	June	25	W
1840	Aug.	26	W	1885	June	24	W
1841	Aug.	25	W	1886	June	80	W
1842	Aug.	24	W	1887	June	29	W
1843	Aug.	23	W	1888	June	27	W
1844	Aug.	28	W	1889	June	26	W
1845	Aug.	27	W	1890	June	25	W
1846	Aug.	26	W	1891	June	24	W
1847	Aug.	25	W	1892	June	29	\mathbf{w}
1848	Aug.	23	W	1893	June	28	\mathbf{w}
1849	July	18	W	1894	June	27	W
1850	July	17	W	1895	June	26	W
1851	July	16	W	1896	June	24	W
18 52	July	21 ·	W	1897	June	3 0	W
1853	July	20	W	1898	June	29	W
1854	July	19	W	1899	June	28	W
1855	July	18	W	1900	June	27	W
1856	July	16	W	1901	June	26	W
1857	July	15	W	1902	June	25	W
1858	July	21	W	1903	June	24	W
1859	July	20	W	1904	June	29	W
1860	July	18	W	1905	June	28	W
1861	July	17	W	1906	June	27	W
1862	July	16	w	1907	June	26	W

292		Harva	ırd Comn	nencement .	$oldsymbol{Days.}$	[Dece	mber.
Year.	Month.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	. Year.	Month.	Day of Month .	Day of Week.
1908	June	24	w	1913	June	19	Th
1909	June	30	w	1914	June	18	Th
1910	June	29	w	1915	June	24	Th
1911	June	28	\mathbf{w}	1916	June	22	Thi
1912	June	20	Th				
period of ment in ments in Commer with the	275 years. 1644, but the 1653: considered Day number of	There was no ere were two equently the ys exactly years that	ncluded, is a c Commence- c Commence- e number of corresponds have elapsed	July:	1646-50, 16 1714, 1716- 1734-39, 174 1777-1801, 18 1651-82, 171 1802-48	-20, 1722 1–48, 1750 849–68 5, 1740, 1	-26, -74, 129 776, 83
	2. According		, Commence-	September: October: Unknown:	1683, 1689 1643 (day un 1642 (probab	known), 1	775 2
Ju		727–33, 174			1645	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 275



· VOLUME XXV. — MARCH, 1917. — NUMBER XCIX.

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIE	CE — Ch	arles P	omeroy	, Pa	rker,	B.A	٠.							
IN THE COL	LEGE Y	ARD	•	•				. SA	MUEL	М. (Croti	IERS	•	. 293
CHARLES PO	MERO	PAR	KER					. Eī)WAR	ь К.	RANE	, '94		. 298
HARVARD SI EXPEDI									ug h (Саво	т, '94		•	. 305
HARVARD'S	NEW E	NDOV	VMEN	T				. Rı	CHAR	р М .	SALT	ONSTA	LL, '8c	. 310
FROM A GRA	ADUATI	e's wi	NDOV	V	•							•		. 314
THE PRESID	ENT'S	REPOI	RT.				•					•		. 316
THE DEPAR	TMENT	OF M	usic					. w	ALTE	RR.	Spali	ing, '8	B7 .	. 331
PROFESSOR	HUGO	MÜNS	TERB	ERC	₹.			. G1	EORGE	Foo	т Мо	ORE		· 335
TEACHING O	F FRE	NCH E	EFOR	RE 1	750			. A 1	LBERT	MAT	THEV	vs, '82		. 338
THE LAWRE	ENCE B	ASE B	ALL	CLU	В									. 346
THE WINTE	R TERI	M						. T :	HE U	NIVE	RSITY	EDITO	R.	. 350
THE UNIVE Records, 3 F. C. Shatt	67; Profe	ssional A	Addr es s	in A	pple	ton (
STUDENT L	IFE .		•	•	•	•		. R	USSEL	L TH	URST	on Fr	Y, '17	· 373
ATHLETICS			•		•			. R	USSEL	L TH	URST	on Fr	Y, '17	. 384
Classes, 3 Short Rev 446; Necr	96; Non-1 views, 434 ology, 448	Academic ; Books ; Unive	c, 431; Receirsity N Pomeroy	Lite ived, otes,	rary 446 452; rker,	Note ; Ma Var B.A	8, 43 rriago ia, 4!	;3; es, 55.						
Hugo Mii	netochera	226. Da	rcival I	_well	· '~6	404								

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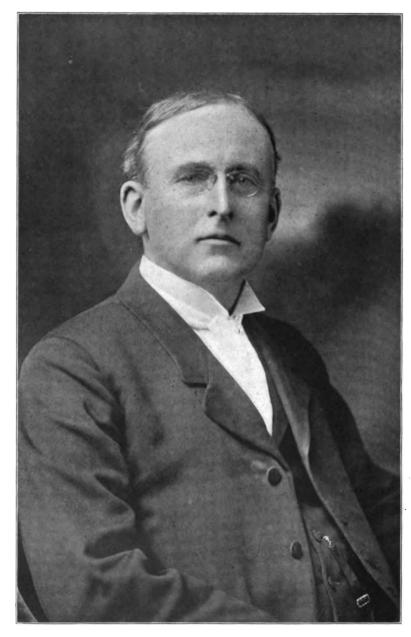
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THE

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

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IN THE COLLEGE YARD. REV. SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS.

As we walked across the College Yard, Scholasticus stopped in front of one of the newly planted elms, as if he were lost in thought. Scholasticus is a gentleman of the old school and still practises meditation.

"Bare ruined choirs," he murmured, "where late the sweet birds sang."

"What makes you sentimentalize in that way?" I said. "Look out for the wires or they'll trip you up! The sweet birds can find other choirs to sing in out in the country where these sturdy elms used to grow. Or they can move with the trees into the Yard, if the English sparrows will allow them. The choirs are not ruined: they are only relocated. The trees are large and thrifty, and have been transplanted so skilfully that they don't know that anything has happened to them. The Yard is twenty years farther on the road to beauty than it would have been if the authorities had followed the old-fashioned method and planted spindling little saplings and waited for them to grow up. It evidently does n't hurt a sizable tree to be plucked up by the roots and set down in a place where it can have a larger sphere of usefulness. When scholastic shade is needed we don't have to wait for another generation. Cheer up about the sweet birds and think about the undergraduates."

"It's the undergraduates that I'm thinking about; these elms remind me of them. They are fortunate in being set in such a good place, but they don't look as though they were making full use of their advantages."

Then he relapsed into a pensive mood, and as his manner is he began to moralize.

"The Yard is a parable of modern education. Once education was a simple matter of planting and weeding and watering. Now it is transplanting on a large scale and under scientific management. We can't take our time and see things grow in the place where they began. Look at that tree. For a quarter of a century it has grown in its native field without any one paying attention to it. Its roots went out in every direction, and, as the

Scripture says, the birds lodged in the branches of it. It was quite self-supporting. Look at it now. See those wires that hold it up. It can't stand alone."

"All this is true," I said, "but give it time and the tree will get a grip on the earth that will make it stronger than ever. Its root system has to be reëducated. You should have seen the way the ground was prepared for it. The old soil was carted away and new soil dumped in. It's all richness. In a year or two the tree will look as if it had always been here."

"I suppose so," said Scholasticus, "but in the mean time it cannot stand alone against a stiff Cambridge wind. Its roots are in the soil, but the soil does not yet sustain them, it only covers them. That's the way it is with the typical undergraduate. He has been transplanted into the carefully prepared soil of the University, but has n't been rooted in it. He has n't taken hold of the things of the mind, nor has he begun to assimilate them."

"You can't blame him," I said, "for not being more mature. The years that bring the philosophic mind are not those that coincide with the College life."

"I'm not complaining of his immaturity. It's his maturity that makes the difficulty. Suppose at the mature age of eighteen he becomes a member of a highly intellectual society of whose habits of thought he is profoundly ignorant. He may, in the course of years, have developed habits of thought and feeling which belonged to the non-intellectual or even anti-intellectual environment in which he had grown up. He may carry these with him and be content with them. Now that is what happens in these days when education has become a big business. The process is so rapid and on such a large scale that multitudes are educated without having any clear idea as to what it is all about. They go through the motions, but they do not know 'the moving why they did it.' It's a great deal easier to pass an examination than it is to change one's habits of thought. The young man comes to College, but his ambitions and admirations are determined by the community from which he came rather than by that into which he has been transplanted. He is interested in business success, in athletic prowess, and in what he calls 'society,' but is he vitally and enthusiastically interested in those objects for which the College was founded?"

"I suppose you think he ought to ponder the inscription on the College Gate. The pious founders wished to train a godly and learned ministry."

"I'm not insisting on the godly ministry. But what about Veritas. Does the student get his mental roots deep into that soil? Does he realize that he has come to a place where Truth is not a secondary consideration but the primary object? Here wealth is the servant of the intellect and not its master. To those who belong to this community the question, 'Does it pay?' is not the final one. Here activities are carried on which cannot

be measured by dollars and cents. The hero is the truth-seeker. Elsewhere he may be treated as a failure, but not here. It is a place where the thinker is recognized, here his memory is held sacred.

"'Whither shall all the valiant youth resort
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchless valor and adventures high.'

The University was intended to be the resort of valiant youths. How many have their breasts inflamed by the ideals they find here?"

"There you are again, Scholasticus, riding off on your high horse and despising your juniors, as men of your age are likely to do. You are quoting from a poem in praise of Samson, instead of one dedicated to a martyr for truth like Giordano Bruno. If Samson were to appear in the Yard hundreds of valiant youths would shout, 'He's all right!' Human nature has not changed so very much after all."

"I will drop Samson if you wish," said Scholasticus, "and turn from Milton's poetry to his prose. 'The main skill and groundwork will be to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity as may lead and draw them in willing obedience, inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue.' Inflamed is rather a strong word for the ordinary undergraduate's feelings toward his studies. The glow of the divine fire is carefully concealed.

"Now it was n't so in Eliot's day. I mean Sir Thomas, who in the reign of Henry VIII wrote one of the very best books on education. He spelt his name with a y, but he had all the Eliot good sense. His idea of education was that it should be all of a piece. There should be no period arbitrarily set apart for cultural studies. The seed-sowing and the weeding should begin early. 'I will use,' he says, 'the policy of a wise and cunning gardener who, purposing to have in his garden a fine and precious herb that shall be to him and others repairing thereto excellently commodious or pleasant, he will first search throughout his garden where he can find the most mellow and fertile earth and therein he will put the seed to grow and be nourished and in most diligent wise attend that no weed be suffered to grow or approach nigh unto it.'

"Now that was real cultivation. It involved sympathetic cooperation between parents and teachers and the pupil himself. There is an impression of the mellowness of the soil and of the ripeness of the fruit. The educational process was all one. Read the chapter entitled 'How dancing may be an introduction unto the first moral virtue, called prudence.' Fancy a present-day Freshman taking up dancing in that spirit. The sixteenth-century Eliot has a use for all sorts of athletic games except football, in which he saw 'nothing but beastly fury and extreme violence; whereof

proceedeth hurt, and consequently rancor and malice do remaine with them that be wounded; wherefore it is to be put in perpetual silence."

"It is too bad," I said, "that in these days there does n't seem to be more time for humanistic studies. People want something that will show results, and so they go in more and more for vocational training."

"I don't think you have got the point," said Scholasticus. "Of course vocational training is more interesting and it always has been. What is it that happens to the student who has loafed through four happy and fruitless years in College, when he enters the Law School? He suddenly wakes up. He thinks law, he talks law, he dreams law. He makes himself a nuisance to his non-legal friends by treating every subject according to the case method. It's not that the new studies are more interesting in themselves, but they are more interesting considered in relation to him. They have to do with his vocation. He has been called to be a lawyer and he wants to make his calling and election sure. In order to be successful he must know as much law as his competitors, and if possible a little more. The time for preparation is short and he cannot afford to waste any of it. In College it had n't occurred to him that his studies had any such intimate relation to his life-work. They were looked upon as luxuries rather than as necessities, and he was always ready to cut off luxuries.

"Now the intense enthusiasm which the sixteenth-century humanists had for the studies which we call 'cultural' was that they were to them vocational. Sir Thomas calls his book *The Governour*. It had to do with the particular business of the English gentleman. It was an hereditary calling that required special training. He addresses the gentlemen who really wanted their sons fitted for their life-work. 'Now all ye readers that desire your sons to be governours, or in any authority in the public weal of your country, if ye bring them up and instruct them in such form as in this book is declared, they shall then seem to all men worthy to be in authority, honour, and noblesse, and all under their government shall prosper and come to perfection.'

"No prospectus of a business college could be more explicit in its promise. There was a perfectly definite purpose. The youth was to be fitted to his job. He was to be taught how to govern — to govern first himself and then others. He was to be taught how to be magnanimous, generous, courageous, and resourceful. For these ends all possible use was to be made of history, literature, philosophy, and of all the physical exercises useful to the governing man. All these were necessary to the efficient gentleman's culture.

"Now, if the College course is to be made intensely interesting the vocational motive must be emphasized. The student must be made to see the purpose of his work. He is not merely waiting for something to turn up.

Something has already turned up of tremendous importance to him. He is already working on his main job."

"But in this country," I ventured, "there is no governing class."

"Yes, there is," snapped Scholasticus, "though the College men do not usually belong to it. They ought to break into it. We let ourselves be governed by people who don't know how. They have never been trained to deal with the great interests of society justly, skilfully, and magnanimously."

"Do you think College graduates could do better?"

"No, not unless they have been taught. But the College ought to be the place to which they come to be taught just those things. It should be a training-school for the leaders in a democracy. The only difference between a democracy and an aristocracy is that in a democracy the governors are more numerous and are chosen more rationally. The man who knows is more in demand. But the supply is not equal to the demand.

"Did you notice the posters which the recruiting officers have put up to attract ambitious young men into the United States Army. They stress the educational motive. They declare that in the army the young fellow will 'develop the power of disciplined decision.' Think of that! I almost suspected that President Eliot wrote that sentence. It is not merely disciplined intelligence that is needed, but the ability to make disciplined decisions. Just think of the momentous decisions which the influential American citizen has constantly to make. They involve the welfare of future generations. Now, besides the education that enables a man to earn his bread and butter, there ought to be one that fits him to do efficient work in the right ordering of society. The more time he can give to this training the better for the country.

"If the College course is disconnected with what goes before or after, it is too long. Four years is too big a slice taken out of a man's life, if it is looked upon only as a pleasant irrelevancy. It must have a more distinct reason for being. We must begin our catechism with the searching question, 'What is the chief end of the educated man?'

"Is his chief end individual advancement? Then let him prepare for that as thoroughly and as expeditiously as possible. But may it not be possible that his true vocation is higher than that. If it is, then he must prepare himself for that. To be a real leader in a free nation requires that one must be capable of disciplined decisions in regard to very difficult and complicated matters. One must be broad-minded and tolerant and capable of seeing more than one side. Even to conceive of the common-weal is an intellectual feat that requires training. All this ought to be explained to the student. When a Freshman enters College he should understand that he is preparing himself definitely for public service."

"You don't mean to say that you want all College men to go into politics?"

"Yes," said Scholasticus; "they ought to learn how to vote, and how to exert their influence. If they took their education seriously and used it to the limit there would n't be the kind of politics that we are familiar with. And after all, politics forms only a part of organized public service. The Church is in woeful need of men capable of disciplined decision. It drifts because of the lack of intelligent leadership. Everywhere the situation is like that described in the Book of Judges when Jotham uttered his parable of the trees. The olive tree would not leave his oil, nor the fig tree his sweet fruit, nor the vine his wine that cheered God and man, in order to undertake the government of the vegetable kingdom. So nothing was left but to allow the thorn to rule over them."

"I'm glad you've got back to the trees again. By the way, I am afraid that the parable with which you began has become a little mixed. As I understood you, these elms which you have caught in the act of being transplanted reminded you of the plight of the undergraduates who are as yet imperfectly rooted in the soil of the University. But now your parable seems to me to have been changed around. It's the University, with its familiar branches of learning, that is the tree. And you seem to suggest that it may be imperfectly rooted in the common-weal. The University grew up in mediæval society and has been transplanted into the fresh soil of the modern world. Is n't this your train of thought? It has carried you beyond the point for which you took your ticket."

"Perhaps so," said Scholasticus, "but it's the undergraduate I'm most interested in. I don't want him to waste his time. Going to College is an undertaking not to be adventured upon lightly or unadvisedly. He cannot expect to be liberally educated in three or four years. It is a much more serious matter than that."

"Instead of a stated term for liberal studies you would, I suppose, give him an indeterminate sentence?"

"No," said Scholasticus, "I should either release him at once or sentence him for life. It's a life job or it's nothing."

CHARLES POMEROY PARKER.

EDWARD KENNARD RAND, '94, Professor of Latin.

The family of Harvard has lost one of its most faithful and lovable members in the death of Charles Parker. Born in Boston, April 12, 1852, he was educated at St. Paul's School, Trinity College and Balliol College, Oxford, where he received the degree of B.A., with a First Class in *Litera*

Humaniores, in 1876. After spending another year in England in the study of theology, he returned to America and taking Holy Orders was made a deacon in the Episcopal Church. He taught at St. Paul's School, and coming to Cambridge in 1880, engaged in private tutoring. In 1883, he was appointed Instructor in Greek and Latin at Harvard. At first his academic progress was slow. It was not till 1897 that he was promoted to an Assistant-Professorship, and not till 1911 that he became Professor of Greek and Latin. Nevertheless there have been few men at Harvard in these recent years whom the whole body of students knew better or to whom they owe a deeper gratitude.

Scholars who admired the breadth and fineness of Parker's learning will regret that his studies of ancient thought, particularly of Plato's philosophy, were frustrated by the busy routine with which he had become more and more involved. He had excellently equipped himself for expounding Plato. His life at Oxford had been much more than a pleasant dream in a haze of venerable and beautiful associations. The charm of leisurely reflection, "the atmosphere," as he put it,1 "of sweet idleness surrounding work," led with him to renewed vigor of thought. He found Oxford teeming with new and varied ideas, and was happily subjected to diverse schools. He had been sent on a scholarship with the understanding that he should lodge with the Cowley Fathers and become a member of their order, if he fully so desired, at the end of his career at Balliol. Though he decided not to carry out this plan, he profited much by his association with the Society of St. John, and had a special veneration for Father Benson. At Balliol, he learned other doctrine from its famous master, Jowett, and from his tutor, Thomas Hill Green. Of Green he wrote: 2

His object was truth at any cost and right living as a result of truth. Profoundly dissatisfied with the philosophy of Mill or of Spencer, he worked his way from Locke, Berkeley, and Hume by the help of Kant and Hegel to a spiritual philosophy in which he found rest and strength. He was not a commonplace Hegelian, and would, I suppose, have denied the name. . . . His philosophical style, indeed, was obscure to the last degree, and we found a difficulty in following the involutions of his thought. But we knew that he was always honest and modest. Once, in a deep discussion on the relation of our self to the eternal self, he stopped short and said, "Farther than that I don't see my way." The words were characteristic of him. He never pretended to see more than he did see.

The influence of such a man was a fine training in cautious and independent thought. Parker remarked of his own attitude: 3

Each step of the process must be thought out by itself, and indeed, in my own case, the fact that I cannot go with Locke in the steps which lead to Hume, makes the Germans less absolutely and vitally necessary to me than some find them.

^{1 &}quot;Reminiscences of Oxford," Harvard Monthly, June, 1886, p. 134.

² Ibid., pp. 139 ff.

² "Recollections of Thomas Hill Green," Harvard Monthly, March, 1894, p. 8.

All the time, he was reading Greek philosophy, among other things, in preparation for "Greats," and after taking his degree, he studied theology for a year with that great scholar and devout man, Canon Westcott, later the Bishop of Durham. Thus he acquired a wide and varied outlook over both ancient and modern speculative thought.

At Harvard, his work was at first confined to elementary courses in Greek and Latin literature. Indeed, his declared interests were not philosophic at the time, and his philosophy was not Platonic. This attitude was partly due, perhaps, to his habit of accepting tasks suggested, and making the most of them. He taught, at different times, the equivalent of every one of the undergraduate courses now offered in the Classics, with the sole exception of Greek 6. His first course in philosophy was given in 1886-87; it was called Latin 16, "Philosophy among the Romans. Selections from Seneca and Lucretius." Seven years later he gave Latin 14, a half-course, on "Stoicism under the Early Empire (Seneca and Persius)," and almost every year thereafter until 1907, he offered a half-course on some aspect of Stoicism with special reference to Seneca and currents of thought in the first century of our era, a subject to which he had devoted much investigation and which he hoped to treat in a book. A course in Seneca appears once more in 1912-13, but before that time Parker's deeper interests had turned toward the philosophy of Plato. In 1899-1900, to supplement Greek 8, the Senior course in Plato and Aristotle, he offered Greek 13, "Plato. Rapid Reading and Interpretation of Selected Dialogues." He had charge of Greek 8 temporarily in 1906-07, and assumed the course after Professor Goodwin withdrew from teaching in 1911. He treated various aspects of Platonism in graduate half-courses, and in the Classical Seminary, which he gave for the first time in 1911-12 and again in 1914-15, the subjects were the Platonic Scholia and the Phado. He always prepared for his courses with the utmost care. Nor are there any gaps in the series; for he never took a "Sabbatical" leave of absence.

Parker's earliest publications on philosophical subjects reflect his interest in Stoicism. They begin in 1896 with an article on "Musonius the Etruscan" in Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. There follow in Harvard Studies, "Musonius in Clement" (1901), and "Sacer intra Nos Spiritus," on Seneca (1906). He also contributed to the New World (June, 1897) an article on Heraclitus, entitled "The Philosopher of Harmony and Fire," and to the Churchman (1914) a delightful essay on "Virgil and the Country Pastor." On Plato he had written but little, but that little was extraordinarily fine. The last volume of Harvard Studies (1916) contains "The Historical Socrates in the Light of Professor Burnet's Hypothesis," and there may be found in Harvard Essays on Classical Subjects (1912) a

¹ Harvard Monthly, June, 1886, pp. 135, 141.



paper on "Plato and Pragmatism," that for subtle analysis and sprightly charm might seem from the pen of Plato himself; plebeian philosophers, as Cicero would say, will not perceive the nice reasoning set forth in this easy and attractive style. A magnum opus reserved for his later years was the task of editing the Scholia on Plato, an undertaking begun by Professor Frederic DeForest Allen of Harvard, and continued by Professor John Burnet, the well-known editor of Plato. Parker had laid broad plans, besides treating the subject in the Seminary, but death cut short what, even had he lived, his multiplying duties might never have allowed him to finish. Thus we have lost a rare interpreter of Plato, fitted both by his training and by his sweet and imaginative spirit. Many have discoursed about the World of Ideas; few like Charles Parker have lived in it day by day.

But it is a mistake to think that Parker's most cherished interests failed of fruition. Putting a humble and unjust estimate on his scholarship, he conceived his mission to be primarily that of the teacher. Teaching was for him a priestly rite; it meant not merely the imparting of information but the quickening of souls. He aimed his instruction not at a class as a whole, but at each individual in it, striving to bring each, however humble his equipment, to some higher outlook of thought and enthusiasm. Even in his larger classes there was frequent personal conference, and that was specially his plan in teaching Greek and Latin composition. He had some course in Latin composition every year since he became an instructor here. Since 1900-01 he was in charge of the Senior course, Latin 7, which he made peculiarly his own; he would assign separate work to each of the students and devoted to each a weekly half-hour of consultation. This is the method of an Oxford tutor, which Parker applied, as best he could, to the different system prevailing here, well aware, as he said, that it might be difficult to transplant Oxford fashions to Harvard.

He did make an informal experiment in this direction in the establishment of the Jowett Club in 1895. This was a small organization of students and instructors, who would meet every week in groups of two or three to read and discuss some Classical author, and would all assemble with Parker at a monthly breakfast; there a paper or a translation would be read, which started a wide-ranging talk on literature, politics or philosophy. He set forth the principles underlying this undertaking in an article in the *Harvard Monthly* for December, 1895, called "The Literary Study of the Classics," summing them up in the following words: ²

What idea have we formed of a Classical literary society? We have worked into it men of all kinds who desire literary study, and have tried to satisfy every reasonable ideal of each. Good scholarship we were obliged to assume as the foundation of our building. The methods which we have undertaken to use are: reading

¹ Harvard Monthly, June, 1886, p. 130.

aloud with expression, rapid reading of large amounts on some subject about which curiosity has been aroused, close meditation on particular passages, search for the leading ideas of the ancients, study of the history of these ideas, comparison with English literature. Personal conference and a spirit of leisure have been seen to be essential. The results that may be expected are: fine perceptions of color, of light and shade, of emphasis and rhythm; sympathy with the old feelings of humanity; inspiration; help in philosophy; a strong grasp of the history of thought; power of comparison; light on English literature; lessons for practical life; refreshment after the business of life. Our ideal society must be organized so that each group of students will develop a special part of the work and hold personal conference with the other groups. Social life, sometimes of two together, sometimes of many together, will characterize all its movements and pervade all its thinking. And so, if by any one word we would describe the spirit of the whole, we could not find a better one than Humanity. We are interested in the thoughts of the men of old and desire to bring their influence into relation with human life to-day.

Such a plan carries us back in imagination beyond Oxford to the days of Ficino and Politian and their new Platonic Academy in Florence. Alas for the crowding duties of both students and instructors that led to the dissolution of the Jowett Club after a year or more of stimulating activity! The present writer had the honor of helping Professor Parker in forming his plans, and can testify to the value of this fine adventure.

O dies cenaeque deum!

The problem of teaching interested Parker more and more. He devoted a number of years to the Harvard Summer School, and in 1900-01 offered a course in the Department of Education called 10a, "Methods and Equipment of a Teacher of Classics in Secondary Schools." This he repeated at intervals, giving it for the last time in 1909-10. He opened some of the lectures in these courses to the public, and a throng of appreciative teachers came to hear. We may gather his opinion of how Greek and Latin should be presented to beginners from the article from which I have just quoted: 1

We need not despair of rousing some human interest even with a first book of Latin and Greek. The proof of this hope would require a detailed examination of some of the books, for which this is not the place. But I believe that it could be given, and that a teacher alive to human interests could impart his own feeling without hindering the necessary grammatical drill. No long lecturing is needed. The learning of a vocabulary needs simply to be made a study of the Greek names for things, rather than a matching of Greek word against English word. The nouns of the vocabulary are especially open to such treatment. Two sentences about the look of a Greek army might be touched with a fire of descriptive power which would force interest in a boy. Three or four sentences could tell what went on in a Greek market-place. A drawing on the black-board might show the plan of a Greek house or the shape of a sling. No long description would be needed for a girdle and robe. Even the verbs could be vivified by a touch of description here and there, suggestive of the action or state. In every case the Greek sounds and the Greek letters are associated with the thing described, — "This was a stratia, that was an agora."





A man thus heartily interested in the welfare of his students was naturally summoned to the task of collegiate discipline. He was made a member of the Administrative Board in 1898. He was appointed Chairman of Freshman Advisers in 1901, and when in 1909 the Faculty modified the Free Elective System, enlarged the Board of Advisers and consigned the administration of the new plan to the Committee on the Choice of Electives, Parker was made Secretary of the Committee. He had been one of three who had voted against the plan. Cheerfully accepting it, he worked with all his energies to make it a success. Indeed, since students needed help, as never before, in the choice of their courses, he found a new scope for the ideals that he had cherished in his teaching. He repeated on a tremendously larger scale what he had been doing in his classes. While ordinarily an adviser has charge of no more than four or five new students each year, Parker had about seventy, including, naturally, various eccentric and disagreeable cases, and he also took over about seventy more, whose advisers were on leave of absence. These were his regular "advisees." Besides, his office was open to all whom he could help in any way. He tried to give an applicant the information sought whatever its nature; he lamented the specialized efficiency that sends a student from office to office after a simple fact. He mastered the complicated requirements of the different departments as well as the programmes in Engineering and Mining established by Harvard in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Students who concentrated in departments of which their advisers were not members would often come to Parker rather than to the departments concerned, for expert advice. If a problem arose with which he was not familiar, he would work it out with the student. He could readily describe life at Oxford to a prospective Rhodes scholar; he was no less ready, when asked about an agricultural course at Cornell, to make a minute study of the curriculum and to plan a feasible programme. Men came on a thousand other errands too. One wanted to know whether an unclassified student might sing on the Glee Club. One inquired anxiously what would be his penalty for forgetting to go on a Geological excursion. One was discouraged because his religion had been assailed by a Professor. These all went away with some cheering remark. There was an atmosphere of friendliness in Parker's office. A Southern lad, after visiting a less informal office and trespassing in sacred closes of the Widener Library, came in with the remark, "Well, I know one place where they'll be polite to a fellow." Another boy from the West, who has had a distinguished career here, relates his impressions of his first day at Harvard, when Parker hurried into his office past a long line of waiting questioners, threw up his arms and exclaimed, "Come on, gentlemen!" This kindly gesture and the Professor's beaming face seemed to the student an omen of hospitality which he had not been led to expect at Harvard and which he had not found in other places. An office conducted on such principles needs the thought and strength of more than one man. At first refusing even clerical help, Parker was later assisted by two efficient secretaries in turn, but he summoned no colleague to share his task. He had found himself in it. Though he gave up none of his classes, he felt more and more that his most important service to the University was as Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives. Since the new office was created, he had come to know intimately and helped to form, the plans and the lives of more than a thousand men. One student who had twice been sent away from College seemed impervious to his appeals. Parker had written to him several times, but received no word in reply. This student was present at the funeral services, which he followed with evident emotion; and one of the wreaths on the coffin had been sent by him.

Parker's life was full of happiness, for he could transmute sorrows and trials into a kind of sacred joy. For years he attended his invalid mother. who had set her heart on his conversion to Roman Catholicism. This step he could not take; it was the only one of her wishes that he did not spring to fulfil. After years of self-sacrifice and delay, he married Frances Greene Haskins in 1898; their wedding was a gala for the whole village of Cambridge. The saintliness of Parker's character did not exclude a relish for human companionship and the quiet joys of life. As a lad he was merry and inventive; he liked to devise new games, including the game of a universal language. At St. Paul's, though devoted first of all to his studies. in which he made a brilliant record, he had a wholesome interest in exercise, and neither there nor at Balliol was he in any way a recluse. He had a delicate sense of humor, a deep love of nature and an interest in adventure and romance. An excursion with him in country fields or woods was sure to abound in laughable incidents and queer surprises. He could grace a festivity with appropriate verse. Though he rarely went to the theatre, he was intensely fond of amateur dramatics. He collaborated in a number of plays and acted in them with no little success. One of them was a dramatization of Stockton's Transferred Ghost. The rest were in Stockton's vein, full of amusing irrationalities and, what is not so characteristic of Stockton, of a pleasant badinage at the expense of contemporary philosophic fads and social movements. Rebecca and Rowena, Mephistopheles in York (privately printed), The Spirit of the Fells, Merlin's Bank, or the Governor's Time-Checks, Columbus at Chicago, What Became of the Raven, The Modern Robin Hood, are some of the titles.

As we look back over the life of this rare scholar and very human saint, we need not lament that his work was not completed. His publications were fewer than they should have been; we could read Plato and Seneca



with better understanding if all of Parker's studies had been carried to their goal. But his life had tended evenly to the very position in which he found himself at its close. In his management of an important educational reform, in his office of counselor and friend of innumerable students, he has left a finished work. The humanization of what might have been perfunctory routine, is the great and permanent achievement that Charles Parker, at the sacrifice of cherished ambitions of another sort, contributed to Harvard College.

HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE.

HUGH CABOT, '94, M.D. '98.

THE Harvard Surgical Unit may be said to have taken its origin from a meeting in London early in the year 1915, between Sir William Osler and Robert Bacon, '80. As a result of this meeting an agreement was entered into between the Presidents of Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, to equip and maintain a Hospital Unit with the British Expeditionary Force. It was agreed that Harvard should send the first Unit to serve for three months and that the others were to follow. In accordance with this agreement Harvard sent to England in June, 1915, the full staff of a Hospital Unit, consisting of thirty-two surgeons, three dentists and seventyfive nurses, together with the necessary operating equipment. The preparation of this Unit involved a tremendous amount of work, most of which fell upon Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, and H. H. White, '93. Their labors were not lessened by the fact that they had of necessity a very vague and sketchy idea of the work which the Unit would be called upon to perform. In July, 1915, the British War Office assigned this Unit to Number 22 General Hospital, B.E.F., France, where it has since remained. Dr. Nichols returned somewhat in advance of the time at which the service of the Unit was supposed to end in order to facilitate the making-up and sending forward of the next Unit and the position of Chief Surgeon was taken by Dr. W. E. Faulkner, '87. For some reason, which has never been clearly explained, both Columbia and Johns Hopkins decided not to fulfil their written agreement, and in October it looked as if this highly desirable work would come to an end. It became clearly apparent that unless Harvard was prepared to take over an operation of far greater magnitude than had previously been contemplated, nothing further could be expected from American universities. Dr. Nichols, however, had so firm a conviction that the work was of real importance and should be continued that he took the matter up with the Corporation, and it was decided to continue the

Unit for the duration of the war. The unexpected desertion of Columbia and Johns Hopkins, together with the unavoidable delay in coming to the necessary decisions, made it impossible for Harvard to send forward another contingent in time to prevent a break between the return of the surgeons of the first Unit and the arrival of those of the second. That the break was not more serious was due to the continued interest of President Lowell, the great assistance of Dr. David Cheever, '97, and the untiring energy of Mr. White, who at that time took up the duties of General Manager of the Unit for the war. Hardly less important was the service rendered by Robert Bacon, who, when it became apparent that there would be great difficulty in raising the necessary funds to send forward this Unit, advanced the whole amount himself.

The second contingent arrived in France in December, 1915, leaving a gap between the first and second Units of more than a month, during which time, except for the presence of forty-six of our nurses who remained, the Hospital was carried on by detachments from the Royal Army Medical Corps. In December it was thought best to move the Hospital into one of the suburbs of Boulogne, where it occupied two hotels for a period of about three months and was then returned to the same area, though not to the same exact location that it had occupied during the summer of 1915.

Following the policy originally planned of providing a Chief Surgeon for a service of three months, and junior surgeons mostly for a period of six months, Dr. Cheever retired in March, 1916, and his place was taken by Dr. Faulkner, who thus for a second time gave his services to the British army. During the first weeks of Dr. Faulkner's second enlistment as Chief Surgeon, he was chiefly concerned with getting the Hospital grounds into satisfactory condition, leveling off tent sites, setting tents, constructing paths, and generally putting things in order in a country which, though it has many advantages in regard to drainage, is rendered difficult by the prolonged rainy season which practically lasts from November until April, during which time the whole country-side is converted into a sea of mud.

The active work of the year 1916 may be said to have begun in April, when the place was finally ready for active service as a Hospital Unit. From that time until the present the work of this Unit has gone forward steadily and it has been an integral part of the Medical Service of the Expeditionary Force. Faulkner was succeeded in June by Dr. Hugh Cabot, '94, who was in turn succeeded in September by Dr. D. F. Jones, '92. Dr. Jones, after an exceedingly active service, during which the efficiency of the Unit was tried out and thoroughly proved, was succeeded in December, 1916, by Dr. C. M. Robinson, Bowdoin 1908, Harvard 1911, who took the position of Acting Chief, Dr. Cabot having in the mean time been ap-



pointed by the Corporation as Chief Surgeon for the duration of the war. Unfortunately the strain to which Dr. Robinson had been subjected during his six months of service up to December, 1916, was so great that during the latter part of that month he contracted a severe cold which required his confinement to the Hospital and then his taking leave of absence. During this time Dr. B. K. Emerson, Amherst '97, Harvard 1901, has taken his place as Acting Chief.

One entirely unique feature of this Hospital Unit, as compared with any other with the British Expeditionary Force, was the inclusion of a Dental Staff under the charge of Dr. V. H. Kazanjian, 1905. Upon these gentlemen fell the very arduous work of what is now called oral surgery, which covers the reconstruction of the extensive and damaging injuries to the jaws and face which have perhaps been more serious in this war than in any previous ones. Here, perhaps more than in any other department, the skill and ingenuity of American surgeons has been proved and the work of Dr. Kazanjian has set a standard to which other groups are trying to attain.

It is possible at this time to appraise satisfactorily the professional value of this Unit to the British army. As it has been kept up practically to full strength at all times it has been able, not only to carry on the work of its own Hospital, but to "detail" medical officers to other Units. Particularly during periods of active fighting these "details" have amounted to a considerable proportion of the strength of the Unit and we have thus contributed importantly to the work of other Hospital Units besides our own. The spirit, devotion, energy, and professional attainments of the men who have served with this Unit have been quite up to the best standards of the University and they have, I believe, not suffered by comparison with their brethren of that exceedingly efficient body the Royal Army Medical Corps. I think Harvard men in general may feel secure in the belief that they have been well represented and that Harvard has given in this regard a good account of herself. Not the least creditable part of the performance was that, when for one reason or another other universities proved unable to assume the burden, Harvard was able not only to do her share but theirs, and will therefore remain the only American university which has maintained in Europe a medical force from the beginning of active fighting in 1915 until the end of the war.

The expenses of this Unit have been very considerable and have been defrayed by personal contributions of Harvard graduates, plus a collection taken up at the Princeton Game in November amounting to some \$5500. They have been given freely in an amount sufficient to keep the equipment at all times ample for the requirements.

The greatest burden of work has fallen upon Mr. White, who has not only gone to Europe at least twice a year with various Units and famil-

iarized himself with the nature of the problems by actual work upon the ground, but while in this country has given a very considerable part of his time to the multitude of details necessary to maintaining such an establishment, to keeping up enlistments, and above all, to seeing that no one was sent as a member of this group whose sentiments were not clearly with the cause of the Allies. Had his judgment in this regard been faulty and had German sympathizers been allowed to become members of this staff, it might have been overtaken by the same catastrophe which befell another American Unit which was abolished during the year on account of an excess of neutrality which resulted in members of its staff finding their way to Germany with inconvenient promptness. But Mr. White's services to the Unit have been very much more than those of the General Manager. Since he has been connected with this undertaking longer than any other person, except President Lowell, he has had a grasp of its affairs which has rendered his judgment of the problems involved of the greatest importance. More and more the University authorities have committed to his charge the solution of the various problems which have constantly come up and have come to depend upon the soundness of his judgment.

But when all is said and done, the most important service of this Unit is not surgical, nor medical, nor even humanitarian. The official neutrality of this country has made it properly impossible for the United States as a nation to express its views on the righteousness of the causes of this war. The attempt to mortgage the private opinions of its citizens has acted as a still further handicap, and in certain parts of the country, at least. the distinction between national and personal neutrality has not been clearly understood. This confusion has laid us open to a grave misconstruction of the real position of the American people by those who, on the side of the Allies, fight for the Rights of Small Peoples and the Ideals of Democracy. There has been but little opportunity for us to demonstrate, in ways which could not be misunderstood, the fact that though the United States is officially neutral, the American people are not. We should therefore welcome every opportunity which enables us to show as individuals where we stand in this matter. Those Americans who have enlisted as belligerents, who have served in the Aviation Corps of France and England, who have enlisted in the Foreign Legion and in the British service, are entitled, and I doubt not will receive, the perpetual gratitude of that very large group of Americans who see in this war, not a struggle for trade supremacies between self-seeking peoples, but an attempt on the part of those who really believe in the ideals of democracy and free government to prevent its being overrun and stamped out by the proponents of autocracy. In this connection we must not forget the very large number of Americans, often unnamed and unknown, who have enlisted in the ranks, chiefly with the



forces of the British Empire, and many of whom will be crippled for life or occupy an unmarked grave in France.

Immediately after these men who have given "all that they had or hoped for that democracy might not perish from the earth," should be reckoned that large group of American men and women who have given freely of their time and of their strength, if not of their lives, to the service of the cause of the Allies in other than belligerent capacities. Here we must reckon the American boys who have taken service with the American Ambulance in France, a service at once arduous, requiring skill, strength, and devotion, and not free from danger. While they have taken service with the French and served them loyally, they have not the less truly taken service in defense of the great American ideal of democracy. They serve not only the French but us, and we cannot doubt that their services will be recognized, not only in this country but abroad, as evidence that we have not abandoned our ideals. Perhaps not second to these boys should be reckoned the American women who have gone to France to "do their bit." to serve in any capacity where they could be useful and to give freely of their strength and devotion to ideals in the cause that seemed to them the only righteous one. Their intelligence and adaptability has enabled them to be of great service to us as further evidence of the side on which not only American manhood but American womanhood is arrayed. To their credit be it said that with exceedingly rare exceptions they have been concerned, not with their own comfort or their own advancement, but with the advancement of their friends.

It is, I believe, with this group that the Harvard Surgical Unit really belongs. While it is not to be denied that these surgeons have rendered real service in their professional capacity, they have, I believe, rendered a more real service in their capacity as free-born Americans, demonstrating their inalienable right to freedom of thought and freedom of action. While the opportunities for such service in France have been many, the opportunities with the British Empire have been few. England has not been stricken as has France; she was not overwhelmed by the invader, and therefore the Harvard Surgical Unit has been one of the few agencies through which Americans could show their loyalty to the cause of Anglo-Saxon ideals. It is peculiarly appropriate that Harvard, founded under the ideals of Anglo-Saxon civilization, founded to uphold the cause of liberty and of freedom, should have been, more than any other American university, concerned in this work. It has been an opportunity by which the graduates, working under the sanction of the University, but doing a piece of work for which they themselves paid in time, money, and strength, committing themselves and not the University authorities to the details of this service, could show upon which side the overwhelming majority of Harvard men stand.

It is not an accident that Harvard has sent more boys to the American Ambulance than any other American university; it is not an accident that Harvard has been the only American university to maintain a Surgical Unit with the Allies during this war. It is proof, if proof be needed, that the graduates of this the oldest American university are loyal to the same ideals for which they fought in the Civil War and desire to uphold in every way which is open to them, the ideals of the truth which is their motto.

HARVARD'S NEW ENDOWMENT.

RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL, '80.

HARVAPD'S graduates and friends are planning to raise for the University a new Endowment of \$10,000,000. This announcement has been received with expressions of satisfaction that at last an effort, long overdue, is to be made to bring Harvard's available resources up to a point somewhat commensurate with her growing needs.

If Harvard is to keep her ranking place among educational institutions, she must have ample resources for equipment, for maintenance and, above all other things, for the proper and adequate compensation of her teaching force. Not all of Harvard's friends yet appreciate how deficient is the University in the means for carrying on its great mission properly. But to those who have for some years been studying the problem and who are thus fully acquainted with Harvard's present restricted resources, who also have a clear idea of the increasingly vital work the University is being called on to perform, the Endowment Fund comes as an opportunity to unite alumni and friends in a work of great usefulness to Harvard and to the nation.

While it is true that this Fund is intended to be of value to the Harvard of tomorrow, the Harvard which must continue to be a vital factor in its contribution to the nation's development,—the crying need for it now is for the Harvard of today. That need is immediate and specific. Already there has been described in a series of articles the embarrassments caused by lack of sufficient funds to meet the University's reasonable demands. Three of Harvard's most pressing needs are noted here.

As every one familiar with education knows, the salaries paid to teachers generally are often distressingly low. Harvard salaries are no exception, and one of the first objects for which the income from the Endowment Fund may well be used is to increase salaries. In 1905, when the average salary in the College was \$1565, alumni and friends, through the Teachers' Endowment Fund, caused a horizontal increase in salaries of about 13%, bringing the average salary up to about \$1770. There has been no

change in the general scale since that time, although, on account of promotions, the average has risen 4% to \$1840. Thus, it is evident that Harvard has been able to do practically nothing in assisting its teachers to meet the unprecedented rise in the cost of living within recent years.

Under the present scale, instructors and assistants receive anywhere from \$500 to \$2000, the assistant professor receiving on appointment \$2500. After the first five years of service he advances to \$3000. After ten years of service, if promoted to a full professorship, he gets \$4000, advancing likewise every five years, by \$500, until he receives a maximum of \$5500. As there are few assistant professors under 30 years of age, it is clear that few scholars, without independent means, can afford to continue teaching at Harvard. The average person, aspiring to a professorship, does not receive \$2500 until he is over 30 years old and he cannot look forward to \$4000 until he is nearly 45.

It is acknowledged that the hardship falls on the younger teachers. In business a man is often willing to work for small pay before he is thirty with the probability that thereafter his income will rapidly increase. At Harvard the young instructor shares the small wages of his brother in business and in addition knows that, even with all success in the unavoidable weeding-out process, he can never hope to earn more than \$5500. If he is not of the very first grade, he drops out of the running at a much lower figure.

Analogous to the subject of salaries is the extension of the tutorial system of instruction already made possible in History, Government, and Economics through the generosity of an alumnus. That is one channel in which additional resources could be used to bring teacher and pupil into closer contact—to make more personal the instruction, something that has been too much neglected as the College has increased in size.

A second great need is the Chemistry Department. Prof. Theodore W. Richards, '86, one of the world's leading chemists and the recipient in 1915 of the Nobel prize in chemistry, thus describes Boylston Hall, where all the elementary courses must still be conducted:

Out of date a quarter of a century ago, Boylston Hall, probably the oldest chemical laboratory of any size in the world, is now in a unique and unenviable position. It was built in 1857-58 and, as Prof. Cooke pointed out in his report to the President for 1891-92, was not intended in the first place for a large chemical laboratory. Twenty-five years ago Prof. Cooke, who planned the building, saw that it was so wholly inadequate as to be incapable of suitable renovation, and he earnestly pleaded for a new building. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin Universities, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have built magnificent modern laboratories of great size. Even one of the youngest, the University of Oklahoma, has just opened a new chemical laboratory which Harvard would be proud to own.

Between one eighth and one ninth of all the undergraduates above the Freshman Class now in College have chosen to "concentrate" in chemistry. Is it not evident that the work of properly instructing this large number of men in their main sub-



ject, as well as in giving many others the one or two courses which they desire to round out their education, must be severely handicapped by the totally inadequate facilities of Boylston Hall?

It is unnecessary to point out in detail to readers of the *Graduates' Magazine* the growing importance today of industrial chemistry and the leading part chemistry is to play in the industry of the future. The late Prof. Morris Loeb, '83, wrote as follows in 1909 in a report to the Overseers of Harvard College:

From a purely business point of view, the encouragement of chemical research is of the highest importance. As competition increases, the successful man will more and more be the one who lets nothing go to waste, but adopts the most efficient processes... who works up his by-products into some useful, and, therefore, valuable substances, who economizes energy whether this energy comes from coal or water power, or human labor... It is slowly creeping into the minds of business men and manufacturers, that a trained chemist can improve an output or effect economies, and that something more than a mere analyst is necessary in a manufacturing concern.

In the training of the men who are to perform this great national service, the University should take a leading part. But it cannot do so with the present antiquated equipment for the elementary courses.

Thirdly, Harvard should have continually at its disposal a large sum of money unrestricted and available to apply in one channel or another, as opportunity and wisdom dictate. Costly new equipment must be purchased from time to time if the University is to maintain its position as an institution of higher learning. Also, desirable new buildings or equipment are often offered without adequate maintenance funds. But with the present status of finances only the most necessary of these can be accepted. Such, in brief, are three of Harvard's most pressing needs today.

Hardly to be classed as an immediate, pressing need, but one which requires more and more money, is the work Harvard is doing for its students morally and physically. Many older graduates would be surprised at the changes for the better that have come over several phases of undergraduate life in recent years. In this moral improvement the Freshman Dormitories may be credited with a share. From a physical view-point the College is taking far more interest in the students' well-being than was the case 20 years ago. Dr. Roger I. Lee, '02, has recently been appointed to the new position of professor of hygiene to care directly for the health of students in athletics and out. This idea of stimulating properly the moral and physical, in addition to the mental, development of the students opens up a new field of usefulness for the University.

President Lowell in his recent report has given a conspicuous place to Harvard's need for increased endowment. He terms the raising of the tuition fee the last resort in the struggle with mounting operating expenses. But this "last resort" will add only about \$100,000 to the annual income, and a large part of that addition has already been spoken for.



An analysis of the present financial situation shows that, although the University had a nominal surplus last year, it was the result of a policy of enforced retrenchment caused by the exhaustion of the unrestricted capital fund. A policy of retrenchment, a curtailment in the amount of service it renders its students (even though the tuition fee pays less than one third of operating expenses) is entirely inconsistent with the essential spirit of the University. The more service Harvard can give its students,—the better it can equip its graduates, the more faithfully will the University be performing its functions.

The mission of the Endowment Fund Committee becomes, therefore, very clear. It is to bring home convincingly to the 40,000 living Harvard men and to the many friends of the University everywhere that this Fund will accomplish the greatest possible good to Harvard and through it to the country. Harvard University sends out every year more than 1000 graduates. The better equipped these men are to grapple with the problems of modern life, so much the better for the society in which they are to live, — so much the better for the University to which they owe so much.

There should be little difficulty in making this sort of appeal understood. For every Harvard man should be eager to constitute himself an unofficial member of the Committee (which is designed chiefly to focus the sympathy and effort of Harvard's friends generally), and, until the Fund is secured, to work unceasingly as advocate and solicitor.

Although no complete plans have been announced for raising the \$10,000,000 Fund, the aim is sooner or later to carry the message of Harvard's needs to every living Harvard man, and to a host of others interested in the work of the University. The campaign will, therefore, be a widespread, democratic appeal; in no possible sense for a "rich man's fund." The response to this appeal should bind even closer together Harvard's broadly scattered alumni. It is true that in the past most gifts to the University have come from a comparatively few graduates and friends. The present committee hopes to be successful in reaching every man capable of giving even the smallest sum, and in showing him that his investment in Harvard College will yield a large return.

Is it not altogether fitting for Harvard to appeal to those men who have profited by its services in the past, to contribute their share toward placing the University finally on a basis of financial stability? Is it not also fitting that Harvard should welcome gifts from others who, possibly graduates of no college, still recognize the opportunity for increased usefulness that is Harvard's?

To sum up, then, it may be said that friends and alumni who contribute to, and, — equally important — work for, — the Endowment Fund are doing a work of threefold usefulness. They are enabling Harvard to meet immediate needs: such as the wretched inadequacy of salaries and chemical equipment; and the disappearance, through continual deficits, of the unrestricted capital fund. They are putting at the disposal of the University sufficient funds to cover the reasonable demands that may be made in maintaining the Harvard of coming years in the supremely useful place which tradition has given to the Harvard of the past. They are taking part in a work, the very doing of which binds into one great body, by firmer bonds than ever before, the men who acknowledge to Harvard a debt beyond all reckoning.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

By a good majority the University voted in favor of universal, compulsory military service. There was nothing "weasel-worded" in the proposition, no beautiful-sounding conjunction of "universal" and "voluntary" to please the stupid people of both extremes and disgust honest thinkers of all opinions. It was a decisive vote on a clean-cut proposition which could not be misunderstood. It proved two things — that the University is willing to face the truth without any tinsel-paper wrappings, and that it is ready to make a manly decision.

When the war broke out England went through two years of agonized groping toward the truth. It was clear to honest thinkers, almost from the first, that compulsion would be inevitable to save England. But compulsion, forced immediately on a people trained through generations to believe in the validity of shams, was unthinkable. Service was to be voluntary, and, of course, universal. One section of the people, including the members of the universities, responded instantly. They were not enough and an elaborate plan of compulsion by classes — it was still termed "voluntary" — was established. Then a term was set to voluntary enlistment, and posters on every wall flamed with the message "Enlist voluntarily now, in order to avoid compulsion on the 21st." Here again were "weasel-words," sham words that marked, however, the end of shamming in England. But it had taken the country two years to gain courage to unwrap the tinsel paper from the truth. Will it take America as long or longer?

The Graduate, as he looks out from his window in these days when the preposterously young class of 1920 is dragging its hobby-horses through the College Yard, finds it difficult, finds it really impossible, to bubble with that genial humor that has been his characteristic for twenty-five years. It is not that he is getting old, for he will never be as old as he was during his Sophomore year, but that he finds the world a very serious place, all of a sudden. The hobby-horses of his own undergraduate days were all sorts of amusing, unimportant matters, and the hobby-horses of today are uni-

versal, compulsory military service here at home, and driving ambulances abroad. (There is a great red sign on one of the College buildings that bears the legend Recruiting Station for the American Ambulance, or something to that effect.) Of course the boys who pass beneath the Graduate's window are as loud-laughing as ever — they would laugh in the trenches, thank God — but there is a seriousness and a purpose behind the laughter that was not there a few years ago. There are some still, to be sure, with only the laughter, but one does not love that kind any more, as one used to. One cannot help feeling, now, that youth no longer has the right to be quite care-free. That kind did not vote on military training; that kind does not even ask the meaning of the American Ambulance notice. Boys like these would never detect the sham in the English posters. They are living in a tinsel world and they do not belong in Harvard College any more.

War is an enormously serious matter, a tragically sad matter in its maiming and killing of the body, and sometimes very beautiful and glorious in its remaking of the soul. The Graduate knew a student not so very many years ago who was just about everything that he should not have been. He was the sort one hated to have in Harvard College, an effeminate creature, self-centred, to all appearances dirty physically and morally. But when he died, after months of splendidly courageous fighting on the battlefields of Europe, his soul must have been carried upward with the "God bless you" of hundreds of equally heroic comrades. Yet this transfiguration, and a thousand like it, cannot compensate for the loss, and the sorrow, and the suffering.

The College vote for military service was not a vote for war nor a vote for militarism. It was the result of clear and sober thought, issuing in the decision that national service, more than anything else, would prevent war, and prevent militarism. If the vote had been taken in February instead of in January it would have been more nearly unanimous than it was, because every one knows that Germany would hardly have despatched her insulting note of January 31, had America been adequately prepared to defend her rights. Harvard College is awake to the fact that we Americans live in a world of shams, just as England used to live in a world of shains. If the crisis comes, as well it may before these words are printed, the men of American universities will respond as promptly as did the men of English universities. But if the crisis does not come today, may the stirring of the spirit that has already changed the aspect and the very character of our students make them leaders in the harder task of preparing the Nation to meet the crises of the future, of making America so respected that such crises shall not occur.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

1915-16.

(Only such sections are omitted as have been covered in the Magazine.)

Admission facts and figures: Although this report is supposed to cover only the academic year that has passed, all friends of the University will desire to know the effect of the increase in the tuition fee upon the attendance of students. The change applies to new students, entering the Departments affected, in the autumn of 1916. It does not apply to the Medical School, where the fee was already \$200; or to the Divinity School, which had made agreements about fees with other Schools of Theology; or to the Law School. The students in question are, therefore, those entering the College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Schools of Architecture, the Bussey Institution, and the School of Business Administration. For these Departments the fee was increased from \$150 to \$200, certain small additional charges, for the Stillman Infirmary, for the laboratories, and for graduation, being abolished. The number of new students paying the full tuition fee at the increased rate in each of these Departments, compared with the number of new students at the corresponding time last year, is as follows:

	1915	1916
Harvard College:		
Freshmen	647	645
Unclassified and Advanced Standing	137	115
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	240	210
School of Architecture	28	24
Bussey Institution	5	7
School of Business Administration	117	142
	1174	1143

It will be observed that in the College there is a falling off of twenty-two in the number of unclassified students, that is those coming with advanced standing from other colleges, and this is probably due in the main to raising the tuition fee. Among the Freshmen there is practically no falling off; but the Chairman of the Committee on Admission is of opinion that had it not been for the change in the fee, there would have been a considerable increase in the number this year. In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences there has been a decrease of thirty in the new men; but in this case, as in that of the College, it has been less than one might reasonably have expected at the outset. In the Schools of Architecture there has been a reduction in about the same proportion. This is probably due mainly to

other causes, as it is entirely in architecture, landscape architecture showing a slight increase. In the Bussey Institution the increase of fees has obviously had no effect, while in the School of Business Administration there has been a very marked gain in the number of students. Taken all together, it seems clear that the increase in the tuition fee — which was the result of dire necessity — has not deprived us of a very large number of students. It is well to remember that it does not affect the best scholars among the men of small means, because the scholarships and fellowships have been raised by an amount equal to the increase in the fee.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Admission contains interesting facts bearing upon the number of men admitted to Harvard College. It seems that owing to the discouragement of applications from men inadequately trained, more applicants were deterred from taking the examinations than the year before, and those who took them were a better selected group. This has naturally resulted in reducing slightly the percentage of rejections from 25.6 to 22.8; or if we take into account the candidates in June who did not appear in September to complete their examinations the percentage of candidates admitted rose from 68.9 in 1915 to 71.2 in 1916. If this change is due to a more careful selection of applicants, it is not out of accord with the recent tendency to diminish the proportion of candidates admitted, for a reference to the figures given in my last report shows that, in spite of the more careful selection, the percentage admitted this year exceeds that of only two years out of the last ten. No doubt the effect is a better average of students, more capable of doing creditable College work, by the elimination of the weaker scholars and especially of those who in addition to an inferior equipment are burdened by entrance conditions. This result is promoted by the growing proportion of candidates applying under the new plan and therefore entering College clear if admitted at all. This autumn almost exactly three quarters of the Freshmen have no conditions to remove — a decided help in maintaining the general standard of work in the first College year.

For the first time Harvard has ceased to give separate entrance examinations, and has adopted the College Entrance Examination Board papers for both the old and new plans, the latter being practically conducted by the joint action of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. This has the advantage that examinations for Harvard can be held in all the places in which examinations are held by the Board, nearly four times as many as we could alone provide. The books under the old plan, requiring an examination upon every subject offered for admission, have for the first time been read and graded wholly by the examiners of the Board; and this has led to a comparison of the severity of marking by the Board and by our own former methods. In most subjects a mark of sixty per cent by the Board has come

very close to our passing grade, as judged by the proportion of failures. But — although there has been a difference of opinion about the fairness of an examination paper in Algebra — it would appear that in English, in History, and especially in Mathematics, our standards have hitherto been more lenient than we had supposed; and in order not to increase the percentage of failures suddenly we have this year accepted a grading lower in these than in other subjects.

Student guidance: Henry Aaron Yeomans, the new Dean, has been four years Assistant Professor of Government and Assistant Dean in special charge of the Freshmen. With his appointment a reorganization of the office has been made. The plan of having one Assistant Dean, who has the oversight of students in their Freshman year and then gives up his close connection with them almost as soon as he has come to know them well, has obvious disadvantages. Moreover, with the increasing personal contact between College officers and undergraduates, the amount of work thrown upon the Dean was such as to make it unfortunately difficult for him to do any teaching or keep up his scholarly activity. Two Assistant Deans have, therefore, been appointed: Clarence Cook Little, Research Fellow in Genetics of the Cancer Commission, and Lawrence Shaw Mayo, Assistant in History; both of them graduates of Harvard College in the Class of 1910. Each of these men is to have immediate charge of two classes, one taking the Freshmen and Juniors, the other the Sophomores and Seniors, the latter taking the Freshmen and Juniors in the following year. Each Assistant Dean thus takes immediate charge of a class at entrance and remains in contact with it throughout its College course. This has the advantage of enabling him to know and deal with the same body of students continuously; while the Dean is left more free to treat the graver cases, direct the general policy, and consider the larger problems of College life and education.

The tendency of the College is, and should be, to have as few regulations as is consistent with good order and sound education, but to give to the students as much guidance and counsel as possible by contact with mature men. This has been done not only by the Dean and his two Assistants, but also by the Faculty advisers; by Professor Charles P. Parker, the Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives; by Mr. Edward D. Brandegee, the Regent; and Dr. Roger I. Lee, the Professor of Hygiene. Since these words were written Professor Parker has died after a brief illness. As the Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives he inspected the choice of courses by all students, seeing that they conformed to the regulations of the Faculty, advised great numbers of men, conferring with those who desired exceptional treatment, and recommending to the Committee, or granting, exceptions from the rules where justified by the circumstances.

This involved a great deal of labor, but it was labor well spent, the value of which can hardly be overestimated. It will be very difficult to find any one who can fill the place so well. The Regent selects and supervises the proctors, and has oversight of all clubs, - functions which bring him into personal contact with a large number of students, not as a disciplinary officer, but as one who makes strongly felt his influence for good order within the College and for its creditable standing in the world. The Professor of Hygiene enjoys, if possible, an even more confidential relation with the undergraduates; conducts a physical examination of each of them at entrance and is constantly consulted by them on matters that run beyond material health. The Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives, the Regent and the Professor of Hygiene are not disciplinary officers; and although discipline can never wholly be avoided on the part of the Deans, an effort is made in their case also to render it as little prominent as possible, and to lay the emphasis on their friendly relations with the students and on the guidance and assistance they can give. For this purpose the Student Council and other undergraduate bodies have been of great value. In order to cultivate a relationship with the students where personal contact and influence are substituted for authority a close community life is highly important, and it would be of the very greatest benefit to Harvard College if it possessed sufficient funds to house all its undergraduates, by the purchase of private dormitories or by building new ones. During the course of the year College House, old, dingy, and hardly fit for students' rooms, was exchanged for Randolph Hall, the best of the private dormitories. If we could look on this as the beginning of a larger movement we should have the deepest reasons for being grateful.

(The paragraphs on military training are omitted since the subject will be discussed in detail in these pages as soon as the War Department and the colleges have reached a final understanding.)

Investigation of departmental work by the Department of Education: One of the most interesting things done in the College during the last few years has been an invitation given by the Department of Economics to the Department of Education to investigate the undergraduate instruction in economics with a view to its improvement. Such a request to another body was not needed to prove the open mind, the desire to improve, the willingness to change its methods and to deal with its instruction as a systematic whole, which has been conspicuous in the case of the Department of Economics; but it is highly significant and full of promise. The investigation, which occupied a couple of years, has been very elaborate, making a large use of statistics, of questionnaires to instructors, students and graduates, of examination questions designed to test the progress of students in their capacity to deal with problems, and of other methods of inquiry that need

not be described here. It has touched many different aspects of instruction, some of them of value far beyond the department immediately concerned. These things will appear when the report is published, but it may not be out of place to mention a couple of them here.

The fundamental questions in all education are the object sought and the result attained. Is economics studied in College for the sake of its general educational value in training the mind and preparing for good citizenship, or with a view to its vocational utility in the student's subsequent career; and how far does it actually fulfil each purpose? An answer to these questions was sought by means of questionnaires addressed to all students taking economic courses and to a thousand graduates, beginning as far back as the Class of 1880 and comprising men engaged in every kind of occupation. Of course all the persons addressed did not reply, and many of the answers were too vague to be of use. Yet among the replies there were a large number definite enough to be of great value. Of the students, about one third intended to take up a business of some kind; more than one half as many were looking forward to the law; while the rest were distributed among all the different careers of which an undergraduate can conceive. Of all these men, about two fifths gave as their chief reason for electing economics its value in training the mind, or in understanding public and social problems; while even of those intending to adopt some occupation for which the subject is popularly supposed to offer a preparation, only about one fifth expected to find what they learned directly helpful, although many more trusted that it would be of indirect assistance.

More interesting still are the replies from the graduates, for they had been enabled to measure what they had acquired by the light of experience in their various pursuits. The men in almost every occupation speak more commonly of the general cultural or civic benefit that they obtained than of vocational profit. This is notably true of the lawyers, and in a less degree also of the business men. The only two classes of graduates who speak with equal frequency of the two kinds of benefit derived are the journalists and the farmers; but they are few in number, and their answers do not appear to have been closely discriminating in this respect.

Results like those brought out by the inquiry of the Department of Education have a direct bearing upon the teaching of Economics, and the position of the subject in the undergraduate course of study. If the chief value of economics is vocational, it ought to be taught mainly from that point of view, and undergraduates ought not to be generally encouraged to elect it who will not pursue some vocation to which it leads. But if, on the other hand, its principal benefit lies in training men to think clearly, and to analyze and sift evidence in the class of problems that force themselves upon public attention in this generation, then the greater part of the



courses ought to be conducted with that object, and it is well for every undergraduate to study the subject to some extent. An attempt to aim at two birds with the same stone, is apt to result in hitting neither. Moreover, a confusion of objectives is misleading for the student. An impression often arises, without any sufficient basis, that some particular subject is an especially good preparation for a certain profession, and the theory is sometimes advocated warmly by the teachers of the subject from a laudable desire to magnify the importance of their field. Students naturally follow the prevailing view without the means of testing its correctness; not infrequently, as they afterwards discover, to the neglect of something they need more. The traditional path to eminence at the English bar has been at Oxford the honor school in literæ humaniores, at Cambridge the mathematical tripos; and since the strongest minds in each university habitually took these roads, the results appeared to prove the proposition. It is well, therefore, that we should seek the most accurate and the most comprehensive data possible on the effect of particular studies upon men in various occupations and upon different classes of minds. Such data are not easy to procure and are still more difficult to interpret, but when obtained they are of great value and would throw light upon pressing educational questions about which we talk freely and know almost nothing.

Relative value of different methods of instruction: Another matter with which the Department of Education dealt in their inquiry, again by the use of the questionnaire, is the relative value attached by students to the various methods of instruction. These were classified as lectures, classroom discussion, assigned reading, reports, essays or theses prepared by the student, and other less prominent agencies. Taken as a whole the students ascribed distinctly the greatest value to the reading, the next to the classroom discussion, placing lectures decidedly third, with reports and other exercises well below the first three. This order was especially marked in the case of the general introductory course known as Economics A. In the more advanced courses the order is somewhat changed. Even here the required reading is given the highest value, but the lectures in these courses are deemed more important than the class-room discussion. Among the better scholars in the advanced courses the value attributed to the lectures is, in fact, nearly as great as that ascribed to the assigned reading. These men also give to the reports, essays and theses a slightly greater importance than do the elementary and the inferior advanced students, although they do not place them on a par with the other three methods of instruction.

Answers of this kind are not infallible. There is always a considerable number of students who express no opinions, or whose opinions are not carefully considered. Nevertheless, the replies are highly significant as indicating an impression — the impression of persons who, imperfect as

their judgment may be, are after all the best judges, if not indeed the only judges, of what they have obtained from the different methods of instruction. In some ways the answers are unexpected. One would have supposed that class-room discussion would be of more value in an advanced course than in an elementary one. For it would presumably be remunerative in proportion as the members of the class possess information about the subject and a grasp of the principles involved. Probably the real reason for the relatively small importance attached to it by students in advanced courses is to be found in the fact that many of these courses are conducted mainly as lecture courses without much class-room discussion. The most illuminating fact that appears from the replies is the high value attached to the assigned reading as compared with the lectures. Even in the case of the better scholars in the advanced courses it is not safe to assume an opinion that the lectures are of equal value with books, because they may be referring strictly to the reading formally assigned which is only a part of the reading that they do.

The problem of the relative value of books and lectures in higher education, or, for that matter, of books and direct oral teaching at school, is one that ought to receive very careful attention. The tendency for more than a generation, from the primary school to the university, has been to throw a greater emphasis on oral instruction as compared with study of the printed page. Half a century ago the boy at school and the student in college were habitually assigned a certain task, and the exercise in the class-room was in the main a recitation, the work of the teacher consisting chiefly in ascertaining whether the task had been properly performed, the set number of pages diligently and intelligently read, and in giving help over hard places or removing confusion in the pupil's mind. But since that time the whole trend of education in all its grades has been towards an increase in the amount of direct instruction by the teacher. At school he or she talks to the class more and listens less than formerly, teaches it more directly, imparts more information. In the college or university the recitation has almost entirely disappeared, giving place mainly to lectures and in a smaller degree to class discussion. In fact, the impression among the general public, and in the minds of many academic people, is that the chief function of a professor is to give lectures, - not of course in the literal sense of reading something he has written, but imparting information directly to the class by an oral statement throughout the lecture hour.

Lectures are an excellent, and in fact an indispensable, part of university work, but it is possible to have too many of them, to treat them as the one vital method of instruction. This has two dangers. It tends to put the student too much in a purely receptive attitude of absorbing information poured out upon him, instead of compelling him to extract it from books for



himself; so that his education becomes a passive rather than an active process. Lectures should probably be in the main a means of stimulating thought, rather than of imparting facts which can generally be impressed upon the mind more accurately and effectively by the printed page than by the spoken word.

Then again there is the danger that if lecture courses are regarded as the main object of the professors' chair, the universities, and the departments therein, will value themselves, and be valued, in proportion to the number of lecture courses that they offer. This matter will bear a moment's consideration, for it is connected with certain important general considerations of educational policy. To make the question clear, and point out its bearing upon our own problems, something may be said about the relations that exist between instruction in the College and in other departments of the University.

Separation of graduate and undergraduate instruction: Many American universities have adopted a combined degree, whereby the earlier portion of the professional instruction in law, medicine, and other technical subiects, is taken as a part of the college course; and at the same time they maintain separate faculties for the college, or undergraduate academic department, and for the graduate school of arts and sciences. At Harvard we have gone on the opposite principle in both cases. We have separated each of the professional schools almost wholly from the College, with a distinct faculty and a distinct student life of its own. We have done this on the ground that a strictly professional atmosphere is an advantage in the study of a profession, and we believe that the earnestness, the almost ferociously keen interest, of the student body in our Law School, for example, has been largely due to this fact. We believe that the best results in both general and professional education are attained by a sharp separation between the two. On the other hand, we have not established a distinct faculty for the graduate school, but have the same faculty and to a great extent the same body of instruction for undergraduates and graduates. each man being expected to take such part of it as fits his own state of progress. We have done this because we have not regarded the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences as exclusively or distinctly a professional school for future teachers. If it were so, it would probably be necessary to give it more of a pedagogical character than it has today. Indeed there has appeared to be no serious disadvantage, such as exists in the case of a purely professional school, in our practice of not separating the graduate school wholly from the College. Although there is a single faculty the two bodies of students are quite distinct, and the graduates take no part in the athletics or social activities of the men in College. They are in no danger of any lack of industry, nor do they suffer from contact with the College

students taking courses primarily for graduates. The best Seniors who have reached the point of electing advanced courses are by no means inferior in capacity, education, or earnestness to the average graduate. And, on the other hand, competent undergraduates benefit greatly by following instruction that would not otherwise be open to them.

Our system, by closing professional education to undergraduates, obliges them to devote their College course entirely to academic studies; and at the same time it opens all academic instruction to undergraduates and graduates alike. By so doing it treats the whole list of academic courses as one body of instruction whereof the quantity can be readily measured and the nature perceived. In this way our system brings into peculiar prominence a question that affects the whole university policy in this country. A university, as its name implies, is an institution where all branches of learning are studied, but this principle easily transforms itself into the doctrine that a university ought to offer systematic instruction in every part of every subject; and in fact almost all departments press for an increase of courses, hoping to maintain so far as possible a distinct course upon every subdivision of their fields. This is in large measure due to the fact that American graduate students, unlike German students, tend to select their university on account of the number and richness of the courses listed in the catalogue on their particular subjects, rather than by reason of the eminence of the professors who teach them. Some years ago it happened that a professor of rare distinction in his field, and an admirable teacher, who had a large number of graduate students in his seminar, accepted a chair in another university. His successors at his former post, however good, were by no means men with his reputation. Under these circumstances, one would have supposed that many of his pupils would have followed him, and that fresh students would have sought him in his new chair. But in fact the seminar at the place he had left was substantially undiminished, and he had a comparatively small body of graduate students in the university to which he migrated.

The real reason for increasing the list of courses, though it is often not consciously recognized, is quite as much a desire to attract students as a belief in the benefit conferred on them after they come. The result has been a great expansion within the last score of years in the number of courses offered by all the larger universities. Counting two half-courses as equivalent to one full course, our Faculty of Arts and Sciences offered last year to undergraduates or graduates, 417½ courses running throughout the year. Of these 67 were designated as seminars, where advanced students work together in a special field under the guidance of the professors. More will be said of these later. Some of the remaining 350½ were in reality of the same character, and others involved purely laboratory work; but most of

them were systematic courses of instruction, mainly what are called, not always accurately, lecture courses. In addition, there were 119 more courses listed in the catalogue, but marked as being omitted that year. These are in the main courses designed to be given in alternate years, where the number of applicants is not large enough to justify their repetition annually. A student has thus an opportunity to take them at some time during his College career. They entail upon the instructor almost as much labor in preparation as the others, and are an integral part of the courses of instruction provided by the University. The total number of courses, therefore, offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was 5361, whereof something over 73 were in the nature of seminars.

Are some courses superfluous: Some years ago a committee of the Board of Overseers suggested that there were needless courses provided, and the Committee of the Faculty on Instruction examined the whole list, making careful inquiries of the members of the several departments, and reported that with one or two exceptions there were no courses for which good and sufficient reasons could not be given. The result of a similar inquiry would be the same today. There are few, if any, courses that could be seriously considered by any one as useless or superfluous in themselves. Almost every one of them is intrinscially valuable, and a distinct contribution to the instruction in the subject. Nevertheless, it is a proper subject for consideration whether the policy of offering courses of instruction covering every part of every subject is wise. No European university attempts to do so. No single student can take them all in any large field, and his powers would be deadened by a surfeit of instruction if he did. For the undergraduates a comparatively small array of staple courses on the most important portions of the subject, with a limited number of others on more highly specialized aspects thereof, is sufficient. For the graduate students who remain only a year to take the degree of Master of Arts, and who are doing much the same work as the more advanced Seniors, the same list of courses would be enough; and for those graduates who intend to become professors in universities and productive scholars it would probably be better, — beyond these typical specialized courses, which would suffice to show the method of approaching the subject — to give all the advanced instruction by means of seminars where the students work together on related, but not identical paths, with the aid of mutual criticism and under the guidance of the professors. Fewer courses, more thoroughly given, which would free instructors for a larger amount of personal supervision of the students, would be better for the pupils; and would make it possible for the university to allow those members of the staff who are capable of original work of a high order more time for productive scholarship. Many a professor at the present day, under the pressure of preparing a new course, cannot find time to work up the discoveries he has made, or to publish a work throwing a new light on existing knowledge.

In making these suggestions there is no intention of urging a reduction of our existing schedule. But it is time to discuss the assumption, now apparently prevalent in all American universities, that an indefinite increase in the number of courses provided is to be aimed at in higher education. The question is whether that policy is not defective in principle, and whether we are not following it to excess, thereby sacrificing to it other objects equally, if not more, important.

Comprehensive examinations: Courses are merely a means to an end, and that end is the education of the student. One method of placing courses in their true light as a means of education is the provision of comprehensive examinations for graduation, covering the general field of the student's principal work beyond the precise limits of the courses he has taken. This has long been done in the case of the doctorate of philosophy; and in the year covered by this report it was applied for the first time to undergraduates concentrating in the Division of History, Government, and Economics. Only twenty-four students of the Class of 1917, who finished their work in three years and concentrated in this field, came under its operation; but they were numerous enough to give a definite indication of the working of the plan. To that extent the results were satisfactory. The examination papers were well designed for measuring the knowledge and grasp of the subject, with a large enough range of options to include the various portions of the field covered by the different candidates; and the examiners themselves were satisfied with the plan as a fair means of testing the qualification of the students. During the coming year a much larger number of men will come up for this comprehensive examination, which promises to mark a new departure in American college methods.

The Library: The Widener Memorial Library has been in use for a year and has abundantly justified the expectations based upon its plan. Students have used the reading rooms, and taken out books, to a distinctly greater extent than they did in old Gore Hall, and the professors' rooms in the stacks have proved, not only a great convenience, but a very distinct assistance in productive work.

The principles on which a university library should be arranged have undergone a gradual evolution. Until a comparatively recent period, the essential difference between the functions of a public library and a university library were not well understood. In former times both were conducted in the same manner. The prime object was protection of the collections, and hence every one was kept away from the stacks, books being given out only at the delivery desk. Public libraries now strive to encourage in every way the use of their volumes, but they cannot usually admit any consider-



able part of the public to the shelves. Universities, on the other hand, have learned that not only professors but all advanced students ought to be given as much access as possible to all books not rare or irreplaceable. The experiment has been tried of classifying the books according to the departments of the University, and connecting each group with the seminar rooms of the department to which it is related. This is very well for men working within the limits of a definite stereotyped field, but a wise man has remarked that every new thinker seeks to cut a fresh diagonal through human knowledge, and when a man needs to consult a book outside the limits of his own department, he finds his work seriously embarrassed by the division of the library into departmental groups. In short, while the system made easy the use of books classified together, it placed well-nigh greater obstacles than before on the use of books classified elsewhere.

By the munificence of the gift of the new library, with its space for rooms and stalls in the stack, we have been enabled to adopt a better plan, that of treating the library as one whole collection. The books on different subjects are shelved of course in different places, but not separated so as to hinder their free use by any one who has access to the shelves; while rooms and stalls are provided for the professors and all advanced students in the body of the stack. The plan by which this was accomplished was adapted from that of our own Law Library where the same thing had already been done on a smaller scale. The report of the Director of the University Library describes how it has worked after a year of trial.

Divinity School: In the last report the growing affiliation of the Divinity School with other neighboring Schools of Theology was described, and during the past year an agreement has been made with the Newton Theological Institution similar to that with the Theological School of Boston University. The report of Dean Fenn contains a statement of the relations thus created. The affiliation now comprises the Divinity School, Andover Theological Seminary, the Episcopal Theological School, the Theological School of Boston University, and the Newton Theological Institution, and although some of the agreements were made for a limited period no one would think of terminating them. The first three institutions named now consult together about appointments to their instructing staffs, so as to avoid needless duplication and furnish the largest opportunities to their students. The chief need of the Divinity School and of the associated institutions at present is a more systematic provision for training in pastoral work, and instruction in the social problems with which ministers are called upon to deal. This must be based upon a knowledge of modern economic conditions and principles, but it requires also a knowledge of their application to the questions a clergyman meets in his professional work. This matter is now under serious consideration.

Law School: The office of Dean of the Law School left vacant by the death of Ezra Ripley Thayer was filled by the appointment of Professor Roscoe Pound; while the position in the teaching staff was taken for the time by Arthur Dehon Hill, LL.B. 1894, who was at the close of the year appointed Professor of Law. After a faithful and efficient service of eighteen years as Professor and Bussey Professor of Law, and an earlier service to the University as instructor for two years in other subjects, Joseph Doddridge Brannan retired and was made Professor Emeritus. His place has been taken for the present by Albert Martin Kales, A.B. 1896, LL.B. 1899, Professor of Law in Northwestern University, who has been appointed Professor of Law here for the year 1916-17. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., LL.B. 1913, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law. The burden of teaching under which the instructing staff labors, the great increase of late years in the proportion of students to teachers described in the last annual report. does not become less; and, in fact, the autumn of 1916 shows the largest number of students, and the largest entering class, that the School has ever known. The endowments are small in comparison with the work to be done. and have not grown with enlargement of the student body, so that the resources, which were at one time ample, are now quite inadequate. Moreover, the School ought to do much more than prepare young men for practice at the bar. Law and legal procedure have not fully kept pace with the material development of the age, with its rapid movement and changing problems. The world, and especially our own country, needs a greater respect for a better law; and those who recall the fact that the treatises of Joseph Story were written for lectures to the students in the Harvard Law School, will appreciate the service to jurisprudence that can be rendered in the professor's chair. The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the School, which falls in the current academic year, would seem an appropriate occasion for increasing the endowment, and providing new professorships.

Medical School: In the Medical School the George Fabyan Professorship of Comparative Pathology, left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Theobald Smith, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Ernest Edward Tyzzer, who had been for eight years Assistant Professor of Pathology, and was at the time Director of the Cancer Commission and of the Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer. Dr. Charles James White has been appointed Edward Wigglesworth Professor of Dermatology; and Dr. Abner Post has resigned as Professor of Syphilis, after a continuous and highly valued service in the Department since 1882. These are the only changes in professors' chairs during the year; but an important change has occurred in connection with the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. By reason of the rule fixing a limit of age for service, Dr. Councilman has resigned as

Pathologist of that hospital, and in concert with the trustees of the hospital Dr. Wolbach has been selected in his place, being appointed at the same time Chairman of the Department of Pathology in the School.

Like every other part of the University that has a large body of students, the Medical School has two distinct functions, teaching and productive research; and it is important to make sure that neither of these is crowded out by the other, for the qualifications required to fulfil both objects are not always combined in equal measure in the same person. There is need of the capable and inspiring teacher; there is need of the original investigator; and in a school of this size there is room for both, as well as for the rare man who possesses the two qualities in an eminent degree. Owing to the rapid increase of knowledge, and the consequent growth of specialization, the problems of a medical school are peculiarly complex. It is difficult for a professor to keep up with the advance in his own field, work diligently at his own research, and at the same time know what his colleagues are doing. To preserve the essential unity of medicine, therefore, in a period of rapid movement, is no simple task.

The organization of our own School, by means of a committee of full professors, an administrative board and an elective faculty council, had become needlessly cumbrous; while the Faculty itself has grown so large that informal discussion is less frequent than in the past. In order to draw the many departments closer together and obtain greater cohesion, the Administrative Board has been given a more representative character, and such a position that it can maintain an oversight of the whole work in the School. The two departments also of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine are now consolidated into one large department with several professors, no one of whom has a permanent authority over the rest. This is in accordance with the general policy of the University in its other teaching branches, and is believed to give greater elasticity, with better opportunities for progressive work by the younger men. It represents a tendency in the Medical School, and will probably be followed gradually in other departments, where the subjects are closely allied.

School of Business Administration: The increase of students in the School of Business Administration has already been mentioned. This is significant as showing the appreciation by college men both of the preparation for commercial life which it is designed to give, and of the method in which the instruction is given, — the more so since the students come from a great variety of colleges scattered all over the country. The Dean's report presents the figures in detail. The School is also gaining the confidence of an ever-widening circle of business men, who open their doors to inspection and study by the students, send information of their affairs to the professors, and welcome the model systems of accounting in certain trades

sent out by the Bureau of Business Research. Several changes have been made in the instructing staff which will be found in the report of the Dean. Two of them relate to professors' chairs, — the appointment of William James Cunningham, James J. Hill Professor of Transportation, and the promotion of William Morse Cole from Associate Professor to Professor of Accounting.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: The magnificent new laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were completed at the close of the year; and we are anxious to obtain a decision on our bill asking for the instructions of the Court in regard to our authority to make the agreement with the Institute. The hearing has been unavoidably postponed by the illness of the counsel for the trustees under the will of Gordon McKay, but new counsel are now preparing for a hearing as rapidly as possible. Pending a decision it is improper to discuss the matter here, further than to say that a cooperation in instruction and research has been provisionally established in the new buildings of the Institute, that it is working smoothly, and has resulted in an improvement in the instruction previously given in each institution.

The University received by gift during the financial year for all purposes, beside the annual payment from the Trustees under the will of Gordon McKay, \$1,677,621.85.

Once more I want to draw attention to the urgent need of the Dental School, which receives little and deserves much. It is conducted almost without endowment, the Clinical Professors receiving no salaries, and barely traveling expenses, and it is doing a work highly creditable to the University.

We have felt it our duty to abate the annual deficit, by raising the tuition fee, and by avoiding expenditures although they might be of great importance for the improvement of our conditions. More endowment is urgently needed in many departments if Harvard is to maintain its rank among American institutions of learning. The salaries of the instructing staff have not been raised for many years, although the cost of living has risen greatly; and many members of the staff ought to receive higher salaries than can be paid to them today. For the welfare of our students and especially of the undergraduates, for bringing about the conditions that will give them the full benefit of life and work here, it is highly important that we should be able to house all our undergraduates, and as many as possible of the students in the professional schools. But to do all this requires a great deal of money, and by raising our tuition fee we have drawn on our last source of supply.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

PROF. WALTER RAYMOND SPALDING, '87.

Any article intending to give the alumni an account of the development and present condition of music at Harvard may well take for its text the statement of President Lowell in his Annual Report ¹ for 1914–15: "Music, indeed, forms, as it ought, an increasingly important part of the work of the University," — a cool, dispassionate statement, but one amply justified by facts and, coming from the President, prophetic of future growth. These words, furthermore, if uttered twenty-five years ago, when, notwithstanding distinct achievement, music as an educational subject was on trial, would have been considered as the wildest rhapsody, for music through many years was thought to be a mere accessory, to be supported and endorsed only after more solid, useful subjects had been fully developed. When the history of education in America during the last half-century is adequately written, this narrow attitude on the part of our leading universities will require careful explanation.

Music, the universal language, ever old and ever new, based on the elemental factors of rhythm and sound, and appealing directly to the emotions and ideal aspirations of man, surely needs no apology nor defense. From the days of the Greeks down through every civilization worthy of the name, it has been considered by poets and seers as the most sublime and mysterious influence in the universe. People who are unaware of its existence or are bereft of its tonic and uplifting effect are atrophied and only half alive in a most important part of their being - for we do have souls, emotions, imaginations, ideals, difficult as it is to define these shadowy realms of our nature, and many as are the people who are incapable of recognizing anything unless it is expressed in terms of two and two. Music is the heaven-ordained food for these highest attributes. Many years ago President Eliot said that sentiments are realler things than mountains, forests, and rivers - a truth on which the American people may well ponder. And what educational policy is complete which ignores the appeal of sentiment? The original difficulty seems to have been to correlate this fiery and yet intangible subject with the educational curriculum as applied to the languages, history, mathematics, etc. The attitude of the Corporation a generation or more ago might be expressed in the words of Thoreau: "It is remarkable that our institutions can stand before music; it is so revolutionary." But music has lived and prospered at Harvard, and the chief reasons for this growth, aside from the inherent vitality of the subject itself, may well be set forth.

1 President's Annual Report, p. 24.

In the first place Harvard has been most fortunate in having two Presidents in succession, Eliot and Lowell, who not only have been liberal enough to support music as a universally recognized fine art, but who were temperamentally in sympathy with it—and their efforts were always seconded by such members of the Corporation as Henry Lee Higginson, Dr. Arthur Cabot, and Dr. Henry P. Walcott—for there are always many estimable and useful citizens in Massachusetts who, as far as music is concerned, are color-blind.

Secondly, music was founded at Harvard by John Knowles Paine, a man of foresight and courage, endowed with the unshaken belief that music was not only a great art, but an unequaled subject for the education of the young, appealing as it does to the imagination, the emotions, and the taste; coördinating the ear, the eye, and the brain; and in executive work, the hand and the foot; demanding and, at the same time, generating, powers of glowing fancy, precision, and untring patience. Prof. Paine's prophetic vision has been amply realized: for many years he taught single-handed; now there are six members on the teaching staff, two professors, three instructors, and an assistant. In place of the four or five courses of former times, the Department now offers ten to twelve; and these courses are taken by from 250 to 300 students. This growth in a free elective system is convincing evidence that the students want music.

A third and most important reason for the development of music at Harvard is its proximity to Boston, which may fairly be called one of the leading musical centres of the world. Not only are such organizations as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Handel and Haydn Society, the Apollo Club, the Cecilia Society, the Harvard Musical Association of world-famed eminence, but Harvard graduates have taken such a vital part in their establishment and are such active workers in their progress that the affiliation between them and the musical life of the College is close and beneficial. The permanent establishment of the Symphony Orchestra through the generosity of Mr. Higginson on the foundations laid by the Harvard Musical Association has been ably described by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, '87; and this narrative of a benefaction in which all Harvard men take a grateful pride is a glorious incentive to those who would work for the future cause of music.

The aim of the Department is twofold. One group of courses is of a grammatical and technical nature, and so planned that the student with imagination may receive such a training that, if he has anything to say, he will express himself clearly and artistically. Just in this connection a reply may be made to those who look askance at the teaching of music in a college because the Department has not produced more original composers. The Department assumes no more responsibility in the production of

1 The Boston Symphony Orchestra, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe.



creative musical geniuses than the Department of English would in the production of poets. The art of music has not yet come to bear a sufficiently vital relationship to the life of the people, so that we may expect a large annual crop of American composers. Those who wish to pursue this very interesting subject may be cordially recommended to a recent book by the English scholar Cecil Forsyth, Nationalism and Music. The fact, however, is significant and encouraging that, if the estimate is narrowed down to college men, and even Harvard men, a large percentage of the original composers, the critics, the teachers, and the writers on music have been Harvard graduates. It is sufficient to mention such composers as J. C. D. Parker, '48; G. L. Osgood, '66; Arthur Foote, '74; George Burdett, '81; Louis A. Coerne, '90; L. S. Thompson, '92; F. S. Converse, '93; P. L. Atherton, '93; E. B. Hill, '95; D. G. Mason, '95; John Carpenter, '97; W. C. Heilman, '00; F. M. Class, '03; and a number of younger men of real promise, such as A. T. Davison, '06; Edward Ballantine, '07; Charles L. Seeger, '08; P. G. Clapp, '09; and Chalmers Clifton, '12.

In the critical field we find such influential writers as W. F. Apthorp, '69, for many years the musical critic of the Boston Transcript and the compiler of the Boston Symphony programme books; H. T. Finck, '76, the well-known Wagnerian scholar; Philip Goepp, '84; Richard Aldrich, '85. Apropos of the literary side of music, comparatively few people know that the most famous of all Beethoven biographers was Alexander Thayer, '48, who for many years was consul at Trieste and who wrote his celebrated Life originally in German. A few years ago W. J. Baltzell, music critic of the Ditson Company, compiled some interesting statistics showing the varied fields of musical activity in which college graduates are working. It is encouraging to see that Harvard in actual attainment, with fifty-four names, is far in advance of any other college.

A second group of so-called "cultural" courses deals with the historical, biographical, and assthetic aspects of the subject, and assuming that every normal man has a love for music, however latent, offers the student an opportunity to become familiar with the masterpieces of musical literature, to train systematically his powers of appreciation, and to refine his taste; for, if a man is considered illiterate if he is ignorant of the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Molière, Cervantes, Goethe, etc., he is certainly uncultivated if Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, Verdi, and Wagner mean nothing to him. These courses —Music 3, 4, 4a and 4b — are all comprehensively illustrated by such media as the solo pianoforte, two pianofortes, voice, string quartet, and various ensemble groups, — many of the Boston artists giving their services as an endorsement of the work which

¹ "The American College Man in Music." The Musical Quarterly. G. Schirmer, New York. Vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 623-36.



Harvard is doing. The Corporation also has been most generous in providing an equipment for classroom study, the University owning more than one hundred duplicate copies of many standard compositions. In Music 4, the largest appreciation course, the numbers have grown in fifteen years from about 25 to 120. In fact, a Harvard student with innate musical aptitude can now secure a general education, and at the same time by specializing in music prepare himself for subsequent professional advancement. Twenty years ago this ideal condition could be secured only by residence abroad.

There also exists an agreement with the New England Conservatory of Music by which members of the higher theoretical courses may supplement their work by the playing and studying of symphonic scores with the excellent Conservatory orchestra. The Department of Music and the correlated activities, such as the Pierian Sodality Orchestra, the Glee Club, the Musical Review, and the Musical Club, have been most fortunate in the securing of a permanent home three years ago through the generosity of James Loeb, '88, and a few other alumni; Mr. Loeb's original gift was \$80,000. A beautiful building of dignified Colonial simplicity has been erected from the plans of J. M. Howells, '91. A maintenance fund of \$50,000 was also raised through the enthusiasm of the alumni and outside friends of music. Thus a subject with the undying vigor of music, established now for more than half a century (Prof. Paine began to teach in '62), with a home of its own and enshrined in the hearts of the students, may fairly be considered a permanent factor in the life of the University.

But this growth of music has a far wider meaning than that connected with any single institution or any given locality. It is a direct reflection of what is going on in the country at large; and it is right that Harvard, if she claims to be a national university, should lead in this advance, for signs are multiplying that the American people is awakening to the fact that the concrete does not represent all and certainly not the best of life, and that education heretofore has concerned itself too exclusively with the acquisition and memorizing of facts, and has paid far too little attention to the emotions and the senses. A fact is a very slippery thing, and the platitudes of one generation are often the jest of the next; but the soul and spirit of man have not changed a whit since the pyramids. Any one with glowing, constructive imagination, with broad sympathy, with discerning taste, with all his senses keenly attuned, is living up to his birthright and fulfilling his destiny. Any one less developed, less well rounded, is likely to be a mere machine, however efficient.

A genuine demand for music is sweeping over the country. We see its manifestations in the founding of music settlements, of civic opera, of community choruses, and in the systematic and improved attention paid to music in the public schools. President Eliot has recently published a report for the Rockefeller Institute in which he pleads most convincingly that the cultivation of the senses — meaning primarily the eye and the ear — should be a distinct part of all secondary and collegiate education. In this work in many American cities Harvard alumni are taking an active part. We have had the college man in politics and in municipal work. He is now playing his rôle in music. At the present rate of progress, within a few generations America may confidently look forward to being recognized as a genuinely musical country.

PROFESSOR HUGO MÜNSTERBERG.1

PROF. GEORGE FOOT MOORE.

The thought that always comes to us first at the sudden death of a man in the fulness of his powers and in the midst of a useful career is the untimeliness of it. Yet if a less merciful Providence left to us to choose the time of our death, is not this what a wise man would elect for himself? And who could wish for himself a better way to end life than in the very act and place of his vocation — the captain on the bridge, the statesman on the floor of the senate, the teacher with the words of instruction on his lips?

Close upon this must have risen, at least in the minds of his older colleagues, the reflection that this death, following so soon upon that of Professor Royce, takes from the roll of instructors the last of the famous group of teachers of philosophy who for a generation lent lustre to the University at home and abroad. Palmer, the benediction of whose presence is still with us, James, Royce, Münsterberg, and, a little later, Santayana, made such a constellation as no American University has seen, or may perhaps see again in our time. They were men of widely diverse types; fundamentally different philosophies and opposite ways of approaching all philosophical problems were represented among them. It was no "Harvard School," having a system to inoculate the minds of docile pupils with, but so many vigorous and independent thinkers, fit to inspire students to thought by their very disagreements. For in fact they agreed on little else than freedom to disagree, and in their generous admiration and affection for one another. Uniformity of opinion on things human or divine they had no wish to see among themselves or in their pupils, knowing that it is purchasable only by renunciation of a man's right to think for himself, which is worth more to him than even the possession of the truth.

Into this circle, whose senior members were then but fifty years of age,

1 Spoken at Professor Münsterberg's funeral at his house.



Munsterberg came in 1892, a man of twenty-nine, beyond his years in maturity and attainment, yet as youthful in spirit as the oldest of them. He brought to Cambridge, to the laboratory where James had introduced the new methods of experimental psychology, a thorough training in both philosophy and physiology, brilliant promise, and enthusiasm for the nascent science. To have enjoyed the fellowship, the esteem, the affection, of such colleagues was the greatest distinction, as it must have been the greatest satisfaction of his life. And, though not half Nestor's age, he must, I imagine, sometimes in later days have called to mind the lines of the *Iliad*.

"Denn schon vormals pflog ich mit stärkeren Männern Gemeinschaft,
... und dennoch verachteten jene mich nimmer!
Solcherlei Männer ja sah ich noch nie, und sehe sie schwerlich."

As time went by the range of his own interests and of his instruction widened; psychology in its broader meaning and the larger problems of philosophy drew him somewhat away from the purely experimental field of physiological psychology, which he left more and more to the competent hands of younger men whom he had trained in its methods.

Like every one of that remarkable group, he was a notable teacher as well as scholar and investigator. For years he introduced large classes of beginners to the study of psychology, and had the teacher's joy in the kindling interest of his students in the subject and in their friendly regard for himself. He believed, too, that modern psychology has important applications not only to education but to many practical concerns of life, and did much with voice and pen to bring the results and uses of the science to the knowledge of the larger public.

Nor were his activities limited to his academic calling. He felt it to be his mission, as a German whose life work was cast in America, to help the two peoples to a better understanding and so to a higher appreciation of each other. Therefore he interested himself in all enterprises that might bring foreign and American scholars more closely together, especially on American soil, such as the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis in 1904, in which he was one of the moving spirits, and the interchange of teachers between German and American schools and universities. He sought to promote this understanding also by occasional articles and addresses and by books of larger scope, like "The Americans." In either people he saw excellences that might well be cultivated by the other, and defects for which the example of the other might be a remedy. We, for example, did not sufficiently prize the right and worth of individuality, and submitted with too much docility to the conformities and uniformities of convention and mass opinion; ideals and interests on which Germans set a high value were too little esteemed among us. He believed



HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, Ph.D., M.D., LITT.D., LI.D. Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory.

that by cultivating their distinctive excellences and ideals and holding them up before us the German element in the composite American people would contribute most to the civilization which the New World will in time develop as its own.

The task of the international interpreter is always a thankless one; the portrait never pleases the sitter, whether it be the lamp-black and whitewash snap-shot of some literary tourist or the deliberate character-study of a people, and comparisons are proverbially odious. So Professor Munsterberg found it.

In the same consciousness of a mission to fulfil, in more recent years, he tried to expound the German view of the remoter as well as the proximate causes of the present war and to set forth German aspirations and aims in such a way as to contribute to a better understanding of the European situation, pointing out at the same time the opportunity and responsibility of America. The reception his first efforts met would have deterred most men from pursuing the fruitless enterprise; but he kept on, impelled by a sense of the duty he owed to both peoples, and with a pathetic faith that some day the native fair-mindedness of Americans would so far assert itself as to remember that "audiatur et altera pars" is the fundamental maxim of justice, historical as well as jural.

This course cost him the alienation of colleagues whose esteem he valued and friends whose intimacy had been precious to him. It was this isolation — not the vilification to which he was exposed — that put his courage to the proof. The courage to do a man's duty as he sees it is fortunately not rare; to bear accusation and insinuation without resentment or bitterness is a severer test of the spirit. But through everything he preserved his sweetness of temper, his charity, his optimism. These qualities were indeed conspicuous in him. Those who least understood or most misjudged him could not but recognize that he was a warm-hearted man, impulsive in his way, generous, forbearing and forgiving when he had a quarrel against any. Withal he was a nature of almost childlike transparency in act and motive, and he paid the penalty of his simplicity.

"Die Wenigen, die was davon erkannt, Die töricht gnug ihr volles Herz nicht wahrten, Dem Pöbel ihr Gefühl, ihr Schauen offenbarten, Hat man von je gekreuzigt und verbrannt."

All in all, his was a character so alien to our American, and perhaps especially to our New England, temper and habit that it was inevitably misunderstood and misjudged; for we judge others' words and deeds as what they say and do would rightly be judged if we did it, naïvely making ourselves the measure of all things. And on the other hand, he illustrated the difficulty — the well-nigh impossibility — of entering into the spirit



of another people, of understanding a civilization that has had a widely different history, and the traditions of a society to which he always remained foreign.

From the storms that raged without he had a secure haven of refuge in his home and in a rarely beautiful family life, where his gentle and loving nature found full response of devotion. Into the sacredness of that retreat it is not for us to intrude, nor into the depths of grief which his death has brought thither.

The restoration of peace and good-will in a world that seems filled with hatred and strife was the dearest wish of his heart; how it might be brought about and how perpetuated was much in his thought and on his pen. Strangely, it may some day seem when passion has subsided, nothing that he wrote about war was taken so much amiss as that he should presume to speak of peace. But it was with a hopeful heart and a smiling prediction of peace before long that he left his home to go to his last lecture. And so he entered into the eternal peace.

TEACHING OF FRENCH BEFORE 1750.1

ALBERT MATTHEWS, '82.

Though French was not taught at Harvard by a regularly appointed instructor until 1787, nevertheless before 1750 permission had been granted to at least two persons and probably to a third person to give instruction in French to such students as desired it.

The first pamphlet on the French language to be published in this country was Thomas Blair's Some Short and Easy Rules Teaching The true Pronunciation of the French Language, printed at Boston in 1720. In his dedication to President Leverett, Blair said:

SIR, It is no small Pleasure to me, that I have this publick Opportunity of rendering you those Thanks, which are deservedly due to the Favour you have granted me, in permitting me to instruct in the French Language some of those Young Gentlemen who are (happily) under your Care.

When Blair began to teach, and for how long a period he taught, it is impossible to say, since the Corporation Records and the Overseers' Records are silent and Blair's pamphlet is our only source of information in regard to the episode. The only copy of the pamphlet which I have seen, owned by the Massachusctts Historical Society, has written in ink on the title-page "Sam¹ Barrett." If this is the autograph of the Rev. Samuel Barrett who graduated in 1721, it is possible that the pamphlet

¹ Reprinted, with omissions, from the *Publications* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, xvii, 216-32.



had been used as a textbook. Nor do we know with certainty exactly who Thomas Blair was, but perhaps he was the Scotchman of that name who died at Chilmark on October 27, 1723. If so, then he must have abandoned teaching French to the students within three years.

For a decade thereafter there is no further allusion to the teaching of French at Harvard, but the 1910 Quinquennial Catalogue informs us that from 1735 to 1735 French was taught by an instructor whose name is given as "M. Longloisserie," and it is stated that he was one of those Instructors "not regularly appointed, but persons permitted by the Corporation 1 to teach such students as so desired." This introduces us to an interesting character who has hitherto eluded identification. His name, which naturally occurs in various forms, was unquestionably Louis Langloiserie. Our knowledge of this gentleman begins, curiously enough, with a note on the title-page of an edition of the Bible, printed in London in 1723, as follows: "Louis Langloiserie est parti de Canada pour la Nouvelle York l'année 1725."

Langloiserie belonged to a family that had made its appearance in Canada in the seventeenth century, and upon his arrival in New York in 1725 was apparently thirty years old. That he had then embraced Protestantism, or did so shortly afterwards, may be assumed from what we hear about him later on. On June 17, 1726, there was passed." An Act to entitle Lovis Hector Piot De Langloiserie to the Sole Fishery of Porpoises in the Province of New York during the Term of Ten Years." Whether he actually entered upon this undertaking is not known, but if he did he must soon have abandoned it, for he appears to have entered the family of William Burnet, then Governor of New York and New Jersey. In 1728 Burnet was transferred to Massachusetts, and reached Boston on July 29 of that year, presumably bringing Langloiserie with him. Late in life exactly when is not known, but certainly after his final departure from Boston in 1774 — Governor Hutchinson (H. C. 1727) drew up a sketch of himself which affords a glimpse of Langloiserie and of an early French Club in Boston:

When he left College he went into his father's counting house, and became a Merchant Apprentice, from 17 years to 21. He saw how much he had neglected his studies at College, and applied to his schoolmaster, (who succeeded Mr Bernard, and whose tuition he was under about five years), and desired he would allow him to spend two or three evenings in a week in going over some of the Latin Classicks,

¹ This statement needs modification, since Langloiserie's permission to teach was granted not by the Corporation but by the President and Tutors (or Faculty). Also, Blair's permission was granted by the President alone.

² For information in regard to the Bible, I am indebted to the late William H. Tillinghast, to whom I communicated in 1911 my identification of "M. Longloisserie" as Louis Langloiserie, and to Miss Elizabeth E. Dana of Cambridge.

which he readily consented to. In a short time he acquired a relish for the Latin tongue, which he never lost. Soon after he put himself under M. Le Mercier, the French Minister, and then began to learn the French tongue; but Monsieur Langgloiseier, arriving at Boston soon after, in Gov. Burnet's family, & M' Lidius of Albany, who had lived and married in Canada, and M' Chardon, a young gentleman of fortune from London, being also in Boston, a French Club was formed, of which the three gentlemen above named were members, and M' Gridley, the Lawyer, M' Jo. Greene, Lovell, and two or three more New England young gentlemen were members. & the whole conversation was to be in French.

Governor Burnet died suddenly in Boston on Sunday, September 7, 1729, one account stating that on "Sunday morning he... knew his Physicians distinctly, and some of his Attendants, and spoke in French to M. Langlazerie." His funeral took place on Friday, September 12th, when "The Chief Mourners were his eldest Son Mr. Gilbert Burnet, his Son and Daughter William and Mary, the two Sisters of his late Wife, being led by Jacob Wendell and Mr. Langlazerie, attended by his Domesticks."

Upon the death of his patron, Langloiserie was thrown on his own resources, and presumably at once went to Europe, as an advertisement in the New England Weekly Journal of September 29, 1729, stated that "Mr. Langlaizere is Bound for London." A year later, however, he was again in Boston, and on October 21, 1730, obtained from the Selectmen permission to open a French school. Whereupon the following advertisement was inserted in the New England Weekly Journal of October 26, 1730:

! Mr. Louis Langloiserie having leave from the Gentlemen Select-Men of the Town of Boston, to keep a School for the Teaching the Rudiments of the French Tongue: These are therefore to acquaint all Persons that are inclined and such as are disposed to send their Children to learn that Language, that the said Louis Langloiserie now dwells at Mr. Timothy Green's Printer in Queen-Street Boston, where he Teaches School.

Three years later he asked the College authorities to be allowed to teach French to the students, and under date of September 1, 1733, the Faculty granted the request with conditions:

Eodem tempore, Upon a motion made by m^r Longlaserie, asking Libertie to teach y^e French Tongue to such Undergraduates as are desirous to attend his Instructions — Agreed, yt he be allowed so to do, provided yt he teach none but such as have the Consent of their Parents or Guardians therefor, signifi'd to their respective Tutors under their hands; and yt he take such times for his Instructions, as shall not Interfere with any of y^e College Studying hours or Exercises.

On July 15, 1734, another advertisement was printed in the New England Weekly Journal:

THIS is to Notify any young Gentlemen who are desirous to learn the French Tongue, that Mr. Langloiserie will keep his French School, three days in the Week at Cambridge, and three days at Boston, at the House of Mr. Benj. Bridge in



King-street; where he will give his Attendance to as many as will please to come to him.

If any young Ladies are curious of learning that Language, they will find him ready to wait upon them at said House, at what hours they please, and a Room purposely provided for them. And he will endeavour such a method as may not only bring the Learners into as speedy an Acquaintance as possible with the French Tongue, but at the same time lead them into the Knowledge of some agreeable parts of History.

Things appear to have gone smoothly with Langloiserie at Harvard for a year and a half, when suddenly he found himself in deep waters. At a Corporation meeting held April 1, 1735, we read:

Whereas there are general Rumours abroad, as if mr Longlazeree (yt has been permitted by ye President & Tutors to teach ye French tongue to such Undergraduates, as their Parents or Guardians shall desire may be instructed by him) holds and delivers some unsound & dangerous Doctrines, voted; yt ye President & Tutors be desired to examine into yt affair, and do what they shall think proper upon it.

Immediately the Overseers took action, and on April 8, 1735, voted —

6 That a Committee be appointed to Enquire into the present State of the College The Committee appointed were the Honble Ezekiel Lewis Josiah Willard Jacob Wendel Esqrs with the Rev^d Dr Sewal Mr Webb Mr Cooper & Mr Gee.

7 The following Vote was passed viz Whereas there has been a complaint entered at this board that certain dangerous Errors have been vented by Mr Longloissorie at the College it be an Instruction to the Committee to Enquire how far these principles have been propagated & received and make a report to this board.

The report of the committee and the action thereon by the Overseers are recorded in the meeting held May 13th:

The Hon^{ble} Ezekiel Lewis Esq^r from the Committee appointed the 8th of April Last gave in the following report viz

The Committee appointed by the Honble & Revd Overseers of Harvard College Apr 8th 1735 to Enquire into the present State of sd College and to make report how far certain dangerous Errors said to have been vented by mr Longloissorie have been propogated & received there having met and made Enquiry upon those matters doe report as follows viz

That upon discoursing with the Rev^d Presidt & Tuto^rs who had Examined M^r Longloissorie and a Number of his schollars it did not appear that M^r Longloissorie had vented any of his dangerous Errors among the undergraduates nor that they had been Embraced by any of the graduates to whom he had freely communicated them. But upon discoursing M^r Rogers¹ one of the Tuto^rs on occasion of the reports concerning him w^{ch} were brought to this board he appeared to think it a hardship that he sh^d be Examined as to his particular sentiments on the said heads when there had been no express Charge Laid against him & declined to give us any such answers as might Enable us to report him free & clear of those opinions—

As to the general State of the College this Committee not having had Convenient

¹ Rev. Daniel Rogers (H. C. 1725; d. 1785).

Opportunity to make Enquiry into it are humbly of Opinion that this Honble & Rev^d board wil think fit to appoint a Committee to Enquire & make report on that head at the next anniversary meeting

Cambr. May 13. 1735

Ezek. Lewis

After a debate on the first article of the afores^d report It was Voted — That the President & Tut^rs have not power by any Law¹ to introduce or permit any person to Instruct schollars in arts or Languages in this Society and therefore the permission sometime since given by them to M^r Longloissorie to teach the French tongue is in itself void and inasmuch as this board Judg it not consistent with the safety of the College that the said M^r Longloissoire shd continue to teach the French Language there any Longer It was therefore Voted that the Presidt & Tut^rs be directed to forbid the Students whether Graduates or Undergraduates from attending on his Instructions either within the College walls or Elsewhere

Upon debate had on the second paragraph of this report the board think it proper to assert & declare their right to Examine into the principles of all those that are Employed in the instruction of the Students of the College upon any Just Suspicion of their holding dangerous tenents althô no Express Charge be Layed in against them — And that it be recommended to the Corporation to take due Care as to the principles of such persons as shal from time to time be chosen by them into any office for instruction and that no person chosen into such an office shal be accepted or Continued who refuseth when desired to give Satisfaction to this board as to their principles in religion

Voted That the former Committee appointed the 8th of April last be continued with respect to the Last article of their report & that Francis Foxcroft Esq^r be added to them

The final allusion to this matter occurs in the Faculty Records under date of May 20:

President & Tutors met (May. 20. 1735) and consider'd, ye first part of ye Report given in by ye Committee of ye Overseers, to said Overseers ye 13. currant, and ye vote of ye Overseers upon it, & agreed, yt said part of ye Vote thereon should be read in ye Hall; ye President also declaring agreable to said Vote, yt President & Tutors do forbid ye Scholars to attend ye Instructions of mr Longlazaree.

"It would be interesting to know," wrote the late Mr. William H. Tillinghast to the present writer in 1911, "what were the errors by which the Overseers were so much alarmed. Did he anticipate Tom Paine?" And again:

It will also be interesting to know how long Langloiserie continued his school in Boston. No doubt he was a Roman Catholic and that may be the source of trouble, though in that case I do not quite see why the Overseers should have made such indefinite mention of his opinions unless they did not wish it to appear on the records that students had been permitted to receive instruction from a Roman Catholic.



¹ Notwithstanding this assertion, in later years the President and Tutors again exercised this power, for on February 4, 1761, the Faculty voted "That Sr Toppan be allow'd, according to his Petition therefor, To keep a French School in the Evenings, till the next Commencement, to teach such Schollars as are desirous to earn that Language, their Parents manifesting there consent thereto."

· How long Langloiserie continued his school, when he left Boston if he did leave it, when he died if he remained here, or what finally became of him, are matters wholly of conjecture, since with a single exception I have been unable to find any allusion to him after the College authorities took away his permission to teach French to the students. It is certain. however, that Mr. Tillinghast was mistaken in suggesting that Langloiserie anticipated Tom Paine and in supposing that he was a Roman Catholic. He had been a Catholic earlier, and later he returned to Catholicism, but during his residence in Boston — or at all events while he was teaching French to the students — he was a Protestant. Our final glimpse of him is as singular as was the first reference to him in the Bible of 1723. For though he may not have been in Boston when the Rev. George Whitefield first came here in 1740, and though there is no evidence that if here he was influenced by the noted preacher, yet had it not been for "the Great Awakening" and the consequent heated controversy that so stirred New England we should know nothing further about him. Of the endless pamphlets to which this controversy gave rise, it is necessary to mention only three. Whitefield having animadverted upon Harvard College, the College authorities replied in 1744 with "The Testimony Of the President, Professors, Tutors and Hebrew Instructor of Harvard College in Cambridge, Against the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield, And his Conduct." Early in 1745 Whitefield came back with "A Letter to the Rev. the President, And Professors . . . In answer to A Testimony Publish'd by them against the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield, And his Conduct," and at once the Rev. Edward Wigglesworth rejoined with "A Letter To the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield, By Way of Reply To his Answer to the College Testimony against him and his Conduct." In the first of these pamphlets the College officers said:

First then, we charge him, with Enthusiasm. Now that we may speak clearly upon this Head, we mean by an Enthusiast, one that acts, either according to Dreams, or some sudden Impulses and Impressions upon his Mind, which he fondly imagines to be from the Spirit of God, perswuading and inclining him thereby to such and such Actions, tho' he hath no Proof that such Perswuasions or Impressions are from the holy Spirit: For the perceiving a strong Impression upon our Minds, or a violent Inclination to do any Action, is a very different Thing from perceiving such Impressions to be from the Spirit of God moving upon the Heart.

It is in the third pamphlet that the allusion to Langloiserie, though he is not mentioned by name, occurs. Professor Wigglesworth wrote:

THE first Thing we charge you with is *Enthusiasm*. This we take to be a Charge of an higher Nature, than perhaps People are generally aware of. They who are unacquainted with the Histories of former Ages, and so strangers to the Mischiefs which *Enthusiasm* hath often brought upon both *States* and *Churches*, may be too

apt to think it a pretty harmless Thing; and may fancy an *Enthusiatick Turn* to be an *Innocent Weakness*, to which none but good Men are liable. But all who duly consider the natural Tendency of this cast of Mind, and are acquainted with the outragious Acts of Wickedness, which Men have been frequently led into by it, cannot but dread and set themselves vigorously to oppose its first Appearance.

IF we consider the Nature of Enthusiasm, which is to make a Man imagine, that almost any Tho't which bears strongly upon his Mind (whether it came into it by Dreams, Suggestion, or whatever other Way) is from the Spirit of God; when at the same Time he hath no Proof that it is; it will plainly appear to be a very dangerous Thing. For if a Man believes the Tho't which bears upon his Mind, to be from the Spirit of God, he must think it his Duty to conduct himself agreably to it.... So that a Man of an Enthusiastick Turn is likely to have but little Help in his Conduct, either from his own Reason or from the Holy Scriptures, whenever a Tho't from some other Quarter rushes strongly into his Mind, or lieth much upon it. And what Wonder will it be, if Men in such a Case, are led on insensibly, till they have put away a good Conscience, and concerning Faith have made Shipwrack in a most surprising Manner.

AND such hath been found by sad Experience to be the Fruit of *Enthusiasm*, in all Ages of the Christian Church. But we shall only mention two or three Instances, looking no farther back than the Times of the happy Reformation from *Popery*.

Wigglesworth then goes on to cite one instance from the sixteenth century and one from the seventeenth century, and then continues:

WE shall take Notice of but one Instance more, among the Multitudes which might be rehearsed; for hardly any Age of the Christian Church hath passed without them: And tho' the Instance which we shall now pitch upon, did not end so tragically as the two already mentioned; yet Enthusiasm in this proved as destructive to Faith, as it did to a good Conscience in the two former. And we the rather speak of this, because the World hath never yet had any publick Account of it. And we our selves very sensibly felt its ill Effects, in the Society under our Care, not more than Ten Years ago; when a Gentleman, who had been permitted to teach the French tongue in the College, where he had behaved himself to all Appearance unblameably, at length began to give too much heed to certain Dreams, which he supposed to be of Divine Original. And when once he had gotten his Imagination thoro'ly heated with these, he soon began to fancy himself favoured frequently. with Visions too; and these sometimes attended with articulate Voices to instruct him in the Divine Meaning and Design of them. Upon this he very industriously, tho' with as little Observation as he could, endeavoured to propagate among his intimate Friends, several strange and pernicious Doctrines; such as the unlawfulness of Magistracy among Christians, and consequently of any temporal Punishments for evil Doers, from men; that Punishment from God in the Future State would be sure not be eternal, nor any other, nor perhaps more, even for a Time, than what wicked Men now suffer in this World, by being abandoned to the outrage of their own and others Passions, &c. That a standing Ministry, Ordinances, the Christian Sabbath, and Social Worship, were all without Warrant from the New-Testament: That, beside our blessed Lord of the tribe of Judah, who was in his Account but a meer Creature, (if not a meer Man) there was quickly to be expected a second Messiah of the Tribe of Ephraim, who is the Shepherd the Stone of Israel, spoken of Gen. 49. 24. And the person like the Son of Man, whom Daniel saw in the Night Visions, to whom there was given Dominion and Glory, and a Kingdom,



&c.¹ that this Person was then in Being; that he had been often presented to him in Vision, and was one whom he knew very well. And tho' he declined telling who he was, under Pretence of wanting a Permission for it; yet, by many Circumstances it appeared highly probable, that he himself was the Man, in his own Conceit. Nor was his being by Birth a French Man, an Objection of Force enough to be set in Opposition to his heavenly Visions; for Multitudes in the World (as he said) are undoubtedly of Israelitish Extract, who are not known to be so, either by themselves or others. And since the Posterity of Jacob have utterly lost their Genealogies, it was impossible that Ben Ephraim should know his own Descent, otherwise than by Revelation; or be able to make it out to others, but by the Gifts of Prophesy and Miracles.

AND these Gifts, he once and again before very credible Witness, declared, that he knew by Revelation he should shortly be endued with from on High, in as great a Degree as ever the Apostles were, to say nothing more.

THESE extraordinary Things Monsieur did not broach all at once; but by little and little; the most plausible of them, or rather some plausible Deductions from them, first, and only to such (as to use his own Expression) he found of a teachable Spirit; till at length the Secrets were imparted to too many to remain such any longer.

THE Propagator of them now waxed bold,² professed the strongest Assurance imaginable of the Divine original of his Dreams and Visions, and of the sacred Truth of those Doctrines and Interpretations of Scripture which he had by these Means been led into; and sometimes went so far as to declare, that if the Event should prove these Things to be Delusions, he should doubt, for his part, whether God ever made any Revelations at all to Men.

WE soon perceived, that too great a Respect was paid, by several in our Society, and elsewhere, to his Pretences to *Visions* and *Revelations*; that one of his greatest Confidents began to be favoured with *Visions* too, in his own Conceit; and that others were in suspence, whether he might not be a Teacher sent from God; and waited with some Impatience to see him begin to prove his Mission, and were likely to take up with Evidences slight enough.

As the Gentleman's Notions were no longer Privacies, it soon appeared, that they had been industriously spread by some, among their Friends, in Places far and near; that many People's Minds were greatly moved with them; and strange Apprehensions and Expectations raised, of what these Things would come to.

Ir would be beside our present Business to relate by what Means, thro' the good Providence of God, it was at length made manifest, that these high Pretences to extraordinary Divine Communications were all meer Delusions; and so the Minds of People again quieted.

It would be of more Importance to remark, what was the End of these Things with respect to the *Enthusiastick* Gentleman himself; namely, That when he began to be exalted above Measure, with the abundance of his imaginary Revelations, he withdrew himself entirely from the publick Worship of God, which he before diligently (and so far as appeared) devoutly used to attend; and he has since returned to the Idolatries of the Church of Roms, from which he had professed himself a sincere Convert.

It would seem from the final sentence that Langloiserie was still living in 1745.

The third and last instance known to me of teaching French at Harvard

¹ Dan. 9. 13, 14.

² Longed to suffer Persecution.



before 1750 is in one respect more obscure than the other two instances. For it is clear that Blair obtained his permission to teach from the President, while it is certain that Langloiserie's permission came from the President and Tutors (or the Faculty). But by whom or by what authority "Mr. Gardner" was allowed to teach French in 1746-48 does not appear, though that he did so is certain. Under date of January 2, 1746, Edward A. Holyoke, then a Senior, wrote: "Dearborn, Oliver and I went into Mr Gardner to Day to Learn French;" and on February 21st following he recorded that "We did not go in to Mr Gardner." On March 15, 1748. John Holyoke, then a Frenchman, wrote that "Sam & I began to learn French of Mr. Gar[dner];" on March 16, "Went in to Mr. Gardener A.M. & P.M.;" on March 31, "We got up to ye other French Scholars & began Telemachus;" and on April 28, "Did not goe to Mr. Gardener this week." Though there were then living at least four, and possibly five, graduates of the name of Gardner, there can be no doubt, I think, that the "Mr. Gardner" of these extracts was Nathaniel Gardner of the Class of 1739. There are several allusions to him in the Corporation Records, and he remained in residence for eleven years after graduation, as appears from an entry in the Faculty Records: "Memo Sept. 3. 1750. Mr. Gardner resign'd his Chamber."

THE LAWRENCE BASE BALL CLUB.

Among the papers of the late Prof. F. W. Putnam has recently come to light the record of the Lawrence Base Ball Club. The so-called Massachusetts game of base ball was probably played more or less for some years before the Civil War, but this game, in which it was necessary to put a player "out" by hitting him with the ball as he ran between bases (it is hardly worth while to say that the game was played with a soft ball) was a very different thing from the New York game, the parent of the present national sport. Only the lately discovered records of the Lawrence Club show that the New York game was played in Cambridge before 1860.

"The Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations" were adopted on Nov. 3, 1858, and the following extracts are of interest:

Article I. — Name. This Association shall be called the Lawrence Base Ball Club. Article II. — Objects. The objects of this Association shall be to promote healthful exercise and amusement while acquiring skill in the game.

Article III.— Game. The Game played by this Club shall be that known under the name of the "New York Game of Base Ball," which shall be played in strict accordance with the rules adopted by the "National Association of Base Ball Players" held at New York, March 10th, 1858, and in no case shall any other Game be played by this Club.

Here follow the usual rules in regard to the election of members and of officers, and concerning the duties of the officers. It is clear that the association was to a large extent a social club, but Article IX of the constitution distinctly states that the "Rules and Regulations adopted by the National Association of Base Ball Players and others herewith annexed shall govern all Laws and Meetings of the Club."

Section I of the By-Laws prescribes the order of business at the meetings. Section II says, "The Entrance fee shall be 50¢s." This is crossed out in pencil and "\$1.00 amended Nov. 18" written in. Section III states that "A fine of ten es shall be exacted for non-attendance at any regular meeting for Play, unless a member is necessarily absent, which should be left to the decision of the President." Inserted in pencil after the words "any regular meeting" are the words "and one of 3¢ for not atd. or for being dr****** -- here the words are illegible, but probably refer to the costume or to the conduct of the players. The last seems likely, both on account of the initial letters of the lost word and because Section IV reads, "Any member of the Club behaving in an ungentlemanly manner, or rendering himself obnoxious to the Club, may be expelled from the Club by a vote of two thirds of the members present at a meeting specially called." Section V says, "The regular time of playing shall be, weather permitting, on Mondays and Thursdays at 2½ o'clock P.M., but any twelve members wishing to use the apparatus of the Club, may do so at other than the regular hours of Play." Section VII directs that "An accurate account of all the regular games shall be kept by the Scorers."

The Rules and Regulations are as follows:

1. The President shall appoint two members, at the close of each game to act as Captains of the Game following, and also one to serve as Umpire and Scorer.

2. It shall be the duties of the Captains to choose sides from the members present at the time playing.

Appended to these simple rules were those adopted by the National Association of Base Ball Players, rules which read:

The ball must weigh not less than six nor more than six and a quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than ten nor more than ten and a quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of India rubber and yarn, and covered with leather, and in all match games, shall be furnished by the challenging Club, and become the property of the winning Club as a trophy of victory. The bat must be round, and must not exceed two and a half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It must be made of wood, and may be of any length to suit the striker.

Those who signed the Constitution and made up the membership of the Club were, "Primitivo Casares, Fred. W. Putnam, F. W. Bardwell, Albert Gould, Francis Washburn, F. W. Evans, Eulogio Delgado, Geo. E. Boyden, Henry A. Perkins, Ed. J. Reynolds, Albert Ordway, Calvin

Choate, Bryan Croom, Nathl. Bowditch, F. H. Whitman, E. G. Morrow, H. E. Johnson, Clemens Herschel, Chas. H. Barrett, Sam. F. Eveleth, Wm. F. Stetson, Farwell F. Fay, Albert W. Edmands, H. J. Doolittle, Sargeant S. P. Coe, John G. Perry, Simon Newcomb, W. C. Cleveland, Sam. H. Scudder, James G. C. Dodge, T. M. Crafts, W. Rawson, F. B. Greenough, Julius A. George, and F. H. Atkins." Some of these names are hard to identify. Primitivo Casares, for example, may have been the David Casares, listed in the Quinquennial Catalogue as of the Class of 1856. In any case college standing seemed to have little to do with membership. Some were graduates; some few may not have been connected with the College at all; several were Freshmen when the Club was started. There were in all probability, furthermore, other members, as the Club continued in active existence until the outbreak of the Civil War, when so many members joined the army that all games were suspended.

There are no records of meetings of the Club other than of games played between members in 1856. The following, preserved in the hand of E. Delgardo, the scorer, is a good specimen of the scores:

First Game. November 8th, 1858. F. W. Putnam. U. & E. Delgardo. S.

Captain F. Washburn.

P. E. J. Reynolds. C. F. Washburn. 3d B. Morrow.

1st B. Bowditch. 2d B. Johnson.

	1st. in.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
C. Washburn P. Raynolds 1. B. Bowditch 2. B. Morrow 3. B. Johnson 1. F. Whitman 2. F. Bardwell 3. F. Ordway 4. F. Bowditch 5. F. Evans 6. F. Eveleth 7. F. Barrett	c.o. c.o. c.o.	c.o.	 1 c.o. c.o. 	 c.o.	 c.o. c.o.	c.o. 1 1 c.o. c.o. 1 1 1	1 c.o c.o c.o	c.o. 1 c.o. 1 c.o c.o.	c.o. c.o.	1 1 2 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 2
Total of ins	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	2	0	9

Captain A. Gould.

P. A. Gould. C. P. Casares. 1st Base. C. Choate.

2d B. Perkins. 3d. B. Doolittle.

	1st. in.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
P. Gould	1	···		1		11	1	1		6
C. Casares 1. B. Choate 2. B. Perkins	c.o.	c.o. 1	c.o.	1c.o.	c.o.	11		1		5 4
3. B. Doolittle 1. F. Delgado	c.o.	···· ···	c.o. 	1 1	ab.	ab.	ab.	ab.	ab.	1 2
2. F. Fay 3. F. Herschel		c.o.		1 1c.o.	 c.o.	1-	 c.o.	1	c.o.	3
4. F. Stetson 5. F. Edmunds				c.o.	c.o.	1- 1c.o.	c.o.	1c.o. 1c.o.	c.o.	1 2 2
Total	•••									27
Totals of ins	1	2	0	8	0	8	2	6	0	27

The second game was played on Nov. 11, Washburn and Gould again acting as captains, and Gould's team winning by a score of 33 to 11. In the third game the score was 32 to 39, but the scorer noted that it was "snowing, and could not play more than 8 ins." The nine innings of the fourth game, played on Nov. 18, gave time to run up the impressive total of 54 to 65.

Mr. Albert W. Edmands, '62, one of the few surviving members of the Club, writes as follows:

The practice ground of the Club was usually on the ground where now stands the University Museum, opposite Divinity Hall, and the matches were played on the Common, at the north end, over by the Elm. The Common was larger than it is now. The Lawrence Base Ball Club played regular matches with a Club formed by men in the Law School. The meetings of the Club were very jolly affairs. The members indulged in fencing, boxing, single stick, and various athletic games. I do not recall much about the organization of the Club. Professor Putnam was secretary and was a skilful fencer. The apparatus of the Club was kept in Zoölogical Hall, and the meetings were usually held there.

It is possible that the New York game may have been introduced to Cambridge by men in the Law School. In any case it proved very popular and seems to have had the approval of at least some members of the Faculty, if a letter from Professor Horsford is an indication. He writes:

Sir, I beg to express through you, my obligations to the Lawrence Base Ball Club for the honor they have conferred upon me in electing me an honorary member. I am very respectfully and truly yours,

E. N. Horsford.



The ladies of Cambridge were also actively interested in the Club. Soon after its formation the Secretary wrote the following letter to Miss Adelaide Edmands, who was a few years later to become his wife:

MISS EDMANDS:

Lady: At a meeting of the Lawrence Base Ball Club held this day, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved: — That the Lawrence Base Ball Club tender their thanks to Miss Edmands for her kindness in making the Flags and Bases for the Club.

Resolved: — That the Secretary be requested in behalf of the Club, to forward a Copy of these resolutions to Miss Edmands.

Yours respectfully.

Such are the meagre records of Harvard's first base ball team. They are of interest principally in showing the age of the game in Cambridge and the early enthusiasm over base ball. The books with scores and accounts of meetings between 1859 and the dissolution of the Club are probably lost. Enough remains to prove conclusively, however, that the game, more or less as we know it today, was played in Cambridge nearly sixty years ago. It is also probable that few college athletic teams can show a list of members so many of whom became well known in later life.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE WINTER TERM.

THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

In all parts of this country people who are interested in higher education have come to look upon the annual report presented to the Board of The President's Overseers by the President of Harvard College as a document Report of more than passing importance. During his long term of service, President Eliot made it so. His annual report became far more than a cursory survey of what was going on at Harvard; he used it freely as a means of bringing to public attention innumerable questions of general educational policy in which not only Harvard but every other large institution was interested. By the frequency with which he put forth new and sometimes revolutionary proposals, by the vigor and clarity of his argument, as well as by the literary excellence of his writings, President Eliot proved that even an annual report could be made to render high service as an agency of public instruction.

Reports of college presidents a generation or two ago contained little more than a medley of paragraphs relating to attendance, gifts, resignations and obituaries of professors, winding up almost invariably with a clamor for new buildings and more money. No one read them except those

immediately interested in the college concerned; nobody ever thought of going to them for enlightenment upon practical questions of educational policy. Today this situation has entirely changed as regards the annual reports of the larger institutions and it is changing in the smaller ones as well. If college presidents have no periodical of their own they have at any rate in these annual reports a means of presenting their views freely and in an effective way.

President Lowell has made full use of his opportunities in this direction. His report to the Board of Overseers covering the academic year 1915–1916 raises many questions of fundamental importance, and they relate to problems of higher education which Harvard is not alone in facing. Every university and college in the country is bound sooner or later to reach the parting of the ways as regards some of these matters and it is well that the proper policy should have preliminary study from various points of view.

First in importance and in present-day interest among the questions which President Lowell has brought to the front is that relating to the steady extension of the curriculum. Not alone at Harvard, Have we too but at practically every other institution, large or small, many courses? the amount of instruction provided for students has been steadily expanding year after year. The Harvard Catalogue for 1915-1916 listed 536 courses available for somewhat more than 3000 students, undergraduates and graduates. Of this list 417 courses were actually given during the year, so that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences provides an average of one full course (three hours of instruction per week during thirty weeks or more for every eight students or thereabouts). And if we eliminate the freshmen, nearly seven hundred of them, to whom only about a score of courses are regularly open, the ratio of courses to upper classmen and graduates would be about one to six. Nor is Harvard alone in this situation; some other American universities have gone as far or further. With another generation or two of progress in the same direction, we may have institutions in which the number of elective courses exceeds the number of students in attendance. President Lowell is right in asking whether it is not time for a discussion as to the wisdom of this policy.

With the general proposition that American universities and colleges are offering to their undergraduates a program of elective instruction which is needlessly elaborate most educators will probably why instruction has so greatly explain the eyes of young men who seek an education. Yet it may well be doubted whether the reason given by President Lowell, namely the "desire to attract students" is wholly sufficient to explain this orgy of instruction. Other things have their influence. The

enormous expansion of college instruction in such fields as economics, sociology, political science, psychology and so forth has been the direct reflection of a growing public interest in these matters. In 1901, for example, the subject of municipal government was given a place in the curriculum of only four institutions in this country; today there are one or more courses devoted to the subject in nearly a hundred American colleges. That extraordinary development in fifteen years has not been largely due to a competition for students; it is simply an evidence of the close connection between what the community wishes the college to do and what the American college is actually doing. From that point of view there is no reason whatever for worrying about it. In such things the college has two alternatives: it may try to keep its curriculum in tune with what is going on in American life and thought, or it can fence itself within a limited field of interest and stay there. If it chooses the former policy there can be no hard and fast limit to the amount or the variety of its instruction; if it selects the latter course it will be false to one of the first duties of any college in a democratic community.

Let it be remembered, moreover, that if endowed colleges do not respond to the demand for instruction in history, in psychology, in the application of science to the useful arts, in literature, in the political and social sciences, in the subjects with respect to which our greatest expansion has been and is taking place, there are public institutions which will be only too ready to monopolize this field.

But there is another and a very practical difficulty in the way of holding the college curriculum within any prescribed limit. From time to time every college receives considerable gifts for instruction in The practical difficulties of a designated fields. In probably nine cases out of ten this restricted curdesignation represents the donor's personal desire and not what the college needs. Harvard within the last few years has received large sums for instruction in "Japanese Literature and Life," in "South American History and Economics," and in "The Principles of Republican Government," respectively. All of these gifts were welcome; all three subjects are well worth teaching if an institution has the money and the men. No institution will decline gifts of this sort even though it be pledged to a policy of keeping the total number of its courses down to a fixed maximum. In its practical workings a policy that aims to keep instruction within rigid bounds is reasonably sure to result eventually in a one-sided program. The curriculum will represent, in some measure at least, not what the college wants or what its students want, but what it has happened to get from fortuitous generosity. Reduced to its bare bones the policy of "fewer courses" merely means that we should have less instruction paid for out of the general funds of an institution, with no restriction whatever upon the number of courses in astrology, patristic Babylonian, or scientific palmistry that any donor's crotchet may prompt him to provide the money for.

It is not difficult for men to reach agreement upon the broad proposition that the curriculum, like the power of the English Crown a century or more ago, "has increased, is increasing and ought to be dimin- where shall ished." But upon the practical issue of where to begin with we begin with the pruning-knife or even where to set a limit on further limit? expansion — on that issue there never has been and probably never can be any agreement among instructors, alumni, students or the public. Some years ago, at the instigation of the Board of Overseers, a Faculty Committee went over our list to see what courses might be omitted. They reported, not unnaturally, that they could find none in that category. For practically every course some raison d'être had been forthcoming. It is a mighty queer creed that can muster no apostles. Every college course likewise has its friends, otherwise it would never have gained a place in the curriculum at the outset. The curriculum, like Hancock's tariff, is a "local issue." Every department is ready to fight for the maintenance of its own schedules.

have been widened too rapidly. But look at the matter from one other angle. Instruction at Harvard has not expanded in greater ratio than administration. Deans, assistant-deans, directors, as also expanded advisors and secretaries have multiplied as rapidly as professors. The elaboration of administrative machinery has been as extraordinary in universities during the last two decades as in the city or the state. And to some extent at least it has been characterized by the same lack of planning and the same decentralization of responsibility. The aim is to bring the college nearer to the boy, to afford him more careful supervision, to render services which formerly were not given at all, and to relieve the teaching staff from non-instructional work. These are good reasons for the expansion which has taken place in this field. They will operate with increased force in the future unless all the signs mislead. Is it not

All this is not to deny, however, that at some points the curriculum may

These questions are all the more to the point in view of what has been found by the Division of Education in the course of a study made by it into the work of the Department of Economics at the latter's suggestion. The investigation was as thorough as time and these questions funds permitted; questionnaires were sent to a great many undergraduates and recent graduates with the design of finding out how the instruction now given in Economics at Harvard might be improved.

desirable, if we put the clamps on instruction that we should turn an eve

to this other phase of our expanding budget?

The answers to these questions together with various other data have been tabulated, reviewed, and used as the basis of various generalizations some of which touch fundamental questions of scope and method in all departments of instruction.

It may be suggested, of course, that this favorite appliance of twentiethcentury sociology, the questionnaire, is not a very dependable agency in the collection of accurate information. That, in a sense, is How far is student opinion in these matters true. Answers to the queries, no matter how broadly the of instruction to latter are framed, must be more or less categorical in character. Yet the categorical answer rarely reflects the exact mental attitude of any one on an important question. The young man who can give a quick "yes" or "no" to questions concerning the relative value of different pedagogical methods is usually the one who is least addicted to reflection on such matters. The undergraduate is no exception. He may have his offhand opinions now; the chances are that a few years later, with greater maturity and a wider outlook, his opinions on the same points will be vastly different. How many graduates of five or ten years' standing hold the same opinions as to the curriculum and its shortcomings that they held in undergraduate days? In this particular investigation there was on some questions, notably on that which enquired as to the value of instruction in Economics, a marked difference of opinion between students in college and members of the alumni. The former were inclined in considerable numbers to the belief that the study of Economics would be of direct or indirect vocational value in after life; the latter from their experience in the world had for the most part learned differently and spoke much more commonly of the cultural benefit which the study had brought to The difference is quite natural; it merely shows that on such matters the mind of a man broadens with maturity. Let us not overestimate the value of the undergraduate's opinion upon questions of purpose, scope, and method in higher education. His is a half-formed opinion, interesting and useful in a way, but not to be made safely the basis of a permanent educational policy.

Yet with due allowance for this drawback the recent investigation seems to have disclosed a fair consensus on one point, namely, that the student one thing of today gets greater benefit from reading than from proven: the superior value of reading is a fact of great significance. It proves, so far as enquiries of this sort can adduce proof of anything, that our methods of instruction at Harvard are making real progress in the right direction. If we are inducing young men to read good books and to enjoy them, we are achieving the chief aim of a college. Lectures are not the best means of imparting information or of affording a young man's mind the opportunity for self-

discipline. They afford an agency through which a student may be shown the broad outline of a subject, and started on the road to a mastery of it by reading and reflection. Had these enquiries brought the answer that our students were learning more from lectures than from books, we should have had reason to be profoundly discouraged.

Now the relevance of all this to the question of more or fewer courses is tolerably clear. The totality of instruction really given to the undergraduates of Harvard College is not in direct ratio to the amount of time the instructors spend in the classroom. The usual full course consists of three lectures a week for about

thirty weeks, or, in some cases two lectures per week with a third hour for written papers and discussion. If the full course were reduced to a normal requirement of two lectures per week, with larger assignments of weekly reading, there is no certainty that the amount of education obtained by the students would be reduced; the inference from the recent enquiry is, indeed, that it would be increased. There, then, is a possible solution for more than one of our present problems, fewer lectures and more reading per course. If professors have now too much to do, a reduction of lectures per course would be quite as effective in the way of relief as a reduction in the number of courses. Three courses of two hours each per week involves a somewhat but not a much greater burden than two courses of three hours each. The organic difficulty at present, as it seems to many, is not that we have too many courses but that each course, as now arranged, makes more demand upon the instructor and less upon the student than need be the case.

There is one other advantage which a change to the two-hour standard would bring in its train. At present the strain on the available lecture hours of each week is heavy. Since nearly all the lectures Other merits of come in the morning hours we have only eight "groups" as this place the catalogue calls them, that is, eight pigeonholes into which to put our four hundred courses or more. These are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at nine, ten, eleven, and twelve respectively and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at the same hours. If all the courses were ranged evenly into these eight "groups" we would have an average of about fifty courses in each. But they are not. The peak of the load comes at the ten and eleven o'clock hours, with a noticeably smaller congestion at nine and at twelve, shading off to a scattering of courses in afternoon hours. Since it is obviously impossible for a student to take more than one course in any one group his opportunity for choice is greatly restricted. The burden upon our classroom accommodation is also severe at the "peak" hours. The two-hour standard would give twelve groups. It would clear the afternoons of everything but conferences and laboratory work, giving free hours for athletics (which have been urgently sought by the partisans of athletics); it would reduce the burden upon the instructors while not reducing the number of courses or the variety of the instruction. In a word, if our students are getting more from reading than from lectures, which is as it should be, that situation is merely one which should be further developed.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association at its winter meeting adopted a resolution asking that a complete and searching investigation of college athletics should be undertaken by some competent body such as the Russell Sage or Carnegie Foundation or by the General Education Board. This move was not the outcome of any specific complaints or charges concerning the way in which college athletics are being conducted; its motive was to have a survey made by an impartial authority so that the actual facts might be made known and perhaps a definite answer made to these vague whisperings which can always be heard when the morals of college sports are under discussion.

It is to be hoped that one or the other of these organizations will respond to this request and that the scope of the enquiry will not be limited. The athletic problem assumes not one but a dozen phases in every college community. One of them, perhaps the one most commonly discussed among educators, is the effect of athletics upon studies. Another is the relation of college sport to the health and character of those engaged therein. This does not get so much discussion but it is quite as important if education be viewed in a broad sense. Then there is the relation of intercollegiate athletics to college honor and to individual honesty. No reputable college nowadays gives a boy free tuition or a scholarship or any other open inducement to enrol in its catalogue because he has breadth of shoulders or nimbleness of feet. In these matters college authorities play fair with one another. And so far as these authorities are concerned the athlete in college must keep abreast of the standard in his studies. The day has gone by when a loafer will be tolerated in the classroom merely because he is a tower of strength to some athletic team. But although the hands of the college are clean, there are influences working against fair play which it cannot always control. Over-zealous alumni sometimes think that they can render the college a service by smoothing the path of a promising boy. If the boy be possessed of intellectual promise it is all right; the college applauds such alumni as benefactors and the world calls them publicspirited. But if the boy's tastes and proficiency can be better expressed in terms of bone and sinew it is quite a different matter. Helping such a boy to get into college and helping to keep him there are acts to be done, like the giving of charity, in such wise that the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth. Yet if one tenth of the rumors are true, a great deal of quiet proselytizing and sub rosa financing goes on. How much will never

be known until there is an impartial probe for the actual facts and perhaps not even then.

Early in December the Corporation announced that the Treasurer of the University would receive subscriptions for the erection of a Memorial to the Harvard men who had lost their lives or who might hereafter fall in the European conflict. It was explained that morial controwhile contributions would now be received, the form and details of the memorial were to be left for later determination by a committee. The vote of the Corporation was as follows:

Voted to authorize the Treasurer of Harvard College to receive contributions for a fund to be known as the Harvard War Memorial Fund to establish at Harvard University a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European War of 1914, at such time and in such form as shall later be determined, with the approval of the Corporation, by a committee consisting of President Lowell, Major Higginson, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Messrs. E. S. Martin, G. D. Markham, W. C. Boyden, M. A. De W. Howe, W. C. Forbes.

It will be noticed that this vote contains no express provision for honoring all fallen Harvard men irrespective of their national allegiance and without reference to the cause with which they had been identified. Yet that implication can be drawn from its wording and the vote has been generally so construed. The result is that we have had, during the last few months, a vigorous controversy on the subject with letters by the dozen in the college periodicals and the city newspapers. This is not the time nor the place to add anything in the way of suggestions as to whom the proposed memorial should or should not honor. One thing in any case is reasonably plain, namely, that a decision on that point should not be made absolute until the war is over. The course which the conflict takes in its final phases may itself provide the answer.

An important change in the rules governing the admission of students to Harvard has been made by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. It reads as follows: "Every candidate for admission under the old significant plan is required to furnish with his application for admission change in admission rules an official statement of his preparation, and no such candidate will be registered as a final candidate unless it clearly appears by his record that he will have at the time he takes his examinations a preparation which may fairly be presumed to cover a school course sufficient for admission by the old plan."

This provision brings the two plans of admission, old and new, more closely together. Some years ago, before the new plan of admission went into effect, there was a regulation that no candidate should take his pre-

liminary examinations in any admission subject without first presenting a certificate from his teacher vouching that he was prepared to take such examination. This provision did not prove satisfactory and it was abandoned. Candidates were then admitted to preliminary examinations without any prescribed certificate of fitness. But with the adoption of the new plan of admission the value of having school records and statements of scholastic preparation soon became apparent. These records and statements are, in fact, an integral part of the new plan. They enable the examiners to do their work with far greater assurance of fairness to the candidates. It is accordingly proposed to require the official statement of preparation in the case of "old plan" candidates as well. This is not, however, a return to the practice of ten years or more ago. Under that provision a candidate was not allowed to take the preliminary examination in any subject unless, in the opinion of his teacher, he was prepared for it. The present requirement is merely that the boy's school record be submitted: the Committee on Admissions will determine whether it shows a reasonably good preparation. That is quite a difference.

Every little while there is much ado about the reputed refusal of the University authorities to give some propagandist the use of a College hall for an address to students or to the public. The facts of the The use of College halls by outside speakers situation are usually misstated and inferences are drawn without any fair warrant, often to the prejudice of the University's good faith and fairness. Until a few years ago there was merely an understanding that each application for such use of a College building would be granted or declined upon its general merits. The reasons for consent or for refusal were not usually asked and were never given. Then it was felt desirable to have a rule covering the whole matter, and a rule was made. In substance it provided that the use of College halls would not be granted to speakers carrying on a "persistent propaganda." And thereupon the misunderstandings began to arise. The action of the authorities was that of attempting to express a rule of the common law in terms of a statute — with the usual result. In the old days, when an application was refused, no question of consistency could be raised. Not having ever announced its policy, the refusal of the College in any one case could not be set in contrast with its consent in any other case. But nowadays every request raises the question as to what is propagandist and what is not. Every speaker on every topic is a propagandist to some degree. How far one must go in order to be a propagandist within the meaning of our rule is something that must depend largely upon one's point of view and it is not altogether desirable that the College authorities should have to pass public judgment upon these matters. Whatever they may decide will bring criticism. If they welcome to the College halls every flaming-eyed philosopher of the millenium who may happen to come along with his addled ideas there will be an impression that Harvard is giving official recognition to such propaganda, that these people must be worth hearing when a great university gives them access to the ears of the students. If, on the other hand, the college shuts its doors against such outpourings there will be a hue and cry about our narrowness and our lack of interest in the vital questions of the day.

From a practical standpoint there is a good deal to be said for the policy of having no rule at all on such matters. To use a metaphor of jurisprudence the college ought to be allowed a reasonable number of peremptory challenges. It is not a fair presumption that any speaker should have the use of a college building unless some logical reason can be given to the contrary. The presumption ought to run the other way, namely, that no outsider should have this privilege unless some good and sufficient reason is advanced in his behalf. The trouble with the existing rule is that it puts the onus on the college where it does not in any sense belong.

There is both truth and significance in the concluding paragraph of President Lowell's annual report. "By raising our tuition fee," he says, "we have drawn on our last source of supply." The tuition fees are to the College what taxes are to the community. for more in-When income can be had in no other way they are sources to fall back upon, but in each case there is a point of diminishing returns. And experience proves that in the case of tuition fees such point is not fixed very high. At Harvard we have probably reached it for the present. It follows, accordingly, that a larger income, if it is to come at all, must be had in some other way. There is really but one other way and that is by an increase of the University's unrestricted endowment. The need of more income, moreover, is beyond question. Figures have been prepared to show how one branch of University expenditure, the teaching budget, has grown within the last few years. It has increased more than \$100,000 since 1913. That alone represents the income from more than \$2,000,000 of endowment. And every effort has been made during the last few years to keep expenses down to the lowest reasonable point. It has not been a period of unusual expansion.

Harvard ranks in the popular imagination as one of the world's richest institutions of higher education. That impression is in a sense well founded, for the University's capital fund exceeds thirty million why the Univerdollars and there are few colleges in this or in any other sity is in need country of which that can be said. But a very large part of this total is firmly restricted to assigned purposes and does not yield any income for

the general expenses of instruction or administration. To provide money for some new and urgent need, even though the amount required be very modest, is really more difficult at Harvard than at the average state university which boasts no such endowment at all. There the problem is merely one of convincing the legislature that the money is needed and this is not usually a difficult thing to do. With us the problem is not only that of proving the need but of finding the funds, and the latter is by far the greater task. In the matter of free income, available for whatever use the authorities deem best, capable of being used at one time for one purpose and at another time for another purpose, — in this respect Harvard is not nearly so well equipped as an institution of its standing ought to be.

This is the fundamental reason for the appeal which is shortly to be made for a large augmentation of the University's free endowment. Too much emphasis has been placed, perhaps, on the need of increasing the salaries of professors. That is no doubt one of the things which will have to be done if Harvard is not prepared to let other institutions out-step her in the quality of instruction; but it is not the only thing or even the most important thing which prompts the coming campaign to raise ten million dollars. A university, like any other going concern, must meet the problem of rising costs by securing more income or by restricting its activities. There is no third alternative. For us, indeed, there is no alternative at all; since the suggestion that Harvard should drop back while other institutions are forging ahead would not be listened to and ought not to be.

The most striking feature of the forthcoming effort to increase the University's funds is the scope of the proposed campaign. No Harvard scope of the man, however slight his connection with the University may have been, will be left uncanvassed. The University directory, which President Eliot called the embodiment of the "living Harvard force," contains less than 40,000 names. To raise the projected sum from this body would demand an average contribution of \$250 or thereabouts from every name on the roster. Some are not in a position to give so much, which means that others must be called upon to give a great deal more. The undertaking is the most comprehensive ever set on foot by Harvard or by any other university.

Since the last issue of the *Magazine* the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has suffered some severe losses, far more severe than usually come in the space of a few months. The death of Prof. C. P. Parker has deprived the University of a kindly, patient teacher whose place will be almost impossible to fill. For several years he had full charge of all the details relating to the new scheme for the choice of electives and no one could have handled these things more tactfully or

with better judgment. In the death of Prof. Hugo Münsterberg a figure of vigorous personality, rare intellectual ability and exceptional skill as a writer has departed from the Harvard circle. By the retirement of Prof. Barrett Wendell from active service another loss of far more than ordinary account is also to be chronicled with great regret. What Mr. Wendell's retirement means to the Department of English, to the deliberations of the Faculty, to every branch of Harvard life, in fact, need not have any recapitulation here. Every one who knows anything about Harvard can realize it without being reminded. For at least a year or two, moreover, Prof. F. W. Taussig will be absent from Cambridge owing to his acceptance of a place on the new federal tariff commission. In this case we have two consolations, one in the fact that a great public service will be rendered, the other in Prof. Taussig's assurance that he does not intend to quit our company altogether.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of October 30, 1916.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Joseph M. Flannery for his gift of radium, valued at \$12,000, for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To the Class of 1857 for the gift of securities, valued at \$5000, to establish the "Class of 1857 Fund," in accordance with the terms of the offer entered in the meeting of Oct. 9, 1916.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of \$1125, for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000, for the purchase of rare books for the College Library.

To the Harvard Club of Boston for the gift of \$1000, for five scholarships of \$200 each for the year 1916-17.

To Dr. John Lewis Bremer for his gift of \$500, toward a certain salary in the Department of Anatomy.

To Prof. John E. Wolff for his gift of \$451.30 for minerals, labor, etc., for the Mineralogical Museum.

To Mr. Henry W. Bliss for his gift of \$435, for the purchase of cases for the objects contained in the bequest of Edward P. Bliss.

To A. B. C. for the additional gift of \$400 to the Department of Bacteriology.

To the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., for the gift of \$150, the first instalment of the scholarship for 1916-17.

To Miss Florence M. Cushing and to Miss Ellen F. Mason for their gifts of \$50 each, and to Mrs. Henry Parkman for her gift of \$25, toward a certain salary.

To Dr. Charles Peabody for his additional gift of \$62.75 for a special collection for the Peabody Museum.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$50, toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Grenville H. Norcross for his additional gift of \$4.93 for binding Phi Beta Kappa orations and poems for the College Library.

To Mrs. William H. Forbes for her gift of a model of her father, Ralph Waldo Emerson, by Daniel Chester French, for the College Library.

To Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift to the Fogg Art Museum of an early Venetian picture of a Madonna by Jacobello.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1916: Kent Bromley, J. W. Eckelberry, A. F. Kingman, F. G. C. A. O'Neill, E. R. Schaeffer, L. I. Smith, D. J. Wallace, E. C. Wilkins, as Proctors; Gordon Woods Thayer, as Assistant in the Library; Walter Meredith Boothby, as Instructor in Anatomy and in Anasthesia; Charles Howard McIlwain, as Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics.

To take effect Oct. 21, 1916: Neil Cole Arvin, as Instructor in French.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916: Proctors: J. P. Brown, V. S. Church, J. B. Conant, R. G. Dort, C. G. Emmons, W. W. Gross, R. S. Meriam, A. C. Smith.

Assistants: William Cabert Brooks, Leslie Briggs Coombs, Daniel Stark Dinsmoor, and Harry Rose in Chemistry; Charles Cloyd Creekpaum, Henry Bass Hall, Robert Louis Masson, and Robert Leopold Wolf in Economics; Kenneth Ballard Murdock, in English;

Ray Le Roy Short, in Public Speaking; Wayland Potter Blood, Claude Cross, Frank Dunstone Graham, Olin Glenn Saxon, and Grafton Leo Wilson, in Government; Howard Gordon Bennett, in Music; George Browning Wilbur, in History of Science; George Browning Wilbur, in Psychology; Curt Paul Richter, in Philosophy.

Austin Teaching Pellow: Michael Hermond Cochran, in Government.

Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics: Sheldon Jenckes Howe. Research Fellow: Percy Ford Swindle, in

Psychology.

Lecturers: David Abram Ellis, on Municipal School Administration; Raymond Blaine Foedick, on Police Administration in Europe and America; Louis Adams Frothingham, on Legislative Procedure; Nathan Matthews, on Municipal Charters; Stephen O'Meara, on Police Administration.

Voted to appoint Lewis Webb Hill, Secretary of the Graduate School of Medicine from Nov. 1, for the remainder of the year 1916-17.

Voted to appoint Alexander Swanson Begg, Dean of the Graduate School of Medicine from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to change the title of Horace David Arnold from Dean to Director of the Graduate School of Medicine.

Voted, on recommendation of the Library Council, that professors and instructors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology may have the same privileges in regard to the use and drawing out of books as have similar officers in Harvard University.

Meeting of November 13, 1916.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$5000 from the estate of Mary A. P. Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) "for the purpose of caring for, preserving, studying, and using the photographic plates of the Henry Draper Memorial for the purposes for which they may be used and exhibited."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2500, to be added to the income of the

T. Jefferson Coolidge Fund for Research in Physics.

.To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1500 for present use at the Botanical Museum.

To Mr. Edward D. Bettens for his gift of \$1200 toward the purchase of an oil painting by Sargent for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mrs. Charles Jackson for her gift of \$300, to Mr. Robert Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall for their gifts of \$250 each, to Mr. Arthur S. Johnson for his gift of \$100 and to Dr. and Mrs. George H. Monks for their gift of \$100 toward the expenses of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the first quarterly payment for the year 1916-17 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1904.

To Messrs. Francis R. Allen, J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., and R. Clipston Sturgis for their gifts of \$200 each toward a certain salary.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of \$450 on account of three scholarships for the year 1916-17.

To the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$200 on account of the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway, Jr., for his gift of \$25, to Mr. Francis Welles Hunnewell, 2d, for his gift of \$15, to Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge for his gift of \$10, and to Messrs. Robert Homans, F. Lowell Kennedy and Charles Weil for their gifts of \$5 each toward the South End House Fellowships.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$50, toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Philip L. Spalding for his gift of \$25, — honorarium returned — toward the lecture fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Constantine E. McGuire for his gift of \$25 toward a certain salary.

The resignation of James Howard Means as Henry P. Walcott Fellow in Clinical Medicine was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Garabed Manoug Missirian, Assistant in the Assyrian Language; Alexander Hamilton Rice, Agent for collecting specimens for the Peabody Museum; Daniel Crosby Greene, Consulting Laryngologist to the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital; Channing Chamberlain Simmons, Assistant Surgeon to the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital; Odin Barnes Roberts, Lecturer on Patent Law.

Voted to appoint the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Archibald Cary Coolidge, Chairman, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Homer Haskins, Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour, James Buell Munn, Secretary.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Dental School for the year 1916-17, and it was roted to appoint them:

Eugene Hanes Smith, Dean, Charles Albert Brackett, George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, William Parker Cooke, Amos Irving Hadley, Samuel Tuttle Elliott, George Henry Wright, Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner.

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge, and Robert Bacon, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1917.

Voted to appoint Paul Joseph Sachs Assistant Professor of Fine Arts for five years from Sept. 1, 1917.

The election of Charles Francis Adams and John Richardson as members of the Board of Trustees of the Harvard Union to serve for three years ending on Commencement day, 1919, having been duly certified to the Board, it was roted to confirm said election.

Voted to appoint Ernest Edward Tyzzer a member of The Cancer Commission of Harvard University in place of Theobald Smith, resigned.

Voted to change the title of Thomas Barbour from Curator of Oceanica to Curator of Books Relating to the Pacific, in the College Library.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Wallace Clement Sabine for the second half of the academic year 1916-17.

Voted, at the request of Assistant Professor Theodore Lyman, to rescind the leave of absence granted to him for the second half of the academic year 1916-17.

Meeting of November 27, 1916.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of William S. Murphy, \$10,893.80, the final payment on account of his bequest to establish the William S. Murphy Scholarship Fund.

From the estate of James C. White, \$5000, in payment of his bequest "to the President and Fellows of Harvard University...the net income thereof as it accrues to be used and expended for the benefit of the Department of Dermatology...."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$3500, to be added to the principal of "The Class of 1890 Fund."

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$500, for work on the Maya codices at the Peabody Museum.

To Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge for the gift of \$500, to establish the Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge Fund, both interest and principal to be used for students' aid in the Medical School.

To Mr. Walter Hunnewell for his gift of

\$350, for present use at the Botanical Museum.
To Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$200, toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$100, for the Blue Hill Observatory to be expended in accordance with the wishes of Professor McAdie.

To Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his gift of \$100, for the Harvard Menorah Prize for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Lynn for the gift of \$50, the first installment of the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

For gifts amounting to \$702.55, received through Professor James H. Woods toward a certain salary.

The President reported the death of Francis Joseph Keany, Associate in Dermatology in the Graduate School of Medicine, which occurred on the 23d instant.

The resignation of R. H. Trott as Proctor was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916. Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Gilbert Horrax, Alumni Assistant in Surgery; Ernest Linwood Walker, Lecturer on Tropical Medicine (Graduate School of Medicine); Raymond Edwin Merwin, Associate in Central American Archaeology.

Voted to appoint Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, Director of the Central American Expedition for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to appoint George Burgess Magrath Instructor in Legal Medicine for three years from Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to appoint Charles Morton Smith Assistant Professor of Dermatology for five years from Sept. 1, 1917.

Voted to thank the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for granting to all professors and instructors at Harvard University privileges in regard to the use and drawing out of books at the Library of the Institute.

Voted to authorize the Treasurer of Harvard College to receive contributions for a fund to be known as the Harvard War Memorial Fund to establish at Harvard University a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European War of 1914, at such time and in such form as shall later be determined, with the approval of the Corporation, by a Committee consisting of President Lowell, Major Higginson, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Messrs. E. S. Martin, C. D. Markham, W. C. Boyden, M. A. De W. Howe, W. C. Forbes.

Meeting of December 11, 1916.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10, the fourteenth annual payment under the provisions of clause forty of the will of Jerome Wheelock as amended by section seventeen of the modifications and amendments thereof, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the

following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$2500, on account of his offer of \$5000 a year for ten years, beginning with the year 1909–10, for instruction in Municipal Government, in addition to that already given; and to Messra. Frank Graham Thomson and Clarke Thomson for their gifts of \$625 each toward supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To two anonymous friends for their gifts of \$1000 each toward the expenses of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission.

To Mr. Arthur F. Estabrook for his gift of \$1000 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

To Mrs. Louis Bettmann for her gift of \$500

To Mrs. Louis Bettmann for her gift of \$500 for a flag-staff on the Stadium in memory of her son, Dr. Milton Bettmann, of the Class of 1897.

To Mrs. Luther S. Livingston for her gift of \$100 toward the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. A. Lincoln Filene for his gift of \$50, to subsidize the printing of an annotated Bibliography on Vocational Guidance in the Division of Education.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$50 toward a certain salary.

To Messrs. Ginn and Company for their gift of \$25, toward the South End House Fellowships.

The President reported the death of Charles Pomeroy Parker, Professor of Greek and Latin, which occurred on the 2d instant, in the 65th year of his age.

The resignation of Lawson Gentry Lowrey as Assistant in Neuropathology was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

A. I. Block, and K. F. Pantser, Law School Advisers; Charles Anthony McDonald, Assistant in Neurology; Charles Edouard Sandos, Assistant in Psychiatry; Francis Minot Rackemann, Alumni Assistant in Medicine; James Howard Means, and Joseph Charles Aub, Teaching Fellows in Medicine; Harry Casar Solomon, Instructor in Psychiatry.

Voted to make the following changes of title:

Abraham Myerson from Associate to Assistant in Neuropathology; Harold Inman Gosline from Assistant to Instructor in Neuropathology; Albert Warren Stearns from Clinical Assistant to Assistant in Psychiatry.

Meeting of January 8, 1917.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Morrill Wyman, securities valued at \$373, and \$30,129.07 in cash, the final payment on account of his residuary bequest for the "Morrill Wyman Medical Research Fund."

From the estate of Albert Fairchild Holden, \$6100, for the Mineralogical Department of Harvard College.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Denman W. Ross for his gift of a valuable collection of Japanese prints for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Waldo E. Forbes for his gift of \$6000, the income to be added to the income of the A. Lawrence Rotch bequest for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To the Class of 1899 for their gift of \$3000, toward their "Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund."

To Messrs. R. and J. Farquhar and Company and to Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., for their gifts of \$1000 each and to Mr. J. C. Williams for his gift of \$475.25, toward the expenses of Mr. Ernest H. Wilson's journey to Korea, on behalf of the Arnold Arboretum.

For the anonymous gift of \$2500, to be added to the income of the Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture Additions Fund.

To Mrs. Samuel Sachs for her gift of \$2500, for the benefit of the Fogg Art Museum.

To two anonymous friends, Messrs. Alexander Forbes, Henry S. Forbes, Charles C. Walker, Mrs. William H. Forbes, Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, Mrs. Kenneth G. T. Webster and Miss Grace Edwards for their gifts of \$100 each, and to Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Mr. Robert Treat Paine, 2d, for their gifts of \$50 each toward the purchase of a water color by Sargent for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Dr. Edward Clark Streeter for his gift of \$1000, and to Mrs. Charles Sedgwick Minot for her gift of \$25, toward a certain salary.

To Mr. George R. Agassiz for his gift of \$100, to revise the Draper Catalogue.

To Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears for her gift of \$1000, for the purchase of books for the library of the Arnold Arboretum.

To Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw for her gift of \$1000, toward a certain salary.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$500, the first payment for 1916-17 on account of her offer of \$1000 a year for five years for the

purchase of books and materials bearing on the history and development of that part of America which lies beyond the Alleghanies, and given in memory of her father, Charles Elliott Perkins.

To Mr. Alfred T. White for the gift of \$500, for a pamphlet on Cottage Housing for the

Department of Social Ethics.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$300, the final payment on account of three scholarships for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. Howard L. Blackwell for his gift of

\$250, toward a certain salary.

To Messrs. Frederick L. and John C. Olmsted for their gift of \$200, for the purchase of books on Accounting for the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Trustees of the Warren Museum Fund for the gift of \$155.33, for the purchase of cases for the Warren Museum.

To Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his gift of \$100, for the Harvard Menorah Prize for the year 1916-17.

To Professor John E. Wolff for his gift of \$50 toward the running expenses of the Appleton Chapel Choir and for his gift of \$40, for the purchase of minerals for the Mineralogical Museum.

To Mr. Philippe B. Marcou for his gift of \$50 for the Jeremy Belknap Prize for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. Henry L. Shattuck for his annual gift of \$50 toward the general expenses of undergraduate instruction in Harvard College.

To Mr. Joseph H. Clark for his gift of \$13 for binding books presented by him to the Library.

To Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis for his gift of \$3.15 for early California newspapers, for the College Library.

The President reported the death of Hugo Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory, which occurred on the 16th ultimo, in the 54th year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1916: John Wilkes Hammond, Jr., as Assistant in Bacteriology; John Clarence Normand, as Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry.

To take effect Jan. 1, 1917: Harold Inman Gosline, as Instructor in Neuropathology; Robert Bates Hunt, as Assistant in Pediatrics; Fred Charles Langenberg, as Assistant in Metallurgy and Metallography.

To take effect Sept. 1, 1917: Barrett Wendell, as Professor of English.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1916: Durand Appleton Hall, Assistant in Economic Geology, Lawson Gentry Lowrey, James Jackson Cabot Fellow; William Wilton Anthony, Francis Chester Durant, Frederick Francis Furfey, William Harry Gullifer, Philip Hutchinson MacInnis, and Henry James Skinner, Assistants in Operative Dentistry; Arthur Leo Cavanagh, Benjamin Strout Stevens, and Raymond Leeley Webster, Assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry; Dennis Joseph Hurley, Allan Witham Lord, and St. Clair Allan Wodell, Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry.

From Jan. 1, for the remainder of 1916-17: Robert Farquharson Smith, Assistant in

Metallurgy and Metallography.

From Jan. 8, for the remainder of 1916-17: Robert Herbert Loomis, Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics.

From Jan. 1, 1917 to July 1, 1917: Edmund Francis Walsh, Assistant in Medicine.

For the second half of 1916-17: Neil Cole Arvin, Instructor in French; Carlos Chagas, Lecturer on Tropical Medicine (Graduate School of Medicine); Charles Walter McClure, Alumni Assistant in Medicine.

The President reported that Raoul Blanchard had been appointed and accepted as Exchange Professor from France for the second half of the academic year 1916–17.

Voted to appoint Barrett Wendell, Professor of English, Emeritus, from Sept. 1, 1917.

Voted to change the title of Frank Randall McCullagh from Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry to Instructor in Operative Dentistry.

*Voted to grant leave of absence to Alumni Assistant George Parkman Denny for the second half of the academic year 1916-17.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor William Bennett Munro for the second half of the academic year 1917–18.

Meeting of January 22, 1917.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Eunice W. Hudson, \$147,733.50, in payment of her bequest of \$150,000, in memory of her husband "for the establishment of a Professorship in Archeology, or some subject thereof, to be known as the John E. Hudson Professorship."

From the estate of Charles S. Hinchman, \$250, toward a Maria Mitchell Fellowship at the Observatory.

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, \$26.24, additional in accordance with the twelfth clause in his will for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$13,000, toward the establishment of "an Assistant Professorship of Bacteriology in the Harvard Medical School, to be known as the Silas Arnold Houghton Assistant Professorship, given in grateful memory of him as a physician and a friend."

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of \$1125, for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Mr. George Wigglesworth for his gift of \$1000, toward the current expenses of the Blue Hill Observatory.

To the Class of 1899 for their gift of \$1000, toward their "Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund."

To Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$800, toward the expenses of Mr. Ernest H. Wilson's journey to Kores, on behalf of the Arnold Arboretum.

To Messrs. George R. Agassis, Rodolphe Agassis and William Sturgis Bigelow for their gifts of \$250, each toward a certain salary.

To Mrs. Samuel K. Lothrop for her gift of \$600 to the Peabody Museum toward the Arisons exploration fund.

To A. B. C. for the additional gift of \$300, for the work in the Department of Bacteriology.

To Mr. A. Lincoln Filene for his gift of \$250, toward a certain salary.

To Dr. Frederick Adams Woods for his gift of \$100, toward a certain salary.

To the South End House Association for the gift of \$200, toward the South End House Fellowships.

To Messrs. Esra H. Baker, Henry W. Cunningham, George V. Leverett, Edward P. Merritt, Harold Murdock, Granville H. Norcross and Andrew McFarland Davis for their gifts of \$25 each toward the expenses of binding periodicals for the Southwark Public Library in London.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$200, toward the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To the Harvard Club of Minnesota for the gift of \$125, toward the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the

gift of \$125, toward the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. Robert W. Sayles for his gift of \$135, and to Mr. Richard M. Field of his gift of \$11.20 for the purchase of a photo-micrographic outfit for the Department of Geology.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$150, for a scholarship or for the general purposes of the College.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 for the Henry Weidemann Locke Scholarship.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$100, toward the fund for opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

To Mr. Henry O. Underwood for his gift of \$100 for research in the Department of Economics.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$50, toward a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$10, to be added to a certain salary in the Department of Geology.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the second half of 1916-17: Roswell Parker Angier, Lecturer on Psychology.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1917: Aristides Evangelus Phoutrides, Instructor in Greek and Latin; Harold Joseph Laski, Instructor in History; Leonard Thompson Troland, Instructor in Psychology; Henry Maurice Sheffer and Mortimer Phillips Mason, Lecturers on Philosophy; George Sarton, Lecturer on the History of Science; Samuel Eliot Morison, Lecturer on History.

Voted to change the title of Henry Demarest Lloyd from Assistant in Syphilis to Assistant in Syphilology.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Edward Caldwell Moore for the second half of the year 1916-17.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Lincoln Frederick Schaub for the academic year 1917–18.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague for the academic year 1917-18.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting, November 27, 1916.

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following twenty-four members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President

of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Davis, Elliott, Endicott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Herrick, Higginson, Hyde, Lamont, Marvin, Palmer, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wendell.

The vote of the President and Fellows of Oct. 9, 1916, electing Constant Cordier, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Oct. 30, 1916, appointing Ernest Edward Tyzzer a member of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Medicine for the year 1916–17, in place of Milton Joseph Rosenau, resigned; appointing certain persons as members of the Administrative Board for Special Students and for University Extension for the year 1916–17; and the Board soled to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Nov. 13, 1916, appointing certain persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Dental School for the year 1916-17; appointing members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1916; appointing William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge and Robert Bacon, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from January 1, 1917; appointing Paul Joseph Sachs Assistant Professor of Fine Arts for five years from Sept. 1917 (half time); and the Board roted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of November 27, 1916, appointing George Burgess Magrath Instructor in Legal Medicine for three years from September 1, 1916, and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the academic year of 1915–16, and the same was referred to the Executive Committee, and upon the recommendation of that Committee it was accepted by the Board and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the following appointments: Clifford Richardson to be a member of the Committee to Visit the Chemical Laboratories; Frank B. Bemis to be a member of the Committee to Visit the University Library; and the following declinations: William H. P. Faunce from the Committee to Visit the Divinity School; Charles F. Choate, Jr., from the Committee to Visit the Observatory and the Department of Astronomy; George B. Leighton from the Committee to Visit the Chemical Laboratories: Alexander Cochrane from the Committee to Visit the University Library; and the Board voted to approve said appointments and declinations.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Reports of the Committee to Visit the Department of Astronomy, and of the Secretary of the Executive Committee for the academic year of 1915–16, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wendell, and after debate thereon, the Board voted, by twelve votes in the affirmative to ten votes in the negative, that the general subject of a course or courses in Aeronautics, or the general subject of Aviation, be referred to the President and Fellows, with the request that they consider the subject.

Stated Meeting, January 8, 1917. Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following twenty-four members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Delano, Elliott, Endicott, Felton, Forbes, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Lamont, Marvin, Morgan, Palmer, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Wister.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Oct. 80, and Nov. 27, 1916, changing the title of Horace David Arnold from Dean to Director of the Graduate School of Medicine; appointing Alexander Swanson Begg Dean of the Graduate School of Medicine from Sept. 1, 1916; appointing Charles Morton Smith Assistant Professor of Dermatology for five years from Sept. 1, 1917; referred at the last meeting of the Board to the Committee to Visit the Medical School, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of January 8, 1917, appointing Barrett Wendell Professor of English, Emeritus, from Sept. 1, 1917, and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University, on behalf of the President and Fellows, made an oral report upon the motion of Mr. Wendell, adopted at the Stated Meeting of the Board of Nov. 27, 1916, in relation to the subject of Aviation, that on account of the various courses of instruction given in this subject at the present time by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which are open to students of Harvard University, it was inexpedient to establish any courses of instruction upon the subject in Harvard University.

The Secretary of the Board presented an oral report in relation to the conducting of the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day, together with a plan for the arrangement of the polling booths and ballot boxes in Lower Massachusetts Hall, with the request that the approval of the Board be given thereto, and that the President and Fellows be requested to provide a new and adequate check list for the purpose of checking the ballots cast at said election, and after debate thereon it was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wister, the Board voted that a Committee of not less than five ladies, whose function shall be to visit separately or as a whole, according to their convenience, the kitchens and dining-rooms of all the College Commons during each month of the college year, at hours of their own choosing, and to write their comments or suggestions informally to the Executive Committee of the Overseers, to be informally reported to this Board at its meetings, be appointed by the President of the Board, as soon in the present year as he sees fit, and thereafter at the beginning of each college year.

PROFESSIONAL ADDRESS IN APPLETON CHAPEL.

It has been the custom during the last two years to give up one week of daily morning prayers in Appleton Chapel to discussions by laymen who are leaders in their several professions of the connection between their professions and the religious life. The following address by Dr. F. C. Shattuck, '68, is printed as an example of the short, but helpful and often inspiring, talks which students have the opportunity to hear. The address was made on October 4, 1916.

One reason that I am privileged to speak a few words — I wish that I could make them wingéd — this morning, upon medicine and its relation to the religious sides of life, is, doubtless, that I, a physician, am the great-grandson, grandson, son, and father of physicians, and am thus supposed to have some small right to speak of our great profession.

I say the religious sides of life, and yet, of the many sides of life, is there a single one which is not at least touched by religion in a broad sense of the word? In so far as any man performs his task as well as he can, with all his heart and all his soul, be his task what it may, does not religion enter his life? The more that task promotes human welfare, the less self-interest has to do with it, the deeper does religion permeate it—at least so it seems to me.

In the 37th chapter of Ecclesiasticus, a book which has been termed "the sanctification of common sense," Jesus, the Son of Sirach, says: "Honour the Physician according to thy need of him, with the honour due unto him." Again, "Give place to the Physician, for verily the Lord hath created him, and let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him."

Does the Bible place any other secular calling on so high a plane? Surely not the profession of law. As for business, I quote our author again: "A nail will stick between the joining of stones and sin will thrust in between buying and selling."

How many of the miracles of Christ were miracles of healing! The Son of Sirach not only enjoins us to honor the physician, but gives a specific reason for so doing, — "for thou hast need of him." This need is practically universal. Who escapes it from birth to death? What greater earthly need has man than mental and bodily health? That there are those who can rise superior to all infirmities of the flesh and external burdens does not vitiate the premise. The physician has abundant opportunity to build up and strengthen the character and the spirit of man. To this opportunity he is daily becoming more alive, and here I must, in passing, pay a grateful tribute to the reverse current. The physician so often receives from his patients lessons in constancy, courage, and other manifestations of the higher life.

The minute a man is sick medical help is to be had for the asking, whether from the physician in his private capacity, or as a member of a hospital or relief organization, matters not here and now; nor does it matter here and now that the sick man too often does not avail himself, or avails himself too late, of this very present help in time of trouble. The salient fact is that the help is at hand, to be had without money and without price, if need be, though it may be beyond price.

Medicine is the very embodiment of service. And is not service without thought of reward an outgrowth, if not a vital element, of religion? The Buddhist priest, when asked, "What is the essence of Buddhism?" — replied, "Doing good to others." Many a doctor has contracted mortal disease in the effort to save life. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Remember that it is a law of medicine that no member of the profession shall either reserve to himself or patent any discovery he may make bearing on disease, its prevention or treatment. Every advance goes today around the world by electricity, and soon is available in darkest Africa, slumberous Asia, and in the isles of the ocean, available almost equally to the poor in his hovel and the

king in his palace. Did time and place permit, I could thrill you with many illustrations of the beneficence of medicine.

My friends, may not medicine justly be called the handmaid of the Lord?

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99, Dean.

On Monday, December 11, the honor list of the candidates for admission who did particularly well in their entrance examinations was read in chapel. This year the list was not divided in two parts, a first group and a second group. as was the case last year, but instead there was simply one list of those who in their entrance records attained an average grade of work with honorable mention. There are seven students on the list - one who passed her examinations by the old plan, and six who came in under the new. The announcement of first and second group scholars was not made until January 8. In that list appear ten first group scholars as against fourteen in the list last year, and thirtyeight second group scholars as against thirty-seven of a year ago. The proportions as far as Senior, Junior, and Sophomore classes are concerned have changed fairly little. The records of the Class of 1917 and of the Class of 1918 as compared with their records last year show many interesting changes. Certain people in the first group have dropped absolutely out - not even appearing in the second group - and in another case a person who did not appear in last year's list at all has won her way up into the first group. Jean Birdsall of the Class of 1917, one of the present first group scholars who was also a first group scholar a year ago, has been elected the undergraduate secretary of Phi Beta The interests of the students that seem to be in the ascendant just now are shown in certain new clubs. The Poetry Club, for instance, is beginning to be felt, and notices in the publications of many colleges show that this movement is rather far-reaching at present in the general college world. It is interesting to speculate about the reason.

On the musical side there is great liking for the training that is going on for Dr. Davison's Lowell Institute lectures. and in the work that the Choral Society is doing for the possible singing with the Symphony Orchestra in the spring. People are willing to come to rehearsals. They have enough interest apparently to carry them over many obstacles. The same thing seems to be shown in the community choruses outside of college. Mr. Gideon spoke before the Menorah Society in November, and although he spoke on folk songs, he told also of the rising interest among people in general in this singing together. At Christmas time the Choral Society girls joined as usual with the Appleton Chapel choir in singing Christmas carols, and the girls on the Tuesday afternoon before Christmas visited various houses for their surprise Christmas songs. Then too, for the first time this year the Council made a definite appropriation for Whiting Recitals. The College hopes to be able to have two. The first one came on Wednesday, January 24, in John Knowles Paine Hall, when the programme was given which was repeated the next night for the Harvard Whiting Concert. The second concert will probably come sometime in March.

Another side of student life is the war work, including many different kinds. There have been collections for blind soldiers, there have been first-aid classes, and all the time the regular work in the Red Cross room is carried on systematically, as it has been for the last two years. Several of our students are working in France and in England, or have just come back bringing reports of a summer's work there. Because of this interest each one of the four classes decided to adopt a French orphan. The amount necessary for supporting the little boy or girl for one year was raised by the class, and in some cases the planning for the Christmas for these adopted orphans was a very important part of the girls' Christmas preparations.

The Civics Club bulletin board in its aliveness has shown another side of the College's development. There has been an exhibit during the last few weeks labelled Pan America, with maps showing the different South American republics, and with short written descriptions giving facts about each one. This is a natural result of the new interest in Latin American History, and of the growth of Spanish classes in the College. The Civics Club bulletin board is also filled with the topics that the Current Events classes in College are working out, and that the people who are beginning to have interest in debating may find helpful. In some departments there have been small groups of girls meeting together to discuss their work, not as a club but as a group of interested people.

The Conferences of the Bureau of Occupations too have shown certain trends of College feeling. At the meeting where Mrs. Prince, the director of the School for Salesmanship, spoke, there was, beside the general interest in a comparatively new profession, a personal interest, since several of our well-known graduates have gone into department store work. Mrs. Prince in her talk made the girls realize this by telling not only what the individual Radcliffe women who had come under her charge were then doing, but by connecting that work

with the courses that they had taken as undergraduates. The meeting where Miss George, the Metropolitan Student Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for Boston, and Miss Hutchins, the principal of an Episcopal boarding-school for Chinese girls, spoke, showed another interesting thing. Several years ago they would both have spoken under the auspices of some religious organization of the College. To have their addresses turned over into a particular field of work for college women is a very significant change.

Student Government, although it has not done in the last few weeks anything that stands out conspicuously, has really done in an inconspicuous way a thing that is of greater value to the College than many things that have made a finer show. This thing is in the matter of handling lateness. Lateness last year caused us much trouble. This year. through very uncomplicated inventions, Student Government has managed to create quite a public spirit against being late to classes. I have had no complaint from instructors about the matter, and a year ago I had many. Student Government has also adapted to our use a charter system for college clubs, in order to prevent, if possible, too much dead wood as far as clubs are concerned. Of course in the case of old and established clubs the charter system will make practically no difference, but with new clubs just starting it will be a safeguard against organizing something that is not worth the bother of organizing.

Of the plays that have been given three have been written by Radcliffe students. Doris Halman, '16, wrote Will o' the Wisp, which the 47 Workshop gave in December, and Katharine Clugston, a graduate student, wrote The Colonel's Comeuppence, which was given the same night. Margaret Wright, a

student in Professor's Baker's English 47a, wrote The Mission of the Dammed. which the Harvard Dramatic Club gave. For the Christmas Idler the girls chose a play written by Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, who was a student at Radcliffe College in 1894-96. It brought special interest to the Christmas Idler. which, combined with the Christmas Supper and the carols in the living-room, has been for the last three years one of the things that we have liked best here in the College. Mrs. Marks herself came to see the play, bringing with her the English poet, Walter de la Mare, who was visiting in Boston at the time.

Mr. Fitch is coming to us for morning prayers for the last half-year to take the place of Mr. Ropes, who is exchange professor in the West. Several interesting changes have been tried by the girls in charge of morning prayers and in charge of the Sunday evening services. For instance, the choir has been scattered through the morning prayer audience, to see if the singing cannot be improved in that way, and the Sunday night meetings, which have always been held at Barnard Hall, are now being held in turn at each one of the halls, twice in succession at each hall, to save, as the committee explains, the constant moving of hymn books.

The College has received a present from Miss Elizabeth Bartol that has brought pleasure to the College as a whole, and very specially to the girls at Whitman Hall. It is one of Mrs. Whitman's best-known paintings, called *The Hay Boat*, and it is to hang in the living room of Whitman Hall, opposite Mrs. Whitman's own portrait. Additional gifts have been received for the fence and gates which are eventually to surround the Radcliffe yard. This has enabled the committee to have built the first section of the wall in front of Fay

House, having in it the two gates, one set up in honor of Mrs. Agassiz, by her children and grandchildren, and the other given to the College by Mrs. John L. Gardner in honor of Miss Irwin. The brickwork is already done, but the iron for the gates and the slate tablets have not yet been put in place. It is hard to get the effect from so small a section of wall, and yet it does show what a fitting means of enclosure the wall as planned is going to make for our buildings, when the growth of this part of Cambridge, which has already started, will make us feel, even more than we do now, like a college in the centre of a city.

The College has been interested in helping in a scheme to make the living accommodations better for women students in the American School for Classical Students in Athens, a matter which has always been more or less of a problem. The land directly opposite from the School came into the market, and the different women's colleges were asked to raise a share of the purchase price. Radcliffe College, through the generosity of her friends and through a direct appropriation by the Council, was able to send its share to Mr. Allen Curtis, the Treasurer of the School, before the Christmas holidays.

With the beginning of some new half-courses in the second half-year there is a certain amount of changing in concentration and distribution, but the Adviser on College Studies reports that this is carried on with much greater carefulness and much greater accuracy than has ever been the case before. The students seem to need less guidance each year.

The Radcliffe Clubs in different parts of the country are very good in keeping the Office informed about their members, and about the meetings of the club, and most interesting letters and reports are sent back to Cambridge, telling what

Radcliffe women are doing. The New York Club luncheon was held in New York on January 13. The luncheon was a large one, and brought together not only members of the New York Club itself but Radcliffe graduates from other places as well. Beside President Briggs, who spoke on "Some Great Names that have Linked Radcliffe and Harvard." and Miss Boody, who gave a report of College happenings, the speakers were Mr. Henry Bruere, whose subject was "Are American Women Meeting their Opportunities?" and Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, who spoke on "The Drama after Baker."

STUDENT LIFE.

RUSSELL THURSTON FRY, '17.

The election, in December, of permanent officers for the Class of 1917 showed an unusually active interest on the part of the Class as a whole. One unfortunate aspect of the elections, however, was the division of the Class caused by the appearance of an independent faction which nominated and attempted to pamphleteer and electioneer into office a ticket entirely unrepresentative of the Class. This attack upon the regular methods of election was met by a counter-attack of humorous fliers and a coalescence of the other members of the Class, so that there was a little unpleasant feeling when the polls were opened, which has not entirely died out, even yet, in some quarters. The flare was one of the regularly recurring "protests" against the dominance of the club men in class politics, and as usual failed to accomplish any of the reforms which its instigators deemed necessary. Three hundred and seventy-five votes were cast in the first elections, and four hundred and seven at the committee elections, a record-breaking percentage of the Class going to the polls. The officers chosen are:

First Marshal: Richard Harte, of Philadelphia, Pa.: Baseball team, 1915, 1916; football team, 1915–16; tennis team, 1914–15–16; hockey squad, 1914– 15; Porcellian, S.K, Phoenix, Signet, Hasty Pudding, D.K.E., Institute of 1770; president of Sophomore Class; Student Council, 1915–16; Union committee, 1915–16, 1916–17; Varsity Club.

Second Marshal: Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr., of Boston: Varsity football team, 1914-15-16; rifle team, 1915-16: Harvard College Scholarship, 1915-16; A.D., S.K., Phoenix, D.K.E., Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding, Stylus; Student Council, 1915-16, 1916-17; Republican Club: Union committee. 1915-16, 1916-17; Phillips Brooks House Association; president of S.K. Club, 1916; president of Phoenix Club, 1916: president of Phillips Brooks House Association, 1916; vice-president of Hasty Pudding Club; president of Student Council, 1916-17; president of Junior Class; vice-president of Republican Club, 1916-17; Varsity Club.

Third Marshal: Edward Augustus Teschner, of Lawrence: Freshman relay and track teams; captain of Freshman relay and track teams; University relay team, 1915–16–17; University track team, 1915–16–17; captain of University track team, 1917; Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Pi Eta; Student Council, 1913–14, 1916–17; Varsity Club.

Treasurer: Norman Elwell Burbidge, of Spokane, Wash.: Manager of Freshman football team; manager of University football team, 1916; Student Council, 1915-16, 1916-17; athletic committee, Student Council, 1916-17; chairman of Freshman dinner committee; Sophomore dinner committee; Junior dance committee; head usher, Class Day, 1916; treasurer of Senior Class; Fox

Club, Phœnix, Western, Varsity, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E.; president of Phœnix Club, 1917; vicepresident of Western Club, 1917.

Secretary: Edward Allea Whitney, of Augusta, Me.: Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Iroquois, Phœnix, Signet, Stylus, Hasty Pudding, Republican, Iota, Pi Eta, Speakers' Club, Dramatic Club, Cercle Français; Crimson; Student Council, 1915–16, 1916–17; president of Crimson, 1916–17; managing editor of Crimson, 1916; secretary-treasurer of Student Council, 1916–17; secretary of Signet Society, 1916; vice-president of Speakers' Club, 1916–17; Harvard Regiment.

Class Committee: Robert Baldwin, of West Newton: Freshman tennis team; Freshman hockey team: University hockey team, 1915-16-17; Institute of 1770, S.K., Owl, D.K.E., Signet, Hasty Pudding, Phœnix, Stylus, Varsity Club; University Register: Harvard Regiment: Freshman finance committee; president of Register, 1916-17; Student Council, 1914-15; secretary-treasurer of Junior Class. - James William Davenport Seymour of New York City: Second Boylston Elecution Prize, 1916; John Harvard Birthday Speaker, 1916; Freshman swimming team: University swimming team, 1915-16; Pi Eta, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Dramatic Club, Stylus, Signet, Hasty Pudding, Memorial Society, Speakers' Club; Lampoon; Sophomore vaudeville committee; Junior dinner committee; Student Council, 1916-17; chairman of date-book committee of Student Council; chairman of Senior nominating committee; president of Pi Eta Society, 1916; president of Dramatic Club, 1916; executive committee, 47 Workshop, 1916-17.

Class Day Committee: Harrie Holland Dadmun, of Arlington, chairman: University football team, 1915-16; captain of University football team, 1916; Phœ-

nix, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Musical Club, Appleton Chapel Choir, 1916-17, University Glee Club. Varsity Club; Student Council, 1916-17. - George Ezra Abbot, of Andover: Freshman baseball team; captain of Freshman baseball team; sub-chairman of Freshman finance committee: Junior dinner committee; University baseball team, 1915-16-17; captain of University baseball team, 1917; University hockey squad, 1916-17; Student Council, 1916-17; athletic committee of Student Council, 1916-17; executive committee of Student Council, 1916-17: Noble School Club, Varsity Club, Memorial Society, Speakers' Club, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E. Owl, Phœnix, Signet, Stylus. — George Colket Caner, of Philadelphia, Pa.: Harvard College Scholarship, 1914; University tennis team, 1915-16; Freshman football team: University football team. 1916; S.K., Hasty Pudding, Stylus, D.K.E., Institute of 1770, Porcellian. -Jose Calderon Harris, of Brookline: Freshman football team; Freshman hockey team; Sophomore finance committee: Junior entertainment committee; Pierian Sodality, 1913-14; Student Council, 1913-14, 1916-17; University football team, 1915-16; Country Day School Club, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Owl, Phoenix, S.K., Varsity Club; chairman of reception committee of Student Council, 1916-17. - William Henry Meeker, of New York City: Crimson; Advocate; Student Council. 1916-17: Fly Club. Iroquois, Signet. Stylus, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Dramatic Club, Speakers' Club; Sophomore play committee; Junior dinner committee; chairman of Junior dance committee; corporal in Harvard Regiment; Harvard Flying Corps; assistant managing editor of Crimson, 1915-16; managing editor of

Crimson, 1916-17; president of Crimson. 1917; president of Signet Society, 1915-16; secretary of Stylus Club, 1914-15. — John Edward Parsons Morgan, of New York City: Freshman football team; captain of Freshman hockey team; University hockey team, 1915-16-17; captain of University hockey team, 1916-17; S.K., D.K.E., Institute of 1770. Hasty Pudding, Varsity Club, A.D.; election committee, D.K.E., 1916; chairman of admission committee, Hasty Pudding Club, 1917. - Walter Irving Tibbetts, of Dorchester: Price Greenleaf Scholarship, 1913; club crews; Junior Class crew, 1916; D.U., Hasty Pudding, Speakers' Club, Worcester Academy Club, Memorial Society, Phillips Brooks House Association; Harvard Regiment; treasurer of D.U.Club, 1916-17; social service secretary Phillips Brooks House Association, 1916-17; treasurer of Class Day Committee; vice-president of Worcester Academy Club, 1913-16; president of Worcester Academy Club, 1916-

Photograph Committee: Herbert Bartlett Courteen, of Milwaukee, Wis., chairman: chairman of advertising department of Freshman Red Book; Senior dormitory committee; Lampoon; treasurer of Lampoon, 1916-17; Milton Academy Club, Delphic Club, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., O.K., Signet, Stylus. — Graham Burt Blaine, Jr., of Taunton: Freshman Glee Club; Freshman track squad; Junior dance committee; Student Council, 1916-17; chairman of Student Council committee on military affairs, 1916-17; Crimson; editorial chairman of Crimson, 1916-17; Advocate; president of Republican Club, 1916-17; entertainment committee of Phillips Brooks House Association, 1916-17; St. George's Club; Speakers' Club; Executive committee of Speakers' Club, 1916-17; governing board of Harvard Union, 1916-17; Fly Club, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Iroquois Club, Signet, Stylus.—Robert Nathan Cram, of Kennebunk, Me.: Freshman Banjo Club, Freshman Mandolin Club; University Instrumental Clubs, 1915-16-17; Student Council, 1916-17; Advocate; president of Advocate, 1916-17; Memorial Society; secretary of Memorial Society, 1916-17; Speakers' Club, Alpha Phi Sigma, Hasty Pudding, Signet.

Orator: Allan Grant Paine, of Spokane, Wash.: Wendell Phillips Memorial Scholarship, 1916–17; Speakers' Club, Western Club, Freshman Debating Society, University Debating Council; Freshman debating team; University debating team, 1915–16; Coolidge Prize, 1916; secretary of Speakers' Club, 1916; secretary of Debating Council, 1915–16; president of Debating Council, 1916–17.

Ivy Orator: Hunt Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill.: Freshman football squad; University second football squad, 1914; Freshman swimming team; University swimming team, 1915-16-17; captain of University swimming team, 1916-17; Freshman entertainment committee; Senior dormitory committee; Gymnasium committee; Student Council, 1916-17; Lampoon; Chicago Club, Exeter Club, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Signet, Hasty Pudding, Fox Club; president of Lampoon, 1916; president of Fox Club, 1916-17.

Odist: John Daniel Parson, of Cambridge: Second Group Scholar, 1914–15; Fly Club, Iroquois Club, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Memorial Society; Advocate; Phillips Brooks House Cabinét, 1916–17; librarian of Phillips Brooks House Association, 1916–17.

Chorister: Roland Miller Cook, of Worcester: Freshman Glee Club; assistant manager of Freshman Musical Clubs; University Glee Club, 1914–15–16–17; leader of University Glee Club, 1916–17; Appleton Chapel Choir, 1916–17; Junior entertainment committee; Musical Club, D.U., Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E.

Poet: Westmore Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk. Va.: Freshman track team; Freshman football team; Freshman baseball team; University track team, 1915-16-17; University baseball team, 1915; University football team, 1916; Institute of 1770, D.K.E., S.K., A.D., Signet, Varsity Club, Union, Speakers' Club, Hasty Pudding; Student Council, 1914-15-16: Advocate: Phillips Brooks House Association: Harvard Regiment: executive committee of Varsity Club, 1916-17: library committee of Union, 1916-17; chairman of social service committee of Phillips Brooks House Association, 1915-16-17; secretary-treasurer of Freshman Class: chairman of Freshman finance committee.

The Senior nominating committee was composed of the following: J. W. D. Seymour, of New York City, chairman; R. N. Cram, of Kennebunk, Me.; L. B. Day, of Boston; J. K. Hoyt, Jr., of New York City; W. S. Mack, Jr., of New York City.

The following Juniors were appointed members of the committee which had charge of Senior dormitory arrangements for the Class of 1918: H. Robb, of Burlington, N.J., chairman; P. K. Ellis, of Cambridge; A. Gardner, of Garden City, L.I., N.Y.; F. W. Knauth, of New York City; W. Moore, of Gloucester; L. K. Moorehead, of Andover; T. R. Morse, of Falmouth; C. P. Reynolds, of Readville; G. R. Walker, of Brookline; A. D. Weld, of Boston. Nearly 400 members of the Class have applied for and been assigned rooms in the Yard, the Committee finding it necessary to use some rooms in Weld in order to accommodate this unusually large number of applicants.

E. F. Henderson, Jr., '18, of Monadnock, N.H., J. Lavalle, '19, of Boston, M. T. MacDonald, '18, of Worcester, and A. Putnam, '18, of Philadelphia, Pa., were added to the committee which had charge of the very successful Junior Prom held in the Union on Feb. 19.

F. H. Stephens, '18, of Dorchester, and G. Dunton, '18, of Allston, have been appointed leaders of the University Mandolin and Banjo Clubs, respectively.

E. A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N.Y., has been appointed second assistant manager of the University Musical Clubs.

G. D. Leighton, '19, of Tunkhannock, Pa., represented Phillips Brooks House at the 10th annual gathering of the "Corda Fratres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs," held under the auspices of the Yale Cosmopolitan Club at New Haven from Dec. 27 to 29.

C. P. Reynolds, '18, was sent by the Phillips Brooks House Association as the University's representative to the Intercollegiate Prohibition Convention held at Lexington, Ky., from Dec. 28 to 31.

The committees which will take charge of the year's activities for the Sophomore Class have been appointed as follows. The chairman and sub-chairman of the finance committee were appointed from the committee by competition:

Entertainment Committee: G. A. Brownell, of New York City, chairman; C. C. Bassett, Jr., of Washington, D.C.; E. L. Burrill, Jr., of New York City; R. T. Bushnell of Andover; J. W. Cummings, of Fall River; G. D. Flynn, Jr., of Fall River; F. W. Hatch, of West Medford; G. D. Leighton, of Tunkhannock, Pa.; E. E. Lucas, of Sound Beach, Conn.; E. D. Morse, of Brookline; R. E. Straw-

bridge, Jr., of Byrn Mawr, Pa.; O. M. Watkins, of Indianapolis, Ind. Dinner Committee: R. S. Emmett, of South Salem, N.Y., chairman: E. S. Brewer, of Milton; S. Burnham, of Gloucester; H. B. Craig, of Boston; O. F. Flynn, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. B. Hopkins, of Wellesley Hills; J. L. Merrill, of Manchester; C. R. Richards, Jr., of Chevy Chase, Md.; E. S. Sherman, of Rye, N.Y.; F. M. Trainer, of Brookline: F. B. Whitman, of Cambridge; G. R. Young, of Great Falls, Montreal. Finance Committee: C. W. Cook, of Worcester, chairman; H. Bridgman, of Salem, sub-chairman; W. M. Akin, of St. Louis, Mo.; G. C. Barclay, of New York City; P. H. Currier, of Wellesley Hills; S. R. Dunham, Jr., of Allston; P. B. Elliott, of Dorchester; F. T. Fisher, of Chicago, Ill.; A. W. French, of West Newton; R. E. Gross, of West Newton; J. H. P. Howard, of Chester, N.S.; W. C. Hubbard, of Chicago, Ill.; R. Little, of Brookline; F. Parkman, of Boston; H. P. Perry, of Newton Centre; W. H. Potter, Jr., of Watertown; H. Rogers, of Chestnut Hill; Q. Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y.; M. A. Shattuck, of Seattle, Wash.; A. F. Tribble, of Kansas City, Mo.

The following officers for 1917 were chosen by the Crimson at their midyear punch on Jan. 12: President, W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York City; managing editor, D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem; Secretary, H. Bridgman, '19, of Salem; editorial chairman, G. B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton. At this time the following were elected to the board: J. T. Rogers, '18, of Washington, D.C.; G. L. Howe, '18, of Bristol, R.I.; W. H. Allen, '18, of Los Angeles, Cal., to the editorial staff: G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City; F. H. Fisher, '19, of Hauppange, L.I., N.Y.; F. P. Champ, '19, of Logan, Utah, to the news staff: and W. H. Potter, Jr., '19, of Watertown, to the business staff.

The Lampoon board has elected the following officers for 1917: President: R. E. Sherwood, '18, of New York City; Ibis, J. Lavalle, '18, of Boston: treasurer. F. B. Todd, '18, of Boston; secretary, T. G. Wilder, '19, of Cincinnati, O.; circulation-service manager, F. T. Fisher, '19, of Chicago, Ill. The following have also been elected to the paper: G. Dunton, '18, of Allston, M. W. Lee, '19, of New York City, S. M. Rinehart, Jr., '19, of Sewickley, Pa., H. Rogers, '19, of Chestnut Hill, H. K. White, Jr., '19, of Milton, R. H. J. Powel, '18, of Ardsleyon-Hudson, N.Y., M. A. Hawkins, '18, of Chicago, Ill., and N. R. Cutler, '19, of Brookline, to the editorial board; and F. T. Fisher, '19, of Chicago, Ill., R. Little, '19, of Brookline, W. K. McKittrick, '19, of St. Louis, Mo., and T. G. Wilder, '19, of Cincinnati, O., to the business board.

The Illustrated held its 18th annual dinner at the Lenox on Jan. 20. The guests included officers of other University publications and the leaders of undergraduate activities. R. C. Kelley, '17, president, acted as toastmaster, and the speakers were W. H. Meeker, '17, president of the Crimson; Burton Kline, '06, magazine editor of the Transcript; W. B. Flint, '03, Leavitt Parsons, '10, and Captain C. Cordier. The following new editors were taken on at that time: News editors: E. V. French, '18, of Cambridge; R. Roelofs, Jr., '18, of Cripple Creek, Col.; C. P. Fuller, '19, of Mansfield. Business editors: W. A. Wood, '19, of Hudson, N.Y.; R. Fiske, Jr., '20, of Needham; R. R. Eisendrath, '20, of Chicago, Ill. Photographic editors, E. Richards, Jr., '19, of Tuxedo Park, N.Y.; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., '19, of St. Louis, Mo.; A. Burroughs, '20, of Flushing, L.I., N.Y.; H. Spreckels, '20, of San Francisco, Cal.

The Monthly has elected A. K. Mc-Comb, '18, of Boston, president pro tempore to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of C. G. Paulding, '18. A. D. Eay, '18, of Nahant, L. A. Perkins, '18, of Windsor, Vt., have been elected to the literary board, G. W. Emery, '19, of Lexington, to the board of editors as advertising manager, and W. H. Cary, Jr., '20, of Cambridge, to the business staff. Owing to the resignation of T. Nelson, '18, as treasurer, William Burry, Jr., '18, of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed to this position.

The Dramatic Club has elected the following officers for 1917: President, H. Scholle, '18, of Havana, Cuba; vicepresident, F. E. Raymond, '18, of Boston; secretary, P. K. Ellis, '18, of Cambridge; executive committee: H. B. Craig, '19, of Boston; R. T. Bushnell, '19, of Andover. The following members have also been elected: S. M. Fairchild, '19, S. Frothingham, '20, C. P. Fuller, '19, P. M. Hamilton, '20, T. M. Hodgens, '20, G. A. Madigan, '19, B. J. Mattuck, '18, C. McNear, '20, D. H. Morse, '20, S. Paine, '20, J. Preston, '19, E. V. Shreve, '19, A. M. Sonnabend, '18, A. R. Speare, '19, E. C. Whittemore, '19; associate member: R. S. Tufts, '18; honorary members: Miss Bertha M. Boody, Miss Margaret M. Wright.

The St. Paul's Society has elected the following officers for 1917-18: President, F. Knauth, '18, of New York City; vice-president, R. H. Howe, '19, of Hyde Park; secretary, H. E. Small, '19, of Plainfield, N.J.; treasurer, D. W. Rich, '18, of New York City; graduate advisor, Professor R. H. Lord, '06, of the History Department.

A. C. Reis, 3L., and C. E. Snow, 3L., representing the Lowell Club of the Law School, won the Ames Prize from the Witanagemot Club. The case argued was "The Danbury Hatters' Case as affected by the Clayton Act," and the

attorneys for the Witanagemot Club were L. M. Reiser, 3L., and V. E. Wild, 3L.

A. H. Alexander, 3GL., of Wellesley, has been awarded the Topiarian Club Trophy as the winner of first place in the annual Topiarian Club competition. S. D. Zehrung, 2GL., of Roseville, O., was awarded second place, and T. S. Rogers, 1GL., of Framingham, third.

The Junior debating team defeated the Sophomores in the final inter-class debate on Dec. 18. The 1918 team supported the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, that the United States should establish a temporary protectorate in Mexico until order and stable government are assured." W. A. Hosmer, '18, W. L. Prosser, '18, and C. E. Fraser, '18, composed the Junior team, and L. Dennis, '19, S. A. Freeman, '19, and W. Hettleman, '19, represented the Sophomores. H. Epstein, 1L., and J. H. Spitz, '17, were the judges.

The Dramatic Club gave The Mission of the Dammed, by Miss M. M. Wright, Radcliffe, 2G., of Lewiston, N.Y., as their annual fall production. Three performances were given, on Dec. 12, 13, and 14, two in Cambridge at the Hasty Pudding Club Theatre, and one in Boston. J. W. D. Seymour, '17, was the star of the performance. The production of this play was handled entirely by undergraduates. The plan of an undergraduate coaching staff, adopted last spring, was continued, J. W. D. Seymour, '17, E. P. Goodnow, '17, and W. H. Meeker, '17, taking charge of this work. The complete cast follows:

O. M. Watkins, '19 Newman. Arthur Crimmins, C. E. Morse, '20 P. M. Hamilton, '20 Wallace Miller. Mary E. Marsh, 1920 Edna Holmes, Edith I. Coombs, 1917 Miss Perkins, T. M. Hodgens, Jr., '20 Waiter, Nelson Marns, J. W. D. Seymour, '17 Ross, Beulah Auerbach, 1918 A jail matron. Elisabeth Wheelock, 1917

Hotel attendant. J. C. Scanlon, '18 Faith Stuart. Louise Perry, 1920 Reverend Frederick Holmes E. P. Goodnow, '17 Quinlan, "Butch" Coughlin, G. A. Madigan, '19 F. Hibbard, '20 Silas Skinner, F. C. Packard, Jr., '20 "Old" Skinner. A. T. Hill, '20 Joshua Skinner, T. M. Hodgens, Jr., '20 Mrs. Tod. Edith I. Coombs, 1917 Ira Carpenter, J. E. Pillat, Sp. eporters, mob, etc., Elizabeth Wheelock, 1917, Grace Wardwell, 1917, C. P. Fuller, Reporters, mob, '19, G. Baker, '20, J. C. Scanlon, '18, J. L. Tildaley, Jr., '19, O. Prescott, Jr., '20, D. S. Crits, uC, K. Lewis, uC. J. Parmelee, '19, musical director, G. A. Whittemore, '18, costumes, A. L. Whitman, '18, leader of the orchestra.

L'Aventurier, by A. Capus, was presented by the Cercle Français on Dec. 18 and 20. Members of the Radcliffe Cercle played the women's parts. The cast was composed of the following:

Etienne Ranson,	H. Scholle, '18
Guern,	R. W. Longyear, '18
Jacques,	G. L. Howe, '18
André Varize,	E. Scott, '20
Franne,	F. de Wolf, '18
Le Prefet,	R. H. Bassett, '20
Geneviève,	Marion Graves, 1918
Marthe,	Doris Holman, 1916
La Baronne,	Mary Peabody, 1919
Lucienne,	Priscilla May, 1917

The 19th annual play of the Deutscher Verein was given on Dec. 8. Gustav von Moser's Der Hypochonder was the comedy chosen. Members of the Bostoner Deutscher Gesellschaft took the feminine rôles. The cast:

Birkenstock, retired,	G. Priester, 1G
Emma, his wife,	Miss Elsie Wulkop
Asta, their daughter,	Miss Enrica Barth
Sauerbrei, henpecked h	usband,
• •	Mr. C. L. Schrader
Rosalie, his wife, I	Mrs. Ward P. Shattuck
Klara, their daughter,	Miss Elsa Warnke
Arnold Reimann, archi	tect,
	F. S. Cawley, '10.

Hugo Berger, life-insuran	
	C. G. Cook, 3G
Pieper, alderman,	J. L. Mosle, '20
Ballinger, alderman,	R. P. Berle, '20
Karner, alterman,	J. R. Lauer, '20
Lehmann, alderman,	M. Cowley, '19
Blechschmidt, alderman,	C. A. Rome, '17
Bamberger, alderman,	M. Lovett, '18
Moll, physician,	W. Silz, '17
Hampel, messenger,	W. J. Margreve, '19

Frau Bal.'er, Miss Gabriele Veit Pauline, maid at Birkenstock's, Miss Lina Berle Karoline, maid at Sauerbrei's, Miss Anna Margreve

The Hasty Pudding Club has chosen for its annual musical comedy this year Barnum Was Right, written by Robert Emmet Sherwood, '18, of New York City. The music was written by Samuel Power Sears, '18, of Quincy. There were six manuscripts submitted in the competition, which was judged by a committee composed of J. S. Seabury and A. H. Parker, '97. The schedule of performances has been arranged as follows: April 7. Cambridge (graduates' night); April 9, Cambridge; April 10, Cambridge; April 12, Boston, and April 13, Boston. There will be a matinee performance on April 12.

J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York City, delivered the commemorative address on John Harvard's birthday, Nov. 28. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Memorial Society. The following officers were chosen to lead the Society this year: President, William C. Lane, '81; vice-president, Professor B. S. Hurlbut, '87; secretary, R. N. Cram, '17; treasurer, W. D. Canaday, '17; archivist, R. W. Babcock, '17.

The Appleton Chapel Choir, assisted by the Radcliffe Choral Society, gave their annual recital of Christmas carols, under the direction of Dr. A. T. Davison, '06, on Dec. 20 and 21.

E. A. Niles, 1L., of Concord, N.H., has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship from New Hampshire for the period beginning in October, 1917. Niles graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1916.

The Columbia Park Boys' Club, of San Francisco, Cal., visited the University in December. They were on a walking tour through New England.

The 47 Workshop gave their second

production this season on Jan. 26 and 27, at Agassiz House, when they presented Eyrind of the Hills, Johann Sigurjonnson's stern Icelandic drama.

Having completed its fourth successful, year, the Legal Aid Bureau is handling with greater facility the increasing difficulties of the administration of justice in the modern city. During the year ending in June, 1916, 147 cases were brought before the bureau and the aid tendered resulted in a cash recovery for the clients of \$1,647.50. Of the ten cases requiring court action which arose or were continued from the year before, five were won, one was lost, two were dropped and two are still pending. The clients numbered 147, of which 72 were men and 75 women.

The Legal Aid Bureau is an organization made up of second and third year Law School men, who lend their services entirely free of charge to those who apply. The expenses of the organization are defrayed by voluntary contribution. The officers and members of the Bureau for this year are: G. B. Barrett, 3L., president; W. B. Shepardson, 3L., vice-president; A. E. Case, 3L., secretary-treasurer; W. B. Hastings, 2L., M. Rushton, 3L., and C. W. Painter, 2L., directors: B. D. Bromley, G. G. Chandler, L. Clayton, J. France, J. F. Gunster, M. M. Manning, S. Miller, Jr., K. F. Pantzer, S. Pitney, A. L. Rabb, N. Schaff, S. P. Speer, W. B. Tippetts (from the thirdyear class); O. T. Bradley, R. S. Cowan, W. M. Ellis, E. M. Hay, F. B. Hubachek, D. Kimball, H. Parkman, Jr., W. T. Sanders, Jr. (from the secondyear class).

Columbia won the intercollegiate chess championship, the University team finishing fourth, with Yale and Princeton second and fourth, respectively, at the tournament held in New York on Dec. 23.

The University Register was placed on sale Dec. 9. The editors this year did a better piece of work than those who had the publication of the volume in charge last year, and deserve considerable credit. The scope of the book was enlarged to include articles about several of the Graduate Schools, a map of the University showing the location of the clubs and the homes of undergraduate activities, and a calendar of the year's events. The following undergraduates composed the editorial staff: R. Baldwin, '17, president and treasurer; D. M. Little, Jr., '18, vice-president; B. S. Collins, '17, business manager; W. B. Southworth, '18, managing editor; H. H. Silliman, '18, advertising manager; W. E. Whitney, '17, circulation manager; associate editors: G. W. Benedict, Jr., '17, W. T. Jenney, '17, G. Jones, '17, R. D. Hunneman, '17, W. C. Morgan, '17, E. V. French, '18, R. H. Garrison, '18, S. B. Kaiser, '18, A. E. MacDougall, '18, R. A. May, '18, T. B. Scott, Jr., '18, J. S. Taylor, '18; graduate advisory committee: M. A. De W. Howe, '87, E. D. Brandegee, '81, R. Pierce, '04.

As usual, the Social Service Committee of Phillips Brooks House has been actively engaged in philanthropic work of all sorts. The mid-year report of the Committee shows that since the beginning of the year 279 men have been enlisted in some form of social work. A large number of these men, about 130, are engaged in teaching foreigners and workingmen and leading boys' clubs in Cambridge; the remainder are working under the settlement houses in Boston. The scope of the work done by these volunteers is very wide, ranging from teaching elementary subjects, such as English, mathematics, and civics, to leading groups of boys who are interested in athletics, music, dramatics or scouting. Many of the workers are engaged in some special form of social service. For example, 13 men are doing Juvenile Court and Associated Charities work, 12 are teaching Sunday-school and 19 are leading Boy Scout troops. The following table shows the exact number of men engaged and the kind of work done:

Leaders of boys' clubs	. 123
Teachers	99
Boy Scout leaders	19
Sunday-school teachers	12
Probation workers, Juvenile Court	7
Friendly visitors, Associated Charities	6
Miscellaneous	13
Total	270

In addition to the above, about 35 men have been engaged in supplying entertainment troupes. Six entertainments have already been given. Furthermore, in response to requests for speakers, three men have been sent out on different occasions to speak on various subjects at neighborhood houses in greater Boston.

An important branch of the work of the committee is the semi-annual clothing and textbook collection. That held in the fall was the largest in recent years. The complete count of articles collected has been tabulated as follows: overcoats, 12; coats, 96; trousers, 96; vests, 84; raincoats, 3; shirts, 147; collars, 214; neckties, 205; underwear, 27 suits; socks, 30 pairs; pajamas, 12 suits; shoes, 137 pairs; hats, 44; sweaters, 4; gloves, 8 pairs; textbooks, 206; magazines, about 500 pounds. The textbooks have been added to the Phillips Brooks House Loan Library and the magazines sent to the troops doing service on the Mexican border, to European battle-fronts, and to H. L. Nash, '16, H. F. Weston, '16, and D. H. Ingram, '16, for their work with the International Y. M. C. A. in India. The clothing has been sent to neighboring charitable institutions and as last year, to Tuskegee and other Southern institutions.

W. B. Beale, '18, has been appointed chairman of the Social Service Committee to succeed W. Willcox, Jr., '17, resigned.

The question of compulsory Union membership, favorably voted upon by the University last spring, is still unsettled. But the Governing Board of the Union, in an attempt to carry the matter through to a definite settlement, issued the following letter to the chairman of the Administrative Board of the University and the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Union on Dec 15:

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the Harvard Union on December 15, 1916, the following matter came before that body, and the sense of the meeting was that:

Since it has been conclusively proved that the Harvard Union cannot exist as a social club in its present weak status, both financially and economically; since the undergraduate officers of the Union were given to understand by the College authorities in May, 1916, that in the event of an affirmative majority on the membership question by the undergraduate body, that the annual fee at a reduced rate would be placed on each undergraduate's term bill; and since the vote showed a three-to-one majority in favor of the above proposition; we, the undersigned Governing Board of the Harvard Union, do hereby earnestly request that the Administrative Board of Harvard University make a report at once as to their findings in the case.

We do also earnestly request that the Board of Trustees take instant action in the whole-hearted support of the change in organisation, for we feel that without the cooperation of our graduate representatives, little can be done towards bettering the intolerable situation now in existence in the Union.

M. G. RETNOLDS, '17.
D. M. Little, Jr., '18.
M. J. LOGAN, '15.
K. BROMLET, '16.
C. A. COOLIDGE, Jr., '17.
G. B. BLAINE, '17.

This question should be settled at once. The Union cannot continue under the present arrangement of voluntary membership, which causes a deficit annually, of from one to several thousand

dollars. Compulsory membership, at a reduced yearly fee, would solve the problem of finances, and would enable the Governing Board to so run the Union that it would more nearly fulfil the expectations and hopes of Major H. L. Higginson, whose gift made its construction possible. The undergraduates have voted in favor of the change to compulsion. It is necessary only to secure official sanction, and this should be given without further delay, other than that necessary for more complete investigation.

The financial statement of the Union for 1915-16 shows a heavy loss, much greater than in the preceding year. In 1914-15 conditions were quite favorable, the deficit for that period being about \$6300 less than in 1913-14, but last year the figures returned to their old standard, with a total loss of over \$8900. The gain in receipts was correspondingly small, being only about \$1600 as compared with over \$3200 the year before. Much of the added loss came in the House department, where about \$1650 less than in 1914-15 was taken in, and \$470 more spent, making a total difference of over \$2100. In the restaurant department a profit of \$1530 was made in 1914-15 whereas there was a loss of approximately \$2300 last year. The minor departments stayed about the

W. O. Morgan, '18, of Highland Park, Ill., and E. R. Roberts, 1L., of Cape Girardeau, Mo., have been elected to the Governing Board.

The fall elections to Phi Beta Kappa resulted as follows:

1918 — Junior Eight.

E. Amdursky, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. M. Brunswick, of New York City; H. Davis, of Brookline; H. V. Fox, of Dedham; H. J. Leon, of Woonsocket, R.I.;

J. Low, of Boston; R. S. Tucker, of Arlington; and A. L. Whitman, of Cambridge.

1917 - Senior Eighteen.

R. W. Babcock, of Albany, N. Y.; H. H. Bell, of Cincinnati, O.; H. S. Bennett, of Malden; F. H. Cabot, Jr., of New York City; C. T. Chu, of Chang Shu, China; T. S. Derr, of Brookline; L. J. Ferbstein, of Akron, O.; L. DuB. Le Fevre, of Forest Glen, N.Y.; L. S. Levy, of Cleveland, O.; L. Opdycke, of New York City; J. A. Sargent, of Westminster; A. L. Schur, of Boston; F. T. Spaulding, of Minneapolis, Minn.; B. Strauch, of Memphis, Tenn.; B. H. Torrance, of Atlanta, Ga.; F. J. Towlerton, of Lyons, N.Y.; J. H. Townsend, of Newton: J. P. Warburg, of Hartsdale, N.Y.

The marshals of the Society were elected as follows: First marshal, C. L. Sherman, '17, of Newport, R.I.; second marshal, W. Silz, '17, of Cleveland, O.

The annual dinner of the Society, marking the 185th anniversary of the establishment of the University branch, the Alpha Chapter, founded in 1781, was held in the Union on Dec. 4. Dean Yeomans presented the new members with their keys and the marshals with their batons. H. O. Taylor, '78, presided at the dinner. Among the speakers were Professor Bliss Perry, Professor W. A. Neilson, '96, and W. Silz, '17.

The following scholarships and fellowships have been awarded to members of the University: Whiting Fellowship to H. W. Lamson, 1G.; University Scholarship to K. C. Basu, 1G; Lady Mowlson Scholarship to A. K. Small, 1G.; University Scholarship in Architecture to J. J. Liebenberg, 1SA.; Lincoln Scholarship to F. B. Sargent, 1M., and the William S. Murphy Scholarships, to be given, according to the request of the donor, only

to men bearing the name of Murphy, to William Andrew Murphy, 1M., Clifton Murphy, 1L., and Gardner Murphy, 1G; Hopkins Beneficiary Fund to R. H. Collis, gr. Div., D. H. Corley, gr. Div., C. M. Gordon, 8Div., M. J. Holmes, gr. Div. H. I. Katibah, 3Div., and W. A. Maier, gr.Div.; Divinity Scholarships to W. A. Berridge, 2Div., A. C. Binder, 1Div., R. M. Davis, gr.Div., Frank Gavin, 1Div., G. S. Kukhi, 3Div., George Manifold, 3Div., J. W. Reynolds, 3Div., J. W. Thompson, gr.Div., C. G. Tokas, gr.Div., W. E. Vandermark, gr.Div.; Edward M. Barringer Scholarships I and II to J. R. Marshall, 4M., and A. C. Callister, 4M.; Lucius F. Billings, Scholarships to A. G. Boggs, 2M, E. O. Nay, 2M., and J. A. Smith, 3M.; Cotting Gift to D. L. Sisco, 2M., and A. J. Steinberg, 2M.; Orlando W. Doe Scholarship to J. B. Moloney, 4M.: Joseph Eveleth Scholarship I to R. W. Angevine, 3M., and F. M. Daland, 3M.; II to A. S. Hyman. 3M., and N. W. Loud, 2M.; III to C. H. Jameson, 2M., and J. Boch, 2M.; John Foster Fund to A. Schoenfield, 3M., and B. Olch, 2M.; Lewis and Harriet Hayden Scholarships to F. A. Myers, 3M., and V. A. Ayer, 2M.; Hilton Scholarship I to F. J. Callahan, 3M., H. M. English, 3M., and H. S. Kebabjian, 3M.; II to F. P. McNamara, 3M., and P. F. Greene, 2M.; William Otis Johnson Scholarship to C. W. Blackett, Jr., 2M.; Claudius M. Jones Scholarship to M. H. Lurie, 4M.; Alfred Hosmer Linder Scholarship to C. W. Hutchinson, 4M.; Joseph Pearson Oliver Scholarship to W. C. Rappleys, 3M.; Charles B. Porter Scholarship to M. V. Veldee, 2M.; Francis Skinner Fund to S. W. Adler, 2M., B. B. Robinson, 2M., and K. T. Sasano, 2M.; Charles Pratt Strong Scholarship to W. R. King, 4M.; Isaac Sweetser Scholarship to E. C. Welles, 4M.; John Thomson Taylor

Scholarship to L. C. Havens, 3M.; Edward Wigglesworth Scholarship to C. A. Street, 3M.

F. K. Bullard, '20, of Revere, was awarded the Class Memorial Scholarship by Dean Yeomans in behalf of the Class of 1919 at a meeting of the Freshman Class in the Smith Halls Common Room early in December. Bullard prepared at Exeter and was a member of the 1920 football squad last fall, although he failed to win his numerals. The scholarship is valued at \$400, and was established by the Class of 1919 to be awarded annually to the Freshman who has the best all-around preparatory school record. The fund was established from sums collected from the members of 1919.

The Central High School, of Springfield has been awarded the Phi Beta Kappa Trophy for the superiority of its students in the entrance examinations of the University for the second consecutive year. In the two years since it was first presented for competition the trophy has remained in the possession of the Central High School. The award was made as the result of the winning of highest honors in the entrance examinations by L. W. Smith, '20, and B. Kelson, '20, both of Springfield, making an average of two out of a possible seven graduates of the school in the First Group.

ATHLETICS.

Russell Thurston Fry, '17. football.

W. H. Wheeler, Jr., '18, of Yonkers, N.Y., has been chosen captain of the 1917 football team. Wheeler prepared at Worcester Academy, where he played tackle for two years on his school eleven. In his Freshman year he was a regular tackle on the 1918 team but an injury

to his knee just before the Yale game prevented him from winning his numerals. The same injury kept him from playing the next year. Last season Wheeler played on the second team until the North Carolina game. His work against Cornell won him a reputation for aggressiveness and adeptness at following the ball. In both the Princeton and Yale contests Wheeler's work was remarkably able. His versatility as a linesman has made him the choice of many critics for the position of tackle on the All-Eastern teams. He is 19 years old, 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. In the middle of last winter, he enrolled in the American Ambulance Field Service, being awarded the Croix de Guerre for valor under fire.

C. D. Murray, '19, of New York City, and G. R. Young, '19, of Great Falls, Mont., have been appointed second assistant manager of the University football team and of the second football team respectively. Murray was manager of his Freshman team and Young was manager of the Gore Hall team.

For participation in the Yale game, the following fourteen men won their "H" for the first time: G. L. Batchelder, Jr., '19, of Medford; R. H. Bond, '19, of Everett; G. C. Caner, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa.: E. L. Casey, '19, of Natick: W. B. Felton, '19, of Haverford, Pa.; H. C. Flower, Jr., '19, of Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Minot, '17, of Boston; W. J. Murray, '18, of Natick; M. Phinney, '19, of Medford; W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham; H. L. Sweetser, '17, of Brookline; W. H. Wheeler, Jr., '18, of Yonkers, N.Y.; M. Wiggin, '18, of Boston; Westmore Willcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va.; and manager N. E. Burbidge, '17, of Spokane, Wash.

Cornell, North Carolina, Virginia, and Massachusetts Agricultural College will not appear in the Stadium this fall, nor

will the Brown game occupy its customary position between those with Princeton and Yale, arrangements having been made to play the Providence team on Oct. 27. Cornell was dropped from the schedule for fear that the continuation of this team for the third successive year might lead to a feeling of rivalry, which is opposed to the policy of the football coaches. Lack of interest in the North Carolina and Virginia games made the great expense involved in getting them here inadvisable. There will be ten games on the schedule as there were last fall, but the rearrangement of opponents and the substitution of new teams should make an easier season than last. Of the four newcomers the Boston College eleven, coached by former captain C. E. Brickley, '15, should prove the strongest on the basis of its 1916 records. Bowdoin is back on the schedule for the first time since 1910 when it was defeated, 32 to 0. The Springfield Y.M.C.A. College, which was defeated 44 to 0 in 1914, will fill in the interval between the Brown and Princeton games and the place formerly given to Brown has been accepted by the Carlisle Indians, who are again taking up football officially. They were defeated 29 to 7 in 1915, but have the honor of having secured one of the few victories over the Haughton system, having an 18 to 15 victory to their credit in 1911. The complete card follows:

Sept. 22. Bates. Sept. 29. Bowdoin 6. Boston College. Oct. Oct. 13. Colby. Oct. Tufts. Oct. 27. Brown Nov. 3. Springfield Y.M.C.A. College.

Nov. 10. Princeton, at Princeton.

Nov. 17. Carlisle Indians. Nov. 24. Yale.

Freshman.

The following Freshmen received their numerals for taking part in the game

with Yale, 1920: H. O. Authorn, of Milton; A. Aspinwall, of Boston; B. S. Blanchard, Jr., of Boston; W. Brocker. of Lindstrom, Minn.; W. W. Caswell. Jr., of Boston; W. H. Cheney, of Peterboro, N.H.; F. C. Church, Jr., captain. of Lowell; A. S. Cohen, of Cambridge; J. G. Coolidge, 2d, of Brookline; J. W. Geary, of Philadelphia, Pa.; R. G. Hadley, of Cambridge; R. P. Hallowell, 2d. of Chestnut Hill; E. S. Hobbs, of San Antonio, Tex.; A. Horween, of Chicago. Ill.; F. J. Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn.; R. A. Lancaster, of Worcester; J. R. Litchfield, of Brookline; G. Livingston, Jr., of New York City; E. S. McKittrick. of St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Post, of New York City; C. Thorndike, of Boston; L. M. Weld, of New York City; H. L. Whitney, of Dedham; T. S. Woods, of Boston; and manager W. P. Belknap, Jr., of New York City. According to a ruling of the Student Council, C. Mullen, Jr., '20, of New York City, assistant manager, was not awarded his insignia. W. P. Belknap, Jr., of New York City, was appointed manager of the team, and C. Mellen, Jr., of New York City, assistant manager. The other managerial appointments were: D. Falvey, of Brookline, class team manager; A. E. Angier, of Boston, D. C. Hawkins, of New York City, and H. D. Bigelow, of Boston, dormitory managers.

Second Team.

The following men received their "H2" for their work on the second football team during the season: R. B. Brown, '18, of Haverhill: D. Campbell, '17, captain, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; C. Canfield, '19, of Roslyn, L.I., N.Y.; L. Crosscup, '19, of Wollaston; E. H. Ellison, Jr., '17, of Duxbury; M. H. C. Gersumky, '17, of Winthrop; E. Ginn, '18, of Winchester; N. P. Johnson '17, of Cambridge; G. E. Leighton, '17, of Monadnock, N.H.; J. W. Pennock, '17, of Syracuse, N.Y.; W. Platt, '19, of New York City; M. A. Rudman, '18, of Portland, Me.; N. H. Seaver, '17, of Roxbury; T. 'A. West, '18, of Somerville; G. L. Williams, '17, of Cambridge; G. B. Woods, '19, of Winchester; P. Zach, '19, of Roxbury, and manager W. S. Mack, Jr., '17, of New York City.

The Juniors won the interclass football series by defeating the Freshmen 13 to 7 on Dec. 8. A. Burroughs, '20, scored the only run for the 1920 team in the last minute of play. D. M. McElwain, '18, and T. L. Storer, '18, made the two touchdowns for the Juniors. — In the interdormitory series Smith Halls won the championship by defeating Gore and Standish.

Crack.

Over ei htv candidates, a recordbreaking number, reported to Coach Donovan for winter track work when practice opened after the Christmas recess. In the Coast Artillery Corps games, held on Jan. 27, the University relay team, composed of Capt. E. A. Teschner, '17, A. E. Rowse, '18, H. W. Minot, '17, and W. Willcox, '17, defeated the Technology team by about ten yards. But the 1920 team were unable to outrun the Tech freshmen, and lost their relay event by twenty yards. B. S. Blanchard, of Brookline, captain, H. B. Davis, P. E. Stevenson and F. W. Willett composed the 1920 quartette. In the mile handicap, D. J. Hutchinson, '18, and O. N. Hollis, '18, finished second and third. J. Knowles, '18, and R. H. Post, '20, took fourth and fifth in the 440-yard dash, and C. C. Bassett, '19, secured second place in the half-mile.

The University relay team defeated Cornell over the 1560-yard distance and the Freshmen won from the Yale 1920 short-distance relay team at the annual

B.A.A. indoor games in the Mechanics Building Feb. 3. The Yale long-distance relay team, however, won its first victory over the University since 1908. Cornell drew the pole for the race with the University, but in spite of this disadvantage E. A. Teschner, '17, beat J. M. Watt to the first corner and handed over a lead of three yards to A. E. Rowse '18. W. C. Bartsch could do no more than threaten Rowse. H. W. Minot, '17, started two yards ahead of A. C. Acheson and W. Willcox, Jr., '17, was off on the last relay three yards ahead of W. D. Crim. The latter was fast, but could not get by Willcox, who finished with a two and one-half yard lead in 3 minutes 8 seconds, the fastest time of the evening.

The Freshman runners owe their victory in the 1560-yard relay to a brilliant sprint by H. B. Davis, '20, who in the last lap of the third relay overcame the lead of his opponent, Thompson, passed him, and handed over a lead of five yards to B. S. Blanchard, '20, who held it to the finish. The time was 3 minutes, 12 1-5 seconds.

Yale had the advantage over the University throughout the classic 3120-yard relay. After his team secured the pole, Ireland, of Yale, leaped into the lead over H. R. Bancroft, '17, giving Rolfe a ten-yard lead, which he increased against J. W. Feeney, '17. Cooper, of Yale, gained still more over J. Coggeshall, '18, in the following relay so that J. W. Overton started off 35 yards ahead of H. W. Minot, '17, who decreased his opponent's lead to five yards at the end of two laps. The effort was too much for Minot, however, and Overton finished 60 yards ahead in the time of 7 minutes, 7 3-5 seconds.

The University cross-country team defeated the Yale harriers on the Belmont course on Nov. 11, winning by the narrow margin of 26 to 29. J. W. Over-

ton, the Yale captain, took first place with a 200-yard lead, G. A. King, '18, finished second, and Capt. A. R. Bancroft, '17, and W. P. Whitehouse, '17, finished fourth and fifth. R. W. Babcock, '17, and J. D. Hutchinson, '19, took eighth and ninth places. The Freshmen, however, were defeated by the Yale yearlings, the latter securing 24 points to 34 for the Harvard 1920 team. R. L. Buell, '19, R. T. Whitehouse, '19, and G. A. Furness, '18, won first, second, and third respectively in the annual consolation cross-country run on Nov. 17.

Harvard finished fourth in the annual intercollegiate cross-country championship, held over the West Rock course at New Haven on Nov. 25. Cornell won the run with the unusually low team score of 38. G. A. King, '18, was the first of the University runners to finish, crossing the line as number seven. King, who lives in Washington, D.C., was elected captain of the University team in 1917. He ran on his Freshman cross-country team, and won his numerals in track. In 1915 he finished fourth in the dual race with Yale, and led the University team in all the runs last fall. - J. C. Bolton, '20. of Cleveland, O., and H. D. Costigan, '20, of Evanston, Ill., have been appointed manager and assistant manager of the Freshman track team. Bolton graduated from Milton Academy and Costigan from Exeter.

bockep.

The University hockey team has so far had a very successful season, and, at the time of going to press, was in the lead for the intercollegiate championship. Of the early games the University team won six and lost two, only three of these, however, being championship games. The first game with Princeton was played in New York on Jan. 20, the Tigers winning by the close score of 2 to

1. Schoen scoring the winning tally in the last 15 seconds of play. In the second game, however, the University team evened matters by making a 4 to 3 victory in a very fast and evenly contested game at the Boston Arena on Feb. 2. Princeton led 3 to 2 at the end of the first half, but in the second period the University team swept the visitors off their feet, Rice and Baldwin each caging the puck, and giving the University the game. The University team defeated Dartmouth on Jan. 13 by the decisive score of 3 to 0, and the fast Queen's College team lost to the Harvard seven by a 5 to 1 score on Jan. 27. Considering the excellent record which the team has thus far made, and the fact that there are at present eleven H men from last year on the squad, everything seems to point toward a very successful season for the team. The results of games so far played, and the schedule for the remainder of the season, follow:

Dec. 16. B.A.A. 6, Harvard 0.

Dec. 20. Boston Hockey Club 2, Harvard 7.

Jan. 9. M.I.T. 0, Harvard 8.

Jan. 13. Dartmouth 0, Harvard 3.

Jan. 20. Princeton 2, Harvard 1.

Jan. 27. Queen's College 1, Harvard 5.Feb. 1. Princeton 3, Harvard 4.

Feb. 10. McGill 0, Harvard 4.

Feb. 17. Yale 2, Harvard 0.

Feb. 24. Princeton at the Arena.

Mar. 3. Yale at the Arena. Mar. 10. Yale at New Haven (in case of tie).

Freshman.

The Freshmen hockey team, led by N. S. Walker, Jr., '20, of Castleton Corners, S.I., N.Y., had a fairly successful season. In their early season games they lost only to Arlington High, the school boys beating them 4 to 2. The results of all games follow:

Jan. 13. Arlington 4; 1920, 2.

Jan. 17. Milton 1; 1920, 5.

Jan. 20. Melrose 3; 1920, 8.

Jan. 24. St. Mark's 1; 1920, 5

Jan. 27. Andover 2; 1920, 12.

Feb. 3. Exeter 0; 1920, 7.

Feb. 10. St. Paul's 5; 1920, 1.

Feb. 16. Yale 1920, 8; Harvard 1920, 1.

University Second Team.

The second University hockey team elected R. J. H. Powell, Jr., '18, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, for their captain, and his excellent playing was in a large measure responsible for their successful season. The score of all games follows:

Jan. 20. Stone, 0; Harvard 2d, 8. Jan. 24. Milton, 0; Harvard 2d, 6. Jan. 27. Exeter, 0; Harvard 2d, 3. Jan. 31. Arlington, 0; Harvard 2d, 3. Feb. 3. Middlesex, 0; Harvard 2d, 4. Feb. 7. Winchester, 1; Harvard 2d, 5. Feb. 12. St. Mark's, 4; Harvard 2d, 3. Feb. 14. Huntington, 2; Harvard 2d, 4. Feb. 17. St. Paul's, 2: Harvard 2d, 0.

Baseball.

Hugh Duffy, formerly of the Boston "Braves," and more recently owner of the Portland team of the Eastern League, has been appointed coach of the University baseball team to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Fred Mitchell, who produced such a successful team last year. Duffy has a long record of noteworthy achievement in baseball. During the thirty years that he has been connected with the sport he has played on many teams, and for the last thirteen years has devoted his time to managing various clubs. The baseball authorities have great confidence in his ability as a coach, and feel that his influence on the team will be excellent.

Syracuse appears this year on the baseball schedule, while Tufts and Georgetown have been dropped. The complete schedule follows:

April 12. Maine April 14. West Point at West Point. April 17. Virginia at Charlottesville. April 18. Annapolis at Annapolis. April 19. Catholic University at Washington. April 20. Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.

April 21. Columbia at New York. April 24. Bates. April 26. Colby. April 28. Vermont. May 1. Catholic University.

April 10. Braves

April 11. Bowdoin.

May Virginia.

5. Penn, at Philadelphia May 9. Holy Cross at Worcester.

May May 12. Brown. May 16. Syracuse.

May 19. Princeton. May 23. Dartmouth.

May 26. Princeton at Princeton. May 30. Brown at Providence.

June Penn. at Cambridge. June ĸ Williams

June Amherst June 12. Boston College at Newton (in case

of no third game with Princeton). June 13. Princeton (in case of tie). June 15. Boston College. June 19. Yale at New Haven.

June 20. Yale.

June 23. Yale (in case of tie).

Soccer.

The University soccer team, led by Capt. O. G. Daly, '17, had only a fairly successful season. Of the five league games played, the Harvard team won two, tied two, and lost one. Of the games not on the league schedule, that with Dartmouth was the most important, and this the University won 2 to 1. Throughout the season, however, the team scored 20 goals to 11 for all opponents, R. C. Cooke, '18, and F. C. Dimond, '19, each tallying 5 times. The Yale team was defeated in New Haven on the morning of the football game, by a 2 to 0 score, Dimond and Cooke each scoring a goal. Yale played a fast game, but Emmons at goal prevented them from tallying. R. C. Cooke, '18, of Newton Centre, has been elected captain for next season, and H. P. Perry, '19, of Newton Centre, has been chosen second assistant manager. The following were awarded their insignia for the season's work: E. H. Bean, '17, of Melrose; R. C. Cooke, '18, of Newton Centre; O. G. Daly, '17, of Baltimore, Md.; F. C. Dimond, '19, of New York City; G. B. Emmons, '17, of Brookline; E. L. Florance, '19, of Dorchester; H. S. Freedman, '17, of Brockton; V. B. Kellett, '18, of Hopedale; E. E. Lucas, '19, of Sound

Beach, Conn.; J. S. Myers, '19, of Cambridge; E. H. Page, '18, of Wollaston; T. H. Rice, '17, of Brookline; W. W. Rice, '18, of Newton Centre; S. J. Rogers, '17, of North Cambridge and G. H. Tilghman, '19, of New York City. The record of the final games was:

Nov. 15. Harvard, 4; Cornell, 2.

Nov. 18. Harvard, 2; Pennsylvania, 3.

Nov. 25. Harvard, 2; Yale, 0. Dec. 2. Harvard, 2; Dartmouth, 1.

Dec. 16. Harvard, 0; Haverford, 0.

The University team finished fourth in the league, the final standing being as follows: Pennsylvania, .833: Princeton. .667; Haverford, .600; Harvard, .400; Yale, .200; Cornell, .000.

The Freshman soccer team won nearly all of their games. The team was an unusually strong one, and will furnish much good material for the Varsity in the fall. The following men won their numerals: L. F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, O.; A. T. Branigan, manager, of Wayland; G. Crompton, Jr. of Worcester; F. H. Frazier, of Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Giddings, Jr., of Great Barrington; J. Glaser, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Hennessey, of Lawrence; L. T. Lanman, of Lawrence, L.I., N.Y.; J. R. Lauer of Scranton, Pa.; V. E. Macv. Jr., of Scarborough-on-Hudson, N.Y.; A. M. Robinson, of Jamaica Plain; S. Sewall, of Bath, Me.; G. Tilton, captain, of Lexington; A. H. Walsh, of Reading, and S. Washburn, of Worcester.

Miscellaneous.

J. S. Pfaffmann, '17, of Quincy, has been elected captain of the University tennis team to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of G. C. Caner, '17, who has gone abroad to drive an ambulance. Pfaffmann was a regular on last year's team.

Work for the University gymnastic team began under the supervision of Capt. D. Campbell, '17, and coach soon after the recess. So far there have been but two meets, one with Andover and the other with Exeter. In both of these the University team was victorious. J. M. French, '17, of Randolph, has been appointed manager of the gymnastic team. The other meets on the schedule follow: Feb. 24. Brown at Cambridge.

Mar. 10. Interscholastic meet at Cambridge.

Mar. 17. Dartmouth at Hanover.

Mar. 24. Amherst at Amherst.

Mar. 31. Intercollegiate Meet.

The University wrestling team seems to have started upon a successful season. In their first bout on Jan. 27, they defeated Andover 24 to 6. - The University fencers defeated Bowdoin 7 to 2 in their first match this year. - The 1920 swimming team lost their two initial encounters to Andover and Worcester Academy by one-sided scores. — The H.A.A. has officially recognized boxing as a minor sport, and plans are being made for a tournament similar to that held last year.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

NEW YORK CITY.

The 52d annual dinner of the Club was held in the New Dining-Hall on Jan. 26, 1917. Francis R. Appleton, '75, the President of the Club, presided, and the special guests of the evening in-

cluded the President of the University: John Singer Sargent, R.A., Doctor of Arts, Harvard, 1916; Hon. Almet Francis Jenks, Yale, '75, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the Second Department; Major-General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., M.D. '84, LL.D.

'99; Major Henry Lee Higginson, '55, Bishop William Lawrence, '71; Odin Roberts, '86, President of the Harvard Club of Boston; Herbert Lincoln Clark, '87. Vice-President of the Eastern Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Charles Francis Adams, '88, the Treasurer of the University; Hon. Ogden Livingston Mills, '05, member of the Senate of the State of New York; and John Reynolds, '07, President of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. Bishop Lawrence said grace, and the speakers included Judge Jenks, Ogden L. Mills, '05, and President Lowell. John Singer Sargent was toasted and cheered and expressed his thanks briefly, and Major Higginson also spoke informally. A toast and cheer were also given to President-Emeritus Joseph H. Choate, '52, who was unable to be present, and who had celebrated his 85th birthday two days before. The Glee Club, recently formed, sang for the first time under the leadership of the Chorister, Francis Rogers, '91, and Charles L. Safford, '94.

The new Club Book has recently been issued. It shows an increase in membership of 588 over the Club Book of the previous year. The membership of the Club on Jan. 15, 1917, was 4709, of whom 2089 are resident and 2620 non-resident members.

At the monthly meeting of the Club on Feb. 2, Prof. C. T. Copeland gave a delightful half-hour of Recollections on "Harvard Twenty-five Years Ago and Since," and read from O. Henry, Kipling, and Leacock. A dinner was given to Professor Copeland by his friends in the Club on Feb. 3. Professor Copeland's annual visit to the Club is always a great pleasure to the members.

On Jan. 15, a joint meeting was held of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States and of members of the Club. Harvard Hall was filled. Major Halstead Dorey, one of General Wood's aides, presided. F. R. Appleton, '75, President of the Harvard Club, extended the hospitality of the Club to the Plattsburg men, and two excellent talks were given by Arthur Woods, '92, Police Commissioner, who spoke on "Civic and Economic Aspects of Universal Military Training," and Dr. Hugh Cabot, '94, who spoke on his "Observations of the European War and its Effect on the United States."

At the meeting of the Club on Jan. 12, Prof. J. A. Lomax, A.M., '07, of the University of Texas, gave a most interesting and entertaining talk on "The Songs of the Cowboy."

On Dec. 1, Captain Ian Hay Beith, M.C., the author of *The First Hundred Thousand*, spoke on "The Formation of Kitchener's Army, and its Performance in War."

On Nov. 17, an enthusiastic meeting was held at which Eliot Wadsworth, '98, Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross, spoke on the work of the Red Cross Society, and on "Certain Observations in Europe during War Times." He was preceded by Major-General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, who spoke on the relations of the Red Cross to the Army, and of the opportunity for service by Mr. Wadsworth and his associates.

On Nov. 9, A. Piatt Andrew, A.M. 1895, Ph.D. 1900, Inspector-General of the American Ambulance Field Service, gave a talk with moving pictures on the "American Ambulance Field Service, the American Aviation Corps, and Soldier Life on the French Front." At the end of his talk, members commenced making contributions for the purchase of an ambulance to be presented by the Harvard Club, and subsequently a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Sanger, '74, W. R. Hereford, '95, and P. A. Carroll, '02, was appointed to raise

funds. Up to the end of January more than enough had been raised to present and maintain two ambulances, which were shipped to Europe early in February and are to be known as the "Harvard Club of New York City" ambulances.

The Sunday afternoon mid-winter concerts, arranged by Francis Rogers, '91, the Chorister of the Club, have continued to be one of the most delightful features of the Club year. They were held in Harvard Hall and were all well attended by both older and younger members. These concerts have become an institution with a widespread reputation. The concerts this year were as follows:

Jan. 7. Francis Rogers, '91, baritone.

Jan. 14. Kneisel String Quartet.

Jan. 21. Oscar Seagle, baritone.

Jan. 28. Alwin Schroeder, 'cello. 4. Percy Grainger, piano.

Feb. 11. David Hochstein, violin; Lambert Murphy, '08, tenor.

Feb. 18. Hoffman String Quartet.
Feb. 25. The Criterion Male Quartet and
Vladimir Resnikoff, baritone.

On Jan. 1 Ralph W. Williams, '09, resigned as Director of the Club, an office which he has administered with great efficiency since March 1, 1914. Subsequently Edward C. Cullinan, '93, was appointed Director to succeed Mr. Williams.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

NEWS OF THE HARVARD CLUBS.

The following condensed information about various Harvard clubs is printed as a matter of record.

Annapolis. The officers of the club are: Pres., Paul Capron, '96; hon. pres., Angelo Hall, '91; sec.-treas., L. A. Doggett, '08. The club holds monthly meetings which are reported in the local press and thus keep Harvard before the public.

Arizona. The officers of the club are:

Pres., Rev. J. R. Jenkins, '91; sec., Dr. John Dennett, M.D. '94, Phœnix, Arizona. The general purpose of the club is to keep up the Harvard spirit among the scattered Harvard men of the state and to create a Harvard atmosphere and influence among the students of the high schools. Both are difficult, since the club territory covers a hundred thousand square miles. The club sends Harvard literature to all the high schools, especially that which bears on the Associated Harvard Clubs' scholarship. The annual meeting and dinner was held on Nov. 16 at the Arizona Club in Phoenix. It was expected that there would be a large competition for the scholarship this year. The club appointed Professor Hall, of the Tempe Normal School, to be chairman of the Committee on Western History. It was also glad to note that G. P. Senter, of the Yuma High School, is doing research work relating to the old pilots of the Colorado River. A committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of Judge Edward Kent, '83, who is greatly missed.

Buffalo. The Harvard Club of Buffalo is working at present in preparation for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in May. The club supports a scholarship and gives a competitive high school football cup. Eben Hollister, '97, is chairman of the general committee for the meeting of the Association of Harvard Clubs, and its secretary is Proctor Carr, '04, 135 Tonawando Street, Buffalo. The 33d annual meeting was held on Feb. 6, Prof. G. P. Baker being the guest of honor. The following officers were elected: Pres., J. B. Olmsted, '76; vice-pres., F. G. Gratnick, '97; treas., Eustace Reynolds, '10; sec., S. H. Olmsted, '13.

Chicago. The club is making a great effort to increase its membership and to arouse more active interest in the club as a meeting ground for Harvard graduates in Chicago and vicinity. The officers are: Pres., G. H. Ingalls, '93; vicepresidents, R. M. Lovett, '92, R. B. Flersher, '98, and C. H. Schweppe, '02; sec.-treas., Joseph Husband, '08, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago.

Cincinnati. The officers are: Pres., Murray Seasongood, '00; vice-pres., F. O. Suire, '80; treas., Smith Hickenlooper, '04; sec., Lucien Wulsin, '10. The annual meeting of the club was held in November, President F. W. Burlingham, of the Associated Harvard Clubs, being the principal speaker. During the Christmas recess there was a smoker for undergraduate and graduate students. The club gives a scholarship of \$300, awarded annually to a student from Cincinnati entering the Freshman class. An endowment fund to maintain this scholarship is being accumulated. This year two awards of \$250 each were made. The academic standing attained by past holders of the scholarship has been excellent. The club holds a silver cup which is competed for annually at the Cincinnati interscholastic track meet. It also has a Detur committee, which awards a book to the male student graduating with the highest record in each of the high schools of Cincinnati, the presentation being made at the graduation exercises. There is also a committee to cooperate with the Harvard Committee on Western History.

Connecticut. The annual meeting with election of officers occurred too late for the names to be included. The club raised this year a scholarship of \$200, but there was no properly qualified applicant.

Connecticut Valley. The officers are: Pres., Sidney Stevens, '00; vice-presidents, G. M. Leonard, '03, Frederick Jones, '96; sec.-treas., D. M. Baker, '10. The Secretary writes that the club has always been "a more or less loosely jointed one, and up to now we have acted more as individuals than as a body." The club is still maintaining its five-year scholarship of \$200, intended for first-year students from the territory from which the club draws its members.

Dallas, Tex. The officers are: Pres., C. F. Crowley, '11; vice-pres., G. V. Peak, Jr., '08; sec.-treas., L. F. Carlton, '04; The club is acting as agent for the Harvard men in Texas in handling the Texas State scholarship. It has had enough funds to award a scholarship for the last two years, but has been unsuccessful in its search for a young man fulfilling the proper requirements for Freshman standing. The club has not lost heart and is still looking for a proper representative.

Delaware. The officers of the club are: Pres., Judge V. B. Wooley, '90; vice-presidents, Leroy Harvey, '94, Charles Copeland, '89; treas., Alexis I. DuPont, '92; sec., C. B. Palmer, '97. At the dinner the guest of honor was Dean Yeomans. There were about 25 members present. The club supports a scholarship.

Hawaii. The officers of the club are: Pres., F. D. Lowrey, '08; sec.-treas. J. P. Morgan, '11. The club gives a scholarship, holds occasional meetings, and offers an athletic trophy for the encouragement of clean sports. It also is assisting informally in the establishment in the College of Hawaii of an extension course in economics, modeled on the program offered by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. It is a course designed to present an opportunity to young men of Honolulu to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the principles of advanced business practice. The club also works in conjunction with the Graduate School of Business Administration to interest local shoe retailers and grocers in the standard form of accounting which the School has published.

Kansas City. The officers of the club are: Pres., Roger Gilman, '95; vice-pres., Massey Holmes, '99; treas., E. L. Griffiths, '16; sec., K. W. Snyder, '14, 911 Commerce Building. The club has recently been inactive owing to the absence of the president and also of the secretary, who has been on the Mexican border.

Keene, N.H. The officers are: Pres., J. C. Faulkner, '86; vice-presidents, H. S. McIntosh, '60, G. D. Markham, '81; sec., R. M. Faulkner, '09. It has come to be an established feature of the club to give financial assistance to deserving local boys in the College. This is done informally instead of through scholarships.

Kentucky. The following are officers of the club: Pres., Hon. A. E. Wilson, '69; vice-presidents, F. N. Sackett, L. S. '93, R. N. Miller, L.S. '06; sec.-treas., P. N. Booth, '96, 906 Lincoln Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.

Louisiana. The officers are: Pres., Carleton Hunt, '56; vice-presidents, E. C. Palmer, '87, M. A. Aldrich, '95; sec.-treas., R. B. Montgomery, '90, 422 Whitney-Central Bank building, New Orleans. The club offers annually a scholarship to a graduate of Tulane or Louisiana State University to enable him to obtain a degree at Harvard. It offers a trophy to be contested for by the baseball teams of the high and preparatory schools of New Orleans. It has a standing committee on educational matters and also one to promote a closer union of the graduates of the different colleges and universities in the city. To this committee is due in large measure the formation of a University Club.

Lowell. The officers of the club are: Pres., L. T. Trull, '79; vice-pres., Walter

H. Howe, '86; treas., J. F. Preston, '83; sec., F. C. Weld, '86, 65 Merrimack Street. The club feels that its most useful work for the community is in helping boys to go to Harvard College. Outside of this, the club meets socially and is an active organization.

Lynn. The officers of the club are: Pres., C. C. Sheldon, M.D. '70; vice-presidents, Hon. H. C. Lodge, '71, Prof. Elihu Thomson, Sc.D. '09; sec.-treas., Luther Atwood, '83. The club provides an annual scholarship of \$100 and also pays the entrance examination fees of students from the district "who pass at least eight points on their entrance examinations to Harvard." It subscribes for the Bulletin and the Crimson for each of the high schools in Lynn.

Madison, Wis. The officers are: Pres., R. E. N. Dodge, '85; sec., J. N. O'Neil, G. '11. Most members of the club are teaching at the University. In fact, about 69 members of the teaching staff have been more or less connected with Harvard.

Maruland. The club has shared in the general effort to advance military preparedness for the United States. In May of last year it held a civic dinner, at which Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was the guest of honor. His speech is said to have advanced the cause of preparedness in Baltimore as much as any single event of the year. The club supports a scholarship of \$250, and the president of the club, W. C. Coleman, has offered a second scholarship of \$250 for four years. There also has been an appointment committee established in line with the work of the other clubs to get positions for Harvard men. The officers are: Pres., W. C. Coleman, '95; vice-presidents, Dr. H. B. Jacobs, '83, W. W. Marston, '02; treas., Henry T. Duer, '13; sec., R. W. Williams, '12.

Memphis, Tenn. The club has been

devoting its energies toward establishing a scholarship and has cash and pledges amounting to \$300, so that it is hoped they will be able to support a student at Harvard next year. They are also working among the preparatory and high schools of the state in the interest of the University. The officers are: Pres., David Fentriss, LL.B., '98; vice-pres., S. S. Dent, '98; sec.-treas., P. S. McDonald, LL.B. '11; corres.-sec., W. A. Schmidt, G.S. '12.

Minnesota. The officers are: Pres., E. P. Davis, '99; vice-pres., E. S. Thurston, '98; sec.-treas., S. H. E. Freund, '01, 1120 Great Northern Building, St. Paul, Minn. The club has had during the past year three dinners and a picnic. In addition to these meetings, the St. Paul members have a weekly luncheon on Tuesday, at which a dozen or fifteen men are present, and the Minneapolis members have a luncheon on Friday, at which about the same number are on hand.

Nebraska. The annual meeting and dinner was held on Jan. 11, with twenty members. The officers elected were: Pres., F. A. Brogan, l'87; vice-pres., C. S. Elgutter, '87; treas., H. W. Yates, '01; sec., Alan McDonald, '12. The club supports a scholarship of \$200, at present held by Arthur Rouner, '20.

New Hampshire. The club maintains a scholarship of \$150, and conducts as well a publicity bureau for the dissemination of literature concerning Harvard College among the preparatory schools. The officers are: Pres., Dr. R. J. Graves, '00; vice-pres., Hon. H. W. Keyes, '86, Governor of New Hampshire; sec.-treas., Hobart Pillsbury, '08, Manchester, N.H.

New Jersey. The officers of this very active club are: Pres., John Reynolds, '07; sec.-treas., A. R. Wendell, '96. The club holds a large number of social meetings during the year, it supports a

scholarship of \$250 for the student from New Jersey entering the Freshman class with the highest admission record; it cooperates with the Harvard Appointments Office in securing business positions for members. The club has undertaken no specific civic or national work but tries to inspire New Jersey graduates with the fundamental Harvard idea:

With freedom to think and with patience to bear, And for right ever bravely to stand.

North Dakota. The officers of the club are: Pres., F. W. Hector, '10; vice-pres., L. F. Crawford, A.M. '98; sec.-treas., W. N. Stearns, '93, Fargo, N.D. The principal object of the club is to look up prospective students for the University and to take steps preparatory to establishing a scholarship. This is a difficult matter, since the state is very large and the members are widely scattered.

Philadelphia. The officers are: Pres., H. L. Clark, '87; vice-pres., Francis Rawle, '69; treas., S. P. Clark, '14; sec., Guilliaem Aertsen, Jr., '05, 306 Chestnut Street. The club does no specific work as a club along civic or national lines, although various members of the club are very active.

Rochester. The club welcomed Dr. Roger I. Lee, Professor of Hygiene, on Jan. 17 and was greatly interested in his address on the "Health of the University, and some measures we are taking to safeguard it." At luncheon Dr. Lee met the physical instructors of Rochester University and of the East and West High Schools, as well as the Superintendent of Schools and local health authorities. The election of officers will be held at a meeting in April. The president of the club is K. N. Robins, '04; vice-pres., C. D. Young, m. '92; sec., J. W. Johnston, '05.

San Diego. The club has a member-

ship of approximately 25. It has only recently been formed, but the members are already planning to undertake work which will be of interest to the alumni and of benefit to the University. The officers are: Pres., R. C. Allen, '80; vice-pres., G. L. Gray, '01; sec., Henry J. Bischoff, LL.B. '12.

Somerville. The officers are: Pres., W. W. Kennard, '97; vice-pres., Prof. S. C. Earle, '94, of Tufts College; sectreas., L. L. Winship, '11, of the Boston Globe. The club gives annually a scholarship of \$100 to a Freshman entering College from the Somerville High School. Last year a meeting was held under the auspices of the club in the auditorium of the High School at which a member of the Harvard faculty and others discussed the purposes of a college education.

Southern California. The membership is about 75 and is drawn from a territory over twice the size of Massachusetts. The members are to a large extent men who have attended some one of the graduate schools only. The club has, during the past year, encouraged all University men to attend the preparedness camp at Monterey. The officers are: Pres., R. D. Farquhar, '93; treas., F. W. Johnson, '92; sec., W. S. Witmer, '12, 404 Wright and Callender Building, Los Angeles, California.

Syracuse. The officers of the club are: Pres., Prof. H. A. Eaton, '93; vice-presidents, Dr. S. R. Calthrop (Hon.), L. Krumbhaar, '85; sec.-treas., B. H. Handy, '13.

Taunton. The officers of the club are: Pres., F. S. Hall, '82; vice-pres., J. K. Milliken, '96; sec.-treas., A. R. Crandell, '92. The club has about 54 members, who are working to arouse local enthusiasm for Harvard. It expects to be able to guarantee a scholarship before the end of the present year.

Utah. The club was organized in February, 1916, and has already raised a \$300 scholarship, sending a student for the college year to the Graduate School of Business Administration. The club has 60 members, the percentage of college graduates being small. It is always glad to greet Harvard men on their way to the West. The officers are: Pres., F. W. Reynolds, '00; vice-pres., G. A. Eaton, '92; sec.-treas., I. B. Evans, '08, 1015 Kearns Building.

Vermont. The club provides a scholarship of \$150, but has no other activity, 'as an organization, except social meetings. The officers are: Pres., W. B. C. Stickney, '65; vice-pres., Clarence Morgan, '04; sec.-treas., J. T. Stearns, LL.B. '99, Burlington, Vermont,

Washington. D.C. The officers of the club are: Pres., G. N. Henning, '94; vice-presidents, Hennen Jennings, '77, Hon. F. W. Dallinger, '93, Dr. H. W. Wiley, '73, E. W. Spaulding, '88; treas., Pickering Dodge, '79; sec., J. W. Davidge, '02, Hibbs Building, Washington, D.C.

Western Pennsylvania. This club is one of the most active of all the Harvard clubs. It is supporting this year three students in Harvard College and has succeeded in sending boys of very high scholastic standing. The last honor list contained five Western Pennsylvania men out of a total of seventy-five. It is cooperating with the Associated Harvard Clubs in their scholarship and secondary school work, also in the new committee which aims to place Harvard men in business. The officers are: Pres., H. P. Parkin, '04; vice-pres., A. M. Scully, '05; sec.-treas., A. P. Alturner, '05, 5121 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh,

Worcester. The officers of the club are: Pres., T. H. Gage, '86; vice-presidents, Dr. W. R. Gilman, '84, E. H. Wood, '93; sec.-treas., Robert K. Shaw, '94, Free Public Library, Worcester. The club furnishes an annual Freshman scholarship of \$200, this year having sent two boys from Worcester. It is also interested in helping young men to find positions and has established a standing committee on appointments, of which Reginald Washburn, '94, of 28 Union Street, is the chairman.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

** Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in University Notes.

1850.

Dr. H. R. STORER, Sec., Newport, R.L.

Hermann Jackson Warner, the then third remaining member of the Class of 1850, in a recent affectionate letter to the Secretary, closed by the remark, "I do hereby solemnly appoint you the last survivor." And, now, in partial fulfilment of his wish, his own demise must be recorded. Mr. Warner was born in Boston on Feb. 15, 1831. His father, who died but shortly before his birth, was William Augustus Warner, the head of the Class of 1815, among its graduates having been President Sparks, Profs. Convers Francis, J. G. Palfrey, Theophilus Parsons, and Wm. Sweetser of Bowdoin, T. W. Harris, the entomolo-

gist and librarian of the College, John Jeffries (the elder), and John Amory Lowell. His mother was Sarah Inches Cobb. He graduated at the Law School, afterwards studying in the offices of Sohier and Welch, distinguished Boston advocates. He was of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. On June 13, 1883, he was married to Mary Poyntell, daughter of the late Andrew and Rebecca C. Staley, of Philadelphia, who survives him. For many years he had resided abroad, closing his life on Dec. 2.1 1916, at Geneva, Switzerland, in his 85th year. Mr. Warner will be chiefly recollected by the volumes of letters collected in his old age, and edited by George E. Woodberry, of the Class of '77, professor at Columbia University. The first of them, European Years (Houghton Mifflin, 1911, Boston), was followed by New Letters of an Idle Man (Constable, 1913, London, also separately with the Houghton Mifflin imprint), which were well received. The manuscript of a third series is now in Mr. Woodberry's hands. The earliest of these books appeared anonymously, possibly that, like Waverley, it might the more pique its readers' interest. Another curious incident is that the house which was Scott's famous publisher was also that of Warner's second volume, in which his identity was revealed. There was a certain hilarity in this that must have amused the author. A quotation from the earliest book is germane to this trait in his character, and will bear reproduction. He is writing in 1903, from the Riviera, his description of the charms of which the Secretary the more fully appreciates from a winter of his own at Mentone, and two subse-

As by information from Geneva, incorrectly reported Dec. 1 by the Boston newspapers.



quent ones, farther south, at Sorrento and Naples. "By the way," he says, "did you ever come across Pope Leo XIII's poems? They are very curious. There is one on 'Frugality and Long Life: an Epistle addressed to Fabricius Rufus,' which you ought by all means to read and ponder; it contains a massive wisdom. Andrew Lang has made a version of it. You will enjoy especially the following passage:—

"'And be thy vintage purest of the pure, To warm the heart and prove a pleasant lure, That shall both friends and wholesome mirth ensure:

Be frugal here, however, nor decline
To put a frequent water in your wine;
And have in plenty all the goodly meat
Of fowl and lamb and ox, but first be sure
they're tender!'

" This strikes the right note: ' Be sure your meats are tender! ' As a clever writer once put it, 'No heart is pure that is not passionate, no virtue is safe that is not enthusiastic! ' Hence the Pope and I are safe. But no more: I must hasten into the sunlight, and sit by the shining sea. The Italians have a proverb, ' Praise the sea and keep to the land'; and yea, this will I do." Quite Anacreontic. Prof. Woodberry has kindly furnished me with the following personal notes. As Warner's editor and probably most intimate friend, he says: " What I have found best (in his writings) and value most, is personality, — the salt of a strong mind, the flavor of humane studies, the tang of character, and of an earlier and more leisurely world that has gone. In his earlier life Mr. Warner was associated with the Boston committee in behalf of the Cretan revolutionists, and he was a writer for the Boston Transcript: but delicate health soon compelled him to live abroad, where, except for an occasional visit to this country, he remained, at first in Dresden, and later on the Italian Riviera.

He traveled extensively, both over Europe and in the Far East. He was a natural scholar, with a broad-ranging curiosity, indefatigable in mind, and gave his attention much to philosophical studies. He was one of the first American students of Schopenhauer, whose essays he had in part translated at an early date, but never published." And again: " Mr. Warner was unusually sweet-tempered. 'Old experience' in him had attained to a wonderfully mellow strain. His long journey through life had ripened an originally kindly nature. He retained great mental vigor in his old age. — a sound mind, a good heart! I look on his friendship as one of the great goods of my life." As with the late richly deserved eulogies of Wyeth, the last till now to go, and of Fred. Williams, his immediate predecessor, it has been a pleasant, however sad duty thus to remember Warner. These three W.'s sat very closely together during the four years of College life. Each of them stood well the test of very advanced age, but that was to have been expected of the Class of 1850. C. and S. only now remain.

1851.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, Sec., Groton, Mass.

There have been no deaths in the Class during the last five years; and there are today only three survivors—James M. Codman, Frederick H. Hedge, and myself. Hedge and Codman are both living at Brookline. Soon, after a few weeks, I shall be on my native place at Groton.—Since the above was written James Macmaster Codman died at his home in Brookline on January 24. This leaves only two survivors each in the classes of 1850 and 1851.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec., 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Hon. James M. Seawell, of San Francisco, has served for many years on the Bench of the San Francisco Superior Court. Notwithstanding he is over 80 years of age, he finally consented to stand for reelection, but positively refused to make any personal canvass. He was, however, strongly supported by the leading newspapers and by the entire bar. Mayor Rolfe issued a proclamation to the voters of San Francisco. After urging the great importance of electing judges of ability and integrity and mature experience, and of securing for this highest trial court men of proved honesty and ability, he continued: " Such a judge is James M. Seawell. He has been one of the judges of the San Francisco Superior Court for years, and has tried most of the important cases arising during his term of office. Practically all of the provisions of the Charter have been construed by him. It is through the decision of this fearless judge that San Francisco was finally able to operate its own cars upon its own streets. The justice of this decision was recognized by all concerned. In fact, Judge Seawell's record shows him to have been a truly faithful public servant, and he should be reëlected by a majority that will clearly indicate the appreciation and deserved approval of the public for duties well and ably performed." Although Seawell has never been a member of any society or fraternal organization, like the Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., and although he was almost the only office-holder in San Francisco who does not belong to such organizations, he was reflected by a very handsome vote.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, Sec., 23 Central St., Boston.

Horace Winslow Warren, son of John Wright [M.D. Harvard, 1836] and Mary Matilda (Robinson) Warren. was born in Boston, June 19, 1842. He died in Milton, Feb. 3, 1917. He fitted for College at the Boston Public Latin School. He began his career as a teacher in the Autumn of 1863 as vice-principal of a Military and Collegiate School, at Throg's Neck, Westchester, N.Y., where he had charge of the military drill and a portion of the studies from Nov. 2, 1863, to March 23, 1864. The next summer he taught in Rev. Dr. Humphrey's School in Franklin Square, Boston, and in the Wollaston Grammar School at North Quincy, and in September, 1864, he took charge of the High School in Fairhaven. In 1866 he became an assistant in the Eliot High School at Jamaica Plain, and in September of that year was made principal of the Central Grammar School in the same place. From 1868 to 1875 he gave up teaching because of trouble with his eves and head, but kept as busy as he could as a bookkeeper for several wellknown firms, and as a private tutor. He spent the winter of 1871-72 at Mentone, France. In September. 1875, he returned to his former profession and taught in the High Schools of Boston for more than six years. In 1882 he became principal of the Bowditch Grammar School in Boston. In September, 1884, he took charge of the Thetford Avenue School, and in November, 1887, this school was named the Henry L. Pierce School, and he was chosen principal. This position he held until Aug. 31, 1912, when he was retired, having reached the age limit of seventy years. In 1909 the 25th an-

niversary of his service in Dorchester at the Henry L. Pierce School was celebrated by a reception and dinner given in his honor at the Tuileries in Boston by his friends and the teachers of his district. There was a reunion of many old-time pupils. The festivities were closed with a song dedicated to Warren, sung to the tune of "Fair Harvard." He was married Aug. 25, 1870, to Mary E. Merrihew, daughter of P. E. Merrihew, of Fairhaven. His wife died June 5, 1878, leaving a daughter, Mary Winslow Warren. He was again married, Sept. 2, 1884, to Mrs. Julia Carleton (Farrar) Sherman, daughter of John Williams Farrar, of Lincoln, who survives him and has a daughter, Helen Farrar Warren.

1865.

Jesse Walker Potts died May 10. 1916, at his own house in Albany, N.Y., after a brief illness. He was born in Albany, Nov. 4, 1848. His sister, with whom he had lived for years in the family house, had died six days before him. He stood high in his Class at College, and was a Phi Beta Kappa man. His health was delicate: he was of cultivated tastes. He had a fine collection of American coins and medals, which some years ago he was ready to offer to Harvard College if they could guard it. But this seemed to the authorities at that time to be impossible. He spent his life in service; was a governor of the Albany Hospital, a vice-president of the Home for Aged Men, a director of the Albany Institute Historical and Art Society. He and his sister gave to St. Peter's Church the rectory as a memorial to their father and mother. He was also a member of the American Numismatic Association, and of the

Circle of Friends of the Medallion. He belonged to two clubs in Albany and the Harvard Club in New York. Mr. Potts's father was one of the first stove manufacturers in Albany, and the son began life in a store, retiring after eight years' experience, to take care of his property.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

John James Mason was born in Thompson, Conn., Feb. 8, 1843, the son of William Hail and Lydia Watson Mason. He fitted for College at the Highland Military School in Worcester. After graduation he studied medicine in the Medical School of the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He received the degree of M.D. and was admitted to practice in 1869 in New York City, thereafter studying for his profession in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. In 1872 he returned to New York City and practiced medicine there. He retired from active practice in 1876 and removed his residence from New York to Newport, R.I., where for some years he was engaged in physiological and anatomical research. During this period he contributed to various medical journals numerous short articles of a scientific character. In 1882 he published Minute Structure of the Central Nervous System of Certain Reptiles and Batrachians of America, illustrated by permanent photo-micrographs. In his later years he divided his time between Bar Harbor, Newport, and New York, and was much interested in color photography. He was married three times and his widow, Florence Angell, daughter of Frank and Annie Angell, to whom he was married in 1893, survives him.

1867

J. R. CARRET, Sec., Boston.

James Steele English was born in Boston on March 6, 1844, and died in Jamaica Plain on Jan. 2, 1917. He entered Harvard College from the Boston Latin School, after graduation studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Ever since that time he has practiced his profession at 68 Cornhill, Boston. He specialized in probate law and was an authority on questions relating to wills. For many years he was a vestryman of St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain. An obituary of him said, "Although contributing to various charities, he was particularly interested in assisting young men to better themselves in life and helped a great many boys to positions of usefulness and prominence in the world, and did this so quietly that few save the recipients knew of his efforts in this direction." unmarried. — Frank Was Preston Stearns was born on Jan. 4, 1846, and died on Jan. 21, 1917. He took high rank in College but his health was not good, and he went abroad in the hope of improvement. This was the first of many trips for the same purpose, none of which did permanent good. Stearns wrote much all his life, at first in various periodicals, later publishing several books. The following are among the titles: The Real and Ideal in Literature, The Life and Genius of Tintoretto, The Midsummer of Italian Art, Modern English Prose Writers, Sketches from Concord and Appledore, The Life of Hawthorne. He also wrote many of the biographical articles in the National Encyclopædia. In 1898 he married Emilia Maciel, of Fayal, Azores Islands, by whom he had one son.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec., Second National Bank, Boston.

Henry M. Howe has just been appointed Honorary Vice-President of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. There are only two others, Prof. D. Tachernoff, of Russia, and Giorgie E. Falck, of Italy. — Edward Read died at Cambridge, on Dec. 5, 1916, and George Hill died at Summit, N.J., on Dec. 27, 1916. It is the custom of the Class to publish at the Commencement meeting following the death of classmates a memorial of each man and this custom will be observed in the case of these two men.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec., 719 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

Henry Cabot Lodge has recently become a great-grandfather, and enjoys the unique distinction (and possibly is the sole instance of such honor) of being the Class Great-grandfather by direct descent, viz., the father of the first Class Baby, grandfather of the first grandchild of the Class, and great-grandfather to the first greatgrandchild of the Class. Lodge's daughter, wife of Augustus P. Gardner, '86, was the Class Baby and her daughter was the first grandchild and mother of the first great-grandchild. -Herbert Henry Davis Peirce, who was a temporary member of the Class, died at Portland, Me., Dec. 5, 1916. He was born in Cambridge, April 11. 1849, and after leaving College was engaged for several years in mechanical engineering. In 1894 he was appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Petrograd, Russia, and was subsequently appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Norway, resigning the position in 1911. He leaves a widow and two children. - Joseph Weatherhead Warren died at Harrisburg, Pa., on Dec. 20, 1916, of uramic poisoning. He was born at Springfield, June 24, 1849, and entered College from Exeter Academy. He went abroad soon after he was graduated and studied in Leipzig, Bonn, and Berlin, and in 1879 obtained the degree of M.D. Returning to Boston in 1881 he took up the practice of medicine and from 1882 to 1886 served as Instructor in Anatomy and Physiology at the Harvard Medical School. In 1891 he was made Professor of Physiology in the Biological Department at Bryn Mawr College, and remained there until 1913, when he was appointed assistant to the Commissioner of Health in the State Department of Health at Harrisburg, Pa. He was unmarried.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, Sec., Framingham Centre.

The Fogg Art Museum has recently profited by a gift from E. D. Bettens in memory of his mother, Mrs. Louise E. Bettens. The donation is in the form of an oil painting by John S. Sargent which represents a scene at Lake O'Hara in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. As a further memorial to his mother, Bettens has remodeled and furnished a room in Phillips Brooks House which contains a portrait of Mrs. Bettens and other pictures associated with her daily life. The Treasure Room in the Widener Library contains a cabinet of elaborately bound books given by Bettens in memory of his mother. - Charles Alfred Pitkin died at So. Braintree, on Dec. 5, 1916. He was the son of Ozias C. and Caroline M. (Muen-

scher) Pitkin and was born at Taunton, Oct. 21, 1853. For a few months after graduation he served as assistant in the Harvard Chemical Laboratory and then went to the U.S. Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., where for two years he was assistant chemist engaged on research work in explosives and in giving instruction to naval officers. At the time of the opening of the Thaver Academy at Braintree he was appointed master of Mathematics and Physical Science and held that appointment at the time of his death. He was also Professor of General Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, and later assumed a professor's chair in Tufts Dental School. In addition to his school work he did a large amount of private tutoring in Boston and New York. He was awarded by examination the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. by Syracuse University. Masonic interests claimed a part of his time and he was Worshipful Master of his Lodge. A widow and two daughters survive him.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, Sec., 803 Sears Bldg., Boston.

Robert A. Southworth has been appointed secretary to Alvin T. Fuller, Congressman-elect. — Charles Francis Withington died on Jan. 7, 1917. He was born in Brookline Aug. 21, 1852. After graduation he taught school for three years before attending the Harvard Medical School, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1881. After a year at the Boston City Hospital he was in private medical practice until his death. Dr. Withington was prominent in his profession. He was president of the City Hospital Alumni Association, a member of the

Association of American Physicians, and for two years president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. — Francis E. Babcock, died in New York City on Feb. 2. A notice will appear later.

1875.

Hon. Warren A. Reed, Sec., Brockton, Mass.

J. W. Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Bureau of American Ethnology, who has recently been conducting excavations of the mounds in the Mesa Verde National Parks in Colorado, has discovered a new type of ancient house. This house, as unearthed, contained forty rooms, as well as four circular. ceremonial kivas. There are two stories, the rafters of the lower floor forming the beams for the second, and there are indications that originally there was a third story. The house is built of stone and the masonry shows the same faults as that in the cliff dwellings. The building is probably representative of a fairly large region. William Frederick Kimball died at his home in Chelsea, on Nov. 21, 1916, after an illness of more than two years which began with apoplexy. He was the son of Charles and Mary Fuller (Sibley) Kimball, born in Chelsea, July 18, 1851, and fitted for College at Chelsea High School. After graduation he studied law in the office of Alfred Hemenway in Boston, and from October, 1876, to May, 1877, at Boston University Law School, when he received the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in January, 1878, and practiced his profession in Boston until two years ago. He had been a member of the Common Council and of the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea, and Master of the Star of Bethlehem Lodge of Free and

Accepted Masons of Chelsea. He was married at Lynn, Sept. 4, 1879, to Hattie Thayer Nealley, of Cambridge, who was accidentally drowned at Mentone, France, Jan. 24, 1904. -Harold Parker died at his residence at Lancaster, Nov. 29, 1916, after a short illness of heart disease. He was the son of George Alanson and Harriet Newhall (Felton) Parker, born at Charlestown, June 7, 1854, and fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. He left the Class at the end of the Freshman year and became a civil engineer. Besides private practice. with headquarters at Clinton, he was engaged on railroad and street railway work in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and other parts of the South and West. He filled various town offices in Lancaster, represented his district in the Legislature, and was a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission from 1900 to 1911, and its chairman for several years. He then resigned and became first vice-president of the Hassam Paving Co. of Worcester, and later president of the Parker-Hassam Paving Co. of New York. Since 1898 he had been a member of the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission and its chairman for the past eleven years. He was a member of the State Commission on Taxation of Wild Lands, and was chairman of the State Forestry Commission. In 1913 he served as advisory engineer to the Highway Commission of New York State. Parker was married at Lancaster, July 29, 1884, to Elizabeth Washburn Bartol, daughter of Rev. George Murillo Bartol, who, with two children, Bartol (Harvard, 1908), who has lately returned after driving an ambulance in France, and Elizabeth. survives him.

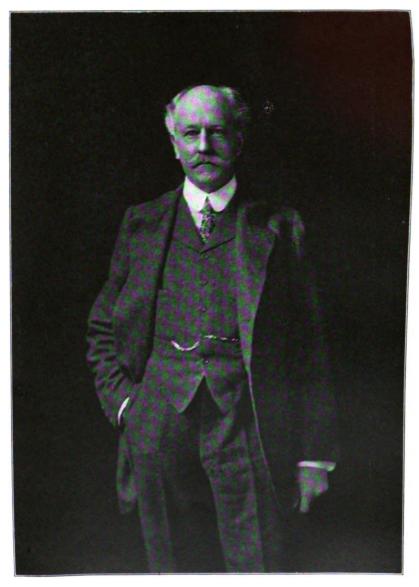
1876.
EMOR H. HARDING, Sec.,
6 Beacon St., Boston.

Barrett Wendell has resigned as Professor of English. He was appointed Instructor in English in 1880, Assistant Professor in 1888, and Professor in 1898. Except for a part of the year 1881-82, he has taught at Harvard ever since his appointment in 1880. His resignation has been accepted and he has been made Professor of English, Emeritus. - Percival Lowell died suddenly at Flagstaff, Ariz., on Nov. 12, 1916. He had but recently returned from a lecture trip in the Northwest. He was the son of Augustus and Katharine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell, and was born in Boston, March 13, 1855. On graduating, he went abroad and traveled in Europe and the East for a year. On his return he went into business, and for some months was the acting treasurer of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills. In 1883 he went to Japan and settled in Tokio, from which place he came with the Korean Special Mission to the United States, as its foreign Secretary and counselor. He returned to Korea and spent the winter in the capital, Seoul, as the guest of the Government. In 1884 he published an account of Korea, his experiences and observations, under the title of Choson, the Land of the Morning Calm, and in 1886 published The Soul of the Far East, and in 1891 Noto. He made several trips to Japan afterwards, as well as more than one around the world. In 1891 he discovered certain trance practices of the Shinto faith, which he then investigated, and upon which he gave, in 1893, a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute. He afterwards published Occult Japan on the same subject. In

1894 he established the Lowell Observatory in Arizona for the special study of the planet Mars. From his work there he published Mars, in 1895, and Annals of the Lowell Observatory, together with various papers in scientific journals. He undertook an eclipse expedition to Tripoli in 1900; was appointed non-resident professor of astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902; received the Janssen Medal of the French Astronomical Society for 1904 for his researches on Mars; received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst, in 1907, and from Clark University, in 1909; sent an expedition to the Andes to photograph the planet Mars in 1907. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences: member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, American Philosophical Society, Société Astronomique de France, Astronomische Gesellschaft; honorary member of Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico. He married on June 10, 1908, Constance Savage Keith, who survives him. The following extracts are taken from a very appreciative article on Lowell which appeared in the Boston Evening Transcript shortly after his death: "The sudden death of Percival Lowell, at his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., deprives the world of one of the very few men of independent fortune whose inclination and ability enabled them to devote their lives and their resources to the advancement of pure science. A member of a brilliant family, well known in the history of New England, he was one of the men who gave the name, which he shared with the poet-statesman and the president of Harvard University, an international reputation. . . . Dr. Lowell prepared for College at 'Noble's' School,

and graduated from Harvard in 1876. He was given the degree cum laude. and received second-year honors in mathematics. But the true distinction of his later career was foreshadowed by a remark of the elder Pierce, the mathematician of his day, who spoke of him as one of the most brilliant mathematicians of those who had come under his observation at Harvard. . . . During all his early activities Lowell had kept a live interest in mathematics and astronomy. In 1877 the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli began a systematic study of the planet Mars, which led to his discovery of a remarkable series of markings which he called 'Canali,' a word which has been incorrectly translated into 'canals,' and has proved a source of much subsequent confusion. Lowell followed with deep interest the discoveries of the Italian savant, for the character of the work was calculated to fire the enthusiasm of a man of imagination of scientific proclivities. By the early nineties Schiaparelli's eyesight had so far failed that it was evident his observing days were over. And Lowell determined to give his energies and his fortune to continuing the work. Before founding an observatory to be devoted chiefly to the study of the planets, with characteristic intelligence he and his assistants spent many months in a systematic series of explorations and tests to discover the most suitable spot. The site finally chosen was on a plateau above the town of Flagstaff, Ariz., at an elevation of over seven thousand feet. In order to obtain the best 'seeing,' it is necessary that the air should be quiet and rarefied. It is a singular fact that most observatories have been placed with a view of being seen rather than seeing, in the neighborhood of great

cities or institutions of learning; while the few observatories that are more intelligently placed have not profited by Lowell's discovery that the currents of air swirling about a mountain top make it a far less ideal locality than a plateau. Around the dome of the original superb twenty-four-inch refracting telescope, erected in 1894, has grown up a small village, with quarters for his employees, and separate houses for his assistants, whom he treated with unfailing generosity, courtesy, and consideration. Here, under a separate dome, a fortyinch reflecting telescope was also eventually installed, one of whose chief uses has been to establish the uselessness of that class of instruments in the study of planetary detail. Lowell's own house, a low, picturesque structure, looks out on as magnificent a view as ever gladdened the eye of a roving man, or soothed the spirit of a contemplative philosopher. Below a steep foreground of rugged pines stretches a broad forest-covered plain, broken with patches of natural park. Directly across rises the mighty mass of the San Francisco peaks, their lower slopes clothed with huge pines, which melt into the stunted vegetation of the higher regions, till the last frost-like verdure is lost in a riotous mass of barren rocks capped with the jagged edges of their snowy summits. He died looking out on this scene that he so dearly loved, and it is pleasant to think that he will lie there surrounded and honored by his assistants who are carrying on his work." - Joel Carlton Bolan died suddenly of heart disease at his home, 36 Princeton St., East Boston, Nov. 16, 1916. The son of Joel Rich and Henrietta Amelia (Bionberg) Bolan, he was born Jan. 5, 1854, at Charlestown. He prepared for College



PERCIVAL LOWELL, '76, LL.D. (Amherst) 1907.

at the Charlestown High School. In College he rowed on the winning Sophomore Crew, the winning Holworthy Club Crew, in 1875, on the University Eight against Yale, at Springfield, in 1876, and, in the last Intercollegiate Regatta at Saratoga, in the Six-Oar. He adopted teaching as a profession, and for several years was head master of the Adams, Samuel Adams, and Commodore Barry Schools, in East Boston. He was the organist and director of music at the First Parish Church in Charlestown for 31 years. In 1878 he married Mary Eliza Willet, who died in 1910. In 1912 he married Martha Luetta Choate. His widow and a son. Dr. Harry Rich Bolan (Harvard, 1905), survive him.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, Sec., 5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

G. D. Avers was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Spokane and the Inland Empire, held at Spokane, Dec. 9, 1916. -H. Chapin was in January elected president of the University Club of Seattle. -A. Crocker has given to the city of Fitchburg, Mass., four and a half acres of land, centrally located, as an athletic field for the public schools of the city, to be under the control and management of the school committee or such sub-committee as it may appoint. A baseball diamond, football gridiron and running track are to be laid out, and a locker building erected, and seats for a limited number of spectators. The gift includes an adequate endowment to provide for the perpetual care of the property. - F. W. Taussig has accepted the chairmanship of the Tariff Commission created by the General Revenue Act of Sept. 8, 1916. He will not resign his professorship, but has been granted leave of absence by the University during the performance of his new duties. - C. L. Wells is professor of ecclesiastical history at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., having been unanimously elected last summer. In June, 1916, while still rector of Christ Church, Macon, Ga., he spent two weeks in Cuba, delivering a course of lectures on church history to the clergy of the Cuban Episcopal Church. - Livingston Cushing died suddenly at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25, 1916, on his way to attend the Harvard-Yale Game. He was born at Boston, June 29, 1856, the son of Hayward Pierce and Harriet (Pierce) Cushing. He prepared for College under J. C. Bartlett, '69, and was admitted in July, 1875. He was captain of the Freshman football team during the spring of 1876, and, beginning that spring, played on the University team during the remainder of his College course; during his Junior and Senior years he was captain of the team. After graduation he studied law, first for two years at the Harvard Law School and then for one year at the Boston University Law School, and in 1882 received the degree of LL.B. from both schools. From 1882 until his death he practiced law in Boston but made his residence at Weston, in more recent years, however, coming to Boston for the winter months. He was president of the Franklin Company, and a director of the Arlington Mills and of the Woburn Gas Light Company. He had served as vice-president of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children and as a trustee of the Free Hospital for Women. He was a member of the Boston Bar Association, and of the Union, Tennis and Racquet, and Automobile Clubs.

He was married at Brookline, Oct. 18. 1882, to Ada, daughter of the Hon. Edward Isaiah and Henrietta (Williams) Thomas, who survives him. -Joseph Thomas Gilbert died at his home at Gilbertsville, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1916, after an illness of a few weeks. He was born in the city of New York, June 14, 1855, the son of Joseph Thomas and Lucy Jane (Allis) Gilbert. His boyhood was spent at Milwaukee, Wis., and he prepared for College at the Milwaukee Academy and was admitted in October, 1874. In the spring of 1877 ill health obliged him to leave College, and he spent the next two years abroad. For a number of years after his return his time was divided between the care of business interests in Wisconsin and further study and travel. After a second extended trip to Europe in 1891 and 1892 he began to spend the winters in Boston and the summers, for the greater part, at Gilbertsville, N.Y., the home of his father's family. He still gave much time to study, doing regular College work at Cambridge as a special student during the winters of 1903-04 and 1904-05, and business matters involved journeys to London and Alaska. But his special interest had become the improvement of the village of Gilbertsville, and to this he gave unsparingly of his time and strength and money. An attractive business building and a charming little park were his first gifts, the net income from the building providing among other things for the care of the park. Later, besides giving the money needed, he oversaw the construction of an adequate water supply for the village, and at the time of his death he was planning improvements in the village inn which should make it a model house of entertainment. He

never married, but his affectionate and hospitable nature made his home a second home to the wide circle of his relatives and friends. — Louis Branch Harding died suddenly at Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, while on his way to Hot Springs, Va., where he had intended to spend the remainder of the winter. He was born at Winooski, Vt., Nov. 26, 1856, the son of William Curtis and Lucy Kimball (Branch) Harding. He prepared for College at the Roxbury Latin School and was admitted in July, 1875. On graduation he entered his father's woolen mill at Stamford, Conn., and when the mill was burned in 1885 went to New York as junior member of the firm of Mills Harding, wool merchants. Some years later, upon the death of his partner, he removed his business to Boston and made his residence at Chestnut Hill. At the time of his death he was one of the best-known wool merchants in Boston and New York. He was a member of the Boston Wool Trade Association, the Brookline Country Club and the Harvard Club of Boston. He took an active interest in the affairs of the community at Chestnut Hill, and especially in the Church of the Redeemer there, of which he was a vestryman. He married, in 1883, Miss Annie A. Jenckes of Stamford, who survives him with two sons and three daughters.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec., 14 Beacon St., Boston.

William Tilden Blodgett was born in New York City on Dec. 20, 1856, the son of William Tilden and Abbie Blodget (Blake) Blodgett. He prepared for College in Cambridge. After graduation he made his home in New York until 1885. From that year until

1890 he lived in Nebraska and was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1892 he bought a farm of 550 acres at Fishkill, Dutchess County, N.Y., and busied himself with dairy and general farming. On Nov. 16, 1906, he was married in New Haven to Hannah Eugenia Lawrence Whitney. His interest in "Brooklands," his farm in Fishkill, led him to spend a considerable part of the year there, although a part of the time was spent in New York, and he also traveled considerably. He had been suffering from an attack of "grippe," and died at his house in New York suddenly on Jan. 81 from a stroke of paralysis. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, Sec., 8 Chestnut St., Boston.

The Class held its usual informal midwinter dinner Friday evening, Feb. 9, at the Harvard Club, Evarts presiding. - Emerson Hadley, who died Nov. 11, 1916, was born at Marion. Dec. 27, 1857, the son of Andrew Johnson and Louisa (Brett) Hadley. He prepared for College with a tutor at Wareham, and in College was an inconspicuous and faithful student. with few friends. After teaching a year, and then studying another year at the Columbia Law School, he entered an office in New York. Later, he went to St. Paul, where he formed a partnership with Edward G. Rogers. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of Lusk, Burns & Hadley, general attorneys for the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City R.R., and five years later he was associated with James D. Armstrong, under the name Hadley & Armstrong, attorneys-at-law, and general solicitors of the St. Paul & Duluth R.R. Co. In 1900 he gave up general

practice, and became assistant general counsel for the Northern Pacific. He was married in 1887 to Mary Miller. daughter of Henry Clark and Bessie (Delano) Luce, of Marion. His wife and a married daughter survive him. He was a member of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, of the Harvard Club of Minnesota, and of the Town and Country, White Bear Yacht, and Nushka Curling Clubs of St. Paul. The pastor of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, where he was a devoted member and secretary of the board of trustees, says of him: " Possessing the sterling qualities of a strong Christian character, Mr. Hadley rendered a large service, not only in this church, but also in the city and State. His life has been a factor in the constructive development of the Northwest. His absence will be felt keenly in our councils. His ideal home life was an inspiration to better things among his many friends." — Carleton Sprague died at New York, Nov. 19, 1916. He was born at Buffalo, Dec. 24, 1858, the son of Eben Carleton ('43) and Elizabeth Hubbard (Williams) Sprague. In 1883, he was married at Buffalo to Alice Louise, daughter of James and Mary A. Brayley. who survives him. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter. In College, he was on the Lampoon and Advocate boards, and was chosen Ivy Orator by his Class. After graduation, he took up for a time the study of law, but in 1882 he entered the employ of the Pitts Agricultural Works, afterwards the Buffalo Pitts Co., becoming vice-president the next year, four years later treasurer, and finally, in 1891, president, which office he held for many years. Sprague traveled extensively in the '90's, going to Russia and to South America. In 1901, he

was one of the board of directors of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. and at the time of President McKinley's assassination that year, the Cabinet met at his house. President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Buffalo Martinique Fund Committee. His work as trustee of the Charity Organization Society, as president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and vice-president of the Buffalo Society of Artists left his native city greatly in his debt. He was an idealist, and one who loved to put his ideals to work. He wrote a poem The Mission of Beauty, and other verses, also a three-act play which was privately performed; and of his little collection of pictures, a Buffalo paper said in 1907, that "they form an interesting and attractive study, especially a Venetian Doorway and his Venice from the Guidecca." In the last years in New York, when he was secretary of the Western Union, he delighted in the opportunity, which his editorship of the company's little paper gave him, for the expression and dissemination of his ideals. His unfailing wit made him always a delightful companion, and his ready sympathy cemented for him many friendships. The following words are taken from a tribute to his memory which was offered last November in Buffalo: "Throughout his life his early power and delight in writing were manifest; the desire for finish was apparent in every report or address he made. Indeed, he was an exacting artist amid the details of a busy life. His wit was as keen as his humor was amiable; both kept a sharp check on the exaggerations and pretenses of art. . . . Seldom has versatility so happily blended with the solider equipment of thorough, yet restrained idealism.

He seemed so secure in resource, he could so safely be trusted to carry through any enterprise, and he bore the strain with such reserve that one hardly suspected the forces that were being controlled and directed to the attainment of his purpose. His dignity of bearing won the greater respect because it never chilled into a forbidding austerity. And yet, above his intellectual gifts, above his devotion to art, above his ennobling pride, I esteem most his courage. No apparent defeat ever moved him to anything but light-heartedness and stubborn resistance. To the very last he was a knight, untarnished and unafraid, a tonic refutation of the theory that there is no escape for American manhood from materialism."

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec., 89 State St., Boston.

The usual midwinter lunch was held at the Boston Harvard Club on Saturday, Jan. 27, 35 men present. - Robert Cumming, of Glasgow, Scotland, the only living member of the Class who is not a citizen of the United States, has been serving in the British army and for the last twenty months has been in Egypt where he has been twice in the hospital from sickness. - The two sons of our late classmate Frederic Warren, both English citizens, are officers in the British navy and the elder, Guy Warren, has commanded the gunboat Race Horse in the English Channel, and has several times taken King Albert of Belgium across the Channel, and in December last was decorated by him with the Order of Leopold. -Our classmate Frederick H. Prince's son Norman, whose tragic death occurred so recently, was himself a Harvard man, and so needs no mention

here. His other son, F. H., Jr., is now serving as an aviator with the French army. — The Secretary would like the address of Albert Danner Elliot, at one time Secretary and Acting Governor of Alaska, but for several years, till recently, practising law at Eureka, Nev. — E. E. Wentworth has removed from Lakewood, N.J., and is teaching school at Hoosic, N.Y.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec., 2 Joy St., Boston.

At our mid-winter lunch, on Jan. 20, forty men assembled at the Harvard Club, and listened to informal speaking by W. H. Page, who advocated very earnestly the raising of a fund to provide for Classmates in need of assistance, and by the Rev. A. M. Lord, who discoursed amusingly on things in general. - Morris Earle is called the "Father of the New Hymnal," one of the noteworthy achievements of the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at St. Louis. Together with other musicians and literary men, Earle has been laboring for eight years as a member of a joint commission to revise the church hymnal, and the now completed work has been enthusiastically praised by distinguished hymnologists and qualified musicians throughout the country. Our Classmate is Rector's Warden of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Philadelphia, has been President of the Orpheus Club, and was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Sight Singing Classes. — Our late Classmate, Edward Kent, while on the Arizona Bench in 1910, promulgated the "Kent Decree," on which was based every water right in the Salt River Valley; and this pioneer decree

has become "the established basis for all water right adjudications throughout the arid west." - G. H. Nichols has changed his address in Buffalo, N.Y., to 97 Woodward Ave. - Dr. Howard Lilienthal has been appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Medical School of Cornell University - The Rev. W. E. Nies is rector of the American Church at Munich. Germany. — The January number of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record contains a sketch and portrait of our late Classmate, R. B. Moffat, and furnishes some interesting facts about his Moffat ancestors, who were minor barons and freeholders on the Scottish border, followers of Wallace and later of Bruce, under whose banner they fought at Bannockburn. The founder of the family in America was one Samuel, who, having fought with the Covenanters against Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, made his escape after their defeat and is found in New Jersey in 1710, having been admitted to the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge in that State. - Edward Williams Stephens Tingle died on July 24. The son of George Robert and Leila Jane (Stephens) Tingle, he was born at Wheeling, W.Va., July 14, 1863. He prepared for College at the Lindsley Institute of that place, and was admitted to the Lawrence Scientific School, as a Special Student, in September, 1879. Transferred to the Academic Department in October, 1881, he joined our Class in the Junior year, the youngest member of '83. He spent the first year after graduation in the real estate and cattle business in Montana, and then engaged in newspaper work in the Northwest for ten years, being connected successively with the St. Paul Globe and News, Seattle Daily Journal

and the Butte Miner. On Jan. 24. 1894, he was appointed, by President Cleveland, U.S. Consul to Brunswick, Germany, where he served until 1898; and, while occupying this post, he studied International Law at Göttingen, under von Bar, and received a certificate. Returning home, he then became Assistant Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, an institution whose object was the promotion of export trade and improved trade relations between America and Germany. He was President of the German-American Commission of the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, in 1901, and in 1903 made a tour of Europe, investigating international trade conditions under the auspices of the Museum. Then, having acquired control of the Philadelphia Manufacturer, he resigned his position in 1903, and gave his entire attention to the conduct of this publication until 1907, when he disposed of his interest and devoted himself to mining projects in Nevada, Arizona and Mexico. He had made various addresses on subjects connected with export trade, before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Merchants' Club of Chicago, Commercial Club of St. Paul and similar institutions. He was married, October 5, 1887, at St. Paul, Minn., to Agnes Kelley of that city, who survives him.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

In January T. M. Osborne, by permission of the United States Navy Department, served for a week as a prisoner in the naval prison in Portsmouth, N.H., in order to test the methods of treating prisoners in that

and similar institutions, the information to be used in connection with his work for prison reform. — C. B. Davis has recently returned with his family from a journey of three months in Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands. While in Tokio he attended the annual meeting of the Tokio Harvard Club at the invitation of President Sakai, who received the degree of A.M. at Harvard in 1898, and who graduated from the Episcopal Theological School in 1897. During the evening Davis was called upon to address the meeting, which was attended by thirty members, fifteen of whom were Japanese and fifteen Americans.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec., 16 State St., Boston.

The Class has furnished two automobile ambulances for the American Ambulance Field Service in France. and provided for the upkeep of the same. The committee in charge is headed by F. S. Billings, who has also acted as treasurer. - H. W. Simpson's oldest son, Deighton, ['18], an officer in the British Flying Corps, was killed by an accident in December after a long period of active service at the front. — A. S. Johnson is president of the City Missionary Society of Boston. He is also treasurer and secretary of the Summer Street Firemen's Relief Fund. - C. W. Birtwell is engaged in life insurance at 30 State St., Boston. — H. H. Brogan is the librarian of the Patent Office at Washington. D.C. - The Country Gentleman of Dec. 9 had an extensive account of D. Kelleher's great farm at Mount Airy, Shenandoah Valley, Va. - A. B. Sawyer is now connected with Marshall Field & Company, Chicago. -The first "Murphy" scholarships,

provided by the fund left by W. S. Murphy, have been awarded to Gardiner Murphy 1 G, to Clifton Murphy, L.S., and to William Andrew Murphy, 1 M.S. - H. W. Marsh, temporary member, has actively cooperated in forwarding the work of the several Harvard Medical Units. -Dr. H. D. Arnold is now Director instead of Dean of the Harvard Medical School. — H. B. Coxe's business address is 1416 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Franklin National Bank Building. - F. W. White's business address has changed to 527 Fifth Ave., New York City. - E. B. Young's business address has changed to 212 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn. - Shafter Howard's address is University Club, San Francisco, Cal. - Charles Albert Peterson died of cancer at his home. 53 Dana St., Cambridge, after a long and painful illness, on Dec. 4, 1916. He was born in Boston, Nov. 25, 1861, the only child of Charles Edward and Charlotte Wilhelmina (Toll) Peterson. He was prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin School. During all four years of his College course he lived at home in the West End of Boston, and mixed very little with the Class. He was a good scholar, and had an honorable mention in mathematics and was entitled to a dissertation at Commencement. After graduating he took the regular course in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology receiving his S.B. in 1888. For one year he taught that subject at the University of Pennsylvania. For a dozen years or more he taught mathematics at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College in Boston, leaving on account of an operation and ill health. During the remaining years of his life his poor health prevented regular employment and the last of them were clouded by the steady growth of the cancer. For over twenty years his home had been in Cambridge, where he lived with his widowed mother.

1886.

THOS. T. BALDWIN, Sec., 77 Franklin St., Boston.

The Drouyn de Lubys prize of two thousand francs has been awarded to W. M. Fullerton for his book *Problems of Power*. — Odin Roberts is a member of the Harvard Graduates' Endowment Fund Committee. — On Saturday, Feb. 17, a subscription class luncheon was held at the Harvard Club of Boston.

1887.

GEO. P. FURBER, Sec., 344 South Station, Boston.

Henry W. Keyes was inaugurated as Governor of New Hampshire on Jan. 4. - The following have been appointed a committee to take charge of the 30th reunion of the Class: F. S. Mead, chairman; C. F. Ayer, Edward Emery, William Endicott, M. A. De W. Howe, J. H. Knapp, and Geo. S. Mumford. A full programme has been arranged for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 20, 21, and 22, and so much interest has been manifested that the committee expect a very large attendance at the reunion. -George Austin Morrison died suddenly in New York on Nov. 29. -Edward Addison Bulkley, a temporary member of the Class, died of tuberculosis at Albuquerque, N.M., on March 3, 1916.

1888.

G. R. Pulsifer, Sec., 412 Barristers Hall, Boston.

J. M. Gitterman's address is 1130 12th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. —

In a recent letter James Loeb writes that he is living at Murnau in the foothills of the Bavarian Alps, where he has recently built a house "with views unsurpassed in the whole countryside." He has been living there since the end of May and states that he greatly enjoys the seclusion offered by the country in these fateful times. - F. B. Williams has prepared the John Nolen of Cambridge articles entitled "Better City Planning for Bridgeport." These have particular reference to the housing problem presented in that city caused by recent very rapid growth, and treat particularly of the legal and engineering aspects. - On Feb. 10 the Massachusetts members of the Class gave a dinner to those living elsewhere, at the Harvard Club. - Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan's address is Apostolic Mission House, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

1890.

JOSEPH C. LUND, Sec., 12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

The Baker Foundation will carry on the work of the Juvenile Court so well started by Judge Harvey H. Baker. His successor, Judge F. P. Cabot, will have the resources of the Foundation back of him. Dr. William Healy, '99. who has been the very successful medical adviser to the Chicago Juvenile Court, will come to Boston in April, and will work in conjunction with the Juvenile Court of Boston, making psychological examinations of such difficult boys and girls as may be referred to him by Judge Cabot. In order to bring Dr. Healy from Chicago the resources of the Baker Foundation were guaranteed for a period of not less than ten years.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec., 12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

Howells and Stokes, architects, announce that on Jan. 1, 1917, the New York partnership was discontinued and that the members of the former firm will continue practice as follows: John Mead Howells, 470 Fourth Ave., New York City; J. N. Phelps Stokes, 100 William St., New York City; Howells and Stokes, Seattle, Wash., New York Office, 100 William St. -Arthur D. Hill has been named by Governor McCall to be a member of the Advisory Prison Board of Mass. -Rev. James R. Jenkins was elected president of the Harvard Club of Arizona.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

T. W. Lamont has been selected by the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association as Chief Marshal of the Alumni on Commencement Day, 1917. - Joseph W. Ganson is with the 35th Régiment d'Artillerie, 64 me Batterie, 2me Pièce, dépôt at Vannes, Morbihan, France. - J. O. Porter is treasurer of the Avery Chemical Co., 88 Broad St., Boston. - Plans are being made to celebrate in an appropriate manner the approaching 25th anniversary of the graduation of the Class. The Class will meet at the Hotel Copley-Plaza on Sunday, June 17. and will remain in session until Friday, June 22. A detailed programme of events will be announced later. The wives of the members of the Class are expected, and plans for their entertainment are being made. - A complete set of Lewis S. Thompson's published music has been compiled by John W. Cummin and given

to the Harvard Collection of the Widener Library. - F. N. Watress acted as instructor at the Boys Military Training Camp, Plum Island, N.Y., during the summer. — Several members of the Class took their second year's service at Plattsburg, W. W. Churchill and T. C. Tibbetts doing the regular work, and I. Codman serving in the Q.M. department as Asst. Regt. Q.M. with rank of 1st Lieut. -Edgar Pierce did a month's tour of sea duty at the first " Naval Plattsburg." - Maxwell F. Riddle has just returned from a long trip to Central America. - Rev. Alfred R. Hussey has moved to Lowell, where he is pastor of the First Unitarian Church, his residence address being 282 Nesmith St. - The New York members of the Class invited the Class to dine with them at the Harvard Club in New York City on the evening of Feb. 17. - The annual meeting of the Boston Association of Harvard '92 was held at the Wardroom Club, Nov. 30; dinner was served at 7 p.m. - Willard D. Brown announces the removal of his office to 45 Milk St., Boston.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec., 107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Accepting the hospitable invitation of the New York members of '94, eighty-nine '94 men assembled at the Harvard Club of New York on Dec. 8 for one of the most successful dinners ever held by the Class. Forty-five of those present were New Yorkers and forty-four were non-residents. A committee of twenty-two had the dinner in charge, with a sub-committee consisting of H. C. Lakin, H. C. Fox, and H. C. Quinby. Quinby was toastmaster, and, he writes, "succeeded in carrying out a set programme of

twenty speakers at five minutes each. including Wells who came from Telluride, Col., and received the silver cup awarded to the man coming the longest distance for the dinner. The seating was done by lot and proved satisfactory to every one present. 'Tommie' Safford had charge of the music as usual. The souvenirs were bows of green and white ribbon and at every plate was a white carnation, the petals being ingeniously dyed a light green to conform to the Class colors. Fox made the presentation speech that accompanied the delivery of the silver cup and Lakin watched the clock and sprang a policeman's rattle if the five minutes were exceeded. The banquet was still proceeding merrily, or at least the musical part of it, when I left the Harvard Club at three in the morning. Every one present felt it a great success. Our Congressmen, W. H. Stafford and Clement L. Brumbaugh, each spoke, and Bob Homans responded for the absent Congressman, Tinkham." - H. Cabot has made a number of addresses in behalf of the cause of the Allies. In his recent Report, President Lowell says: " It is much to expect that any surgeon shall leave a large private practice for three months, and far more to abandon it for an indefinite period, but Dr. Hugh Cabot has consented to take charge of the Unit (the Harvard Medical Unit in France) for the rest of the war." - F. C. Walker is lieutenant in the Third Regiment of the Canadian Garrison Artillery. - M. L. King, sergeant in the 9th Canadian Field Ambulance, sends the Secretary a Christmas card from the "Sergeants' Mess." - Major C. N. Barney will have charge of recruiting for the army in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico and expects to make Denver his permanent

home; address, Army Recruiting Station. - J. R. Oliver has been for the past year assistant resident on the staff of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. His second book, The Six-Pointed Cross in the Dust, written under the pen-name of John Roland, has just been published by Stokes. - G. B. C. Rugg is giving a course in Journalism, "News Getting and News Writing," at Northeastern College, Boston Y.M.C.A., in addition to his regular work as assistant city editor of the Boston Post. — Addresses: A. S. Ames, Medfield; D. J. Bugbee, 614 Hitchcock Building, Springfield; R. L. Emerson, 395 Broadway, Cambridge.

1895.

F. H. NASH, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

W. W. Caswell, is treasurer of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers, 93 Broad St., Boston. Home address, 390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. - Nathan Hayward has been elected president of the American Dredging Co. He is, however, retained as consulting engineer of the Bell Telephone Co., of Pennsylvania. - Louis How has a poem in the January, 1917, McClure's, "One Soldier's Fate." - D. C. Greene, Jr., was, in November, 1916, appointed consulting laryngologist at the Huntington Memorial Hospital. - F. O. Grover is president of the Ohio Academy of Science, Oberlin, O. - Hon. A. J. Peters delivered an address at the meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago, Aug. 31, 1916, on the importance of the study of the Latin-American Republics. -F. O. Poole is president of the Board of Education, Mt. Vernon, New York. - C. Y. Rice has two poems in the

December, 1916, North American Review, "The Mad Philosopher" and "A Litany." — H. W. Smith has resigned from his position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is driving an ambulance in France. Under date of Dec. 29 he writes of close experience of bursting shells directed at the highway.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

F. G. Katzmann has been elected District Attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties in Massachusetts. - Alfred Codman is a member of the firm of Codman, Fletcher & Co., stock-brokers, at 59 Congress St., Boston. - C. E. Bacon, who has been in our Class List, has joined '95. --Change of Address: W. E. Putnam's office is now at 114 State St., Boston: Grafton Whiting is living at 15 Church St., Newton; W. B. Buck's office is 520 Nobscot Building, Detroit, Mich. - Robert Grosvenor Valentine died of heart failure in New York on Nov. 13, 1916. He was born in West Newton, Nov. 29, 1872, the son of Charles T. and Charlotte G. (Light) Valentine. He prepared for College at Hopkinson's School. On leaving Harvard he became assistant in the English Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in 1899 entered the employ of the National City Bank of New York where he remained for two years. He spent a short period with the Union Pacific Ry. at Omaha, Neb., and then returned to Boston and became an instructor again in English at M.I.T. His interest in the Indian situation in the West and his knowledge of the subject led him to be appointed first as secretary to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, then Assistant Commissioner, and finally Commissioner under the Taft Administration. He resigned in 1912 and became active in the Progressive presidential campaign. In 1913 he was made chairman of the first Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board and subsequently became a private practitioner in labor problems as an industrial counselor, with offices in Boston and New York. This latter work, the first in a new profession, was coming to public notice at the time of his death. He married Sophia French July 23, 1910, and leaves a daughter. A memorial meeting was held by his friends at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Jan. 7, 1917, at which high tribute was paid to him and to his work. - Francis Deák Pollak died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Oct. 5, 1916. He was born in New York City, March 5, 1876, the son of Gustav and Celia (Heelprin) Pollak. He prepared for College at Summit Academy, N.J. After leaving Harvard he attended the Columbia Law School and received his degree in 1899. He then became associated with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of New York City. and in 1908 was made a member of this firm to which he belonged up to the time of his death. He was interested in many public activities and civic organizations in New York City. He married Inez Cohen Jan. 4, 1901, and leaves three children. - John Paul Leonard died in Roxbury, Oct. 27, 1916. He was the son of Richard and Mary (Walsh) Leonard, born at Gloucester, Oct. 3, 1872. He prepared for College at the Cambridge High School. After leaving Harvard in his Senior year he attended the Boston University Law School and received his degree in 1901. After being admitted to the bar and up to the time of

his death he practised law at 53 State St., Boston.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec., 60 State St., Boston.

L. S. B. Robinson is superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Hospital of Nebraska at Kearney, Neb. - K. De Laittre is vice-president of the Minnesota Civic & Commerce Association. - J. W. Sharts is practising law at Lowe Bldg., Dayton, Ohio. — J. W. Dow is teaching chemistry at the Central High School, Springfield. - R. C. Chittenden is associate principal and treasurer of the De Meritte School, Boston. - W. A. Holt has been elected Representative in the Connecticut General Assembly. — R. L. Robbins is chairman of the School Committee of Milton. — C. W. Hobbs is a member of the State Board of Education, State House, Boston. His home address is 33 Cedar Hill Terrace, Swampscott. — C. H. Noyes is meteorologist of the U.S. Weather Bureau, at Trenton, N. J. - C. Benson is deputy county engineer at Port Angeles. Wash. — J. M. Boutwell's address is now Colonial Club, Cambridge. - H. I. Bowles is at 2570 University Place, Washington, D.C. — A. Silverman's address is Rector Bldg., Chicago, Ill. - J. T. Clark's business address is 93 Federal St., Boston. — E. H. Wells's address is American Red Cross, Washington, D.C. - Letters addressed to Morse Stewart Duffield, Henry Turner Lee, and Richard Merrill Whitney have been returned to the Secretary. Correct addresses would be welcomed. - Ernest Lewis Gay, the son of George Henry and Elizabeth Greenough (Lewis) Gay, was born at Boston, Dec. 14, 1874. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School,

entered Harvard in the fall of 1893. and received the degree of A.B. in June, 1897. In his College work he specialized in English, French, and history, showing early his definite tendency toward literature and the languages. Both at school and in College he played football actively, being an exceptionally effective end rush for a man of his weight and stature. After graduation he devoted some tentative months to the study of the law, and subsequently entered business for a short time, but in 1900 he found the kind of work which was to absorb him thenceforward when he entered the New York State Library School. He was busy in the Harvard College Library from 1902 to 1904, and then received a temporary appointment as assistant librarian of the library of the Weather Bureau in Washington, D.C., where he remained until 1908. His mother's death in 1907 resulted in his return to Boston in due course, and in 1910 he became one of the incorporators, and naturally the librarian, of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. His vacations afforded opportunities for four visits to England, where he devoted part of his time to bibliographical work at the British Museum. He was a member of the American Historical Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Essex Book and Print Club, Club of Odd Volumes, Society of Colonial Wars, University Club of Boston, and Harvard Club of New York. Despite his intense love of books and research his attitude never suggested the self-absorbed recluse. On the contrary, his genial spontaneity and capacity for happy companionship were his instinctive characteristics. Gay never married,

and in his later years had premonitions of organic weakness which caused him to live very quietly and carefully. In the fall of 1916 his passion for football took him to New Haven, and the unwonted excitement and exertion of the day resulted in his death from heart trouble, as he was returning to Boston on the special train. - Robert Darrah Jenks was born in Enterprise, Fla., on March 1, 1875, and died of pneumonia, after a brief illness, on Jan. 22, 1917, at his home in Philadelphia. He prepared for College at Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, entering Harvard in the fall of 1893 with the Class, with which he graduated in due course. Having early taken an interest in railroad transportation he served for a year in the freight department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, but he soon discovered that practical railroading did not offer the type of work in which he wished to engage, and therefore entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1901. He spent some months abroad before entering upon his profession, and thereafter, for several years, devoted much of his time to public service. From 1901 to 1911 he was a valued trustee of Penn School, in South Carolina. He did efficient service on the Philadelphia Committee of Seventy, was secretary of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association, and a member of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League. While holding this position he won an important case which established the rights of the letter-carriers of Philadelphia under the civil service laws - a service which they have not forgotten. The Philadelphia Ledger after his death admirably characterized his services in the following words: "His

first aim was to serve. He never spared himself when it was a question of duty. The purification of political life was a cause to which he gave himself with the zeal of a crusader and the clear vision of a rational and wellbalanced reformer." As he became more deeply involved in his profession he perceived the great importance of the law governing interstate commerce. The issues involved touched his early interest in transportation problems, a field in which he was already thoroughly informed. He made himself an expert in railroad rates, and became one of the foremost authorities in his chosen field. The attitude in which he approached the cases entrusted to him was one of scrupulous fairness to both the railroads and the shippers, for to him the fundamental points at issue were far more important than the commercial interests immediately involved. At the time of his death he was engaged in a very important case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He had already won professional standing of a high order, with the promise of a large and honorable future, through his energy, his clarity of vision, and above all his integrity of character and his high ideals. But to his friends he was more than the public-spirited citizen, more than the lawyer whose professional ideals were untainted by commercialism. To us he was also the true and loval comrade whom we loved. His unpretentious modesty forbade recognition of his sterling qualities other than the respect and admiration which friendship and affection give. But he bound his friends to him with unforgettable ties by his cheerful courage, his disinterested generosity, his magnanimity, his loyalty to obligation, his vision of a community in which truth and right should prevail. The high ideals which moved him to public service commanded no less his private life, making him a devoted son and brother, and bringing him the happiness which followed his marriage to Miss Maud Lowry in 1914. Such a life is so precious a gift to the world that its loss ere it comes to full fruition is a grievous blow.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec., Andover.

J. H. Perkins is one of five "Executive Managers" of the National City Bank, New York City. — S. L. Fuller is a director of the Sin Clair Oil Company, and not the St. Clair Oil Company, as stated in the December issue of the Graduates' Magazine. — E. L. Logan is a member of the new visiting committee to the University on Military Science and Tactics. — Philip J. Gentner has resigned his position as director of the Art Museum at Worcester, to take effect March 1. Gentner intends to return to his home in Florence, Italy.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec., 7 Water St., Boston.

Malcolm Donald and J. W. Farley are members of the firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley, lawyers, at 84 State St., Boston. — Roger Wolcott was again elected to the Mass. House of Representatives from Milton, after an absence of several years. — The name of E. A. Seasongood's firm has been changed to Seasongood, Haas and Macdonald, at the same address, 7 Wall St., New York City. — F. R. Swift is with the Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven. — R. A. Jackson is still working for the Commission

for Relief in Belgium. - Changes of address: Addison G. Fay, 149 Broadway, New York City; Dr. Brainerd H. Whitbeck, 116 E. 58th St., New York City; Constant Huntington, 4 Sussex Place, Hyde Park, London, England; G. D. Marvin, 1718 H St., Washington, D.C.; F. R. Swift, New Bedford; C. A. Parker, 51 Ashburton Place, Boston; — G. R. Stobbs is assistant district attorney of Worcester County. - George R. Stratton is director of publications, under the state supervisor of administration of Massachusetts. - E. P. Davis has been elected a director of the Northwestern Trust Co. of St. Paul, Minn. He was already a vice-president. - H. M. Huxley is a partner in the firm of Wilkinson and Huxley, patent and trade-mark lawyers, at 1604 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. - Robert McC. Marsh was reëlected to the New York State Assembly from the 25th Assembly District. -A. F. Griffiths writes as follows: "I am away from home on a year's leave of absence and am spending a part of the time in New York City. I expect to return to Honolulu next August." His address in New York is 405 W. 118 St.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec., 142 Berkeley St., Boston.

D. F. Davis has sailed for Stockholm, Sweden, where he will represent the Rockefeller Foundation in negotiations of the warring nations of Europe for the relief of the war prisoners held by the belligerent countries. — W. Phillips was nominated on Jan. 12 by President Wilson as Assistant Secretary of State. Since March, 1914, he has been Third Assistant Secretary of State. — S. Elliot has been elected president of the New

England College Association, an organization on the Pacific Coast made up of men from colleges in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. He writes: "Incidentally, Dr. Harbeck of our Class is out here on the Coast. He is located at Hayward, Cal. Have had a couple of 1900 talks with him. The above does n't mean 3800 talks, but merely a couple of sessions on 1900 Class topics. He had n't seen the Quindecennial Crimpoon and was much interested in the copy I showed him. He agrees with me that somebody in the Class ought to discover a hair restorer." - A. A. Benesch, formerly Director of Public Safety of Cleveland, O., has resumed the practice of law. -Frank Sanborn has published Vie de Bordeaux (Nicholas L. Brown), a volume of vers libre. - H. A. Yeomans was appointed Dean of Harvard College from Sept. 1, 1916. - M. Seasongood is president of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati. - D. Farrington is with Lee, Higginson & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York City. - B. Chandler is a member of the firm of Chandler, Hildreth Co., with offices at 56 W. Washington St., Chicago. - D. Drake has published Problems of Conduct, an introductory survey of ethics. (Houghton Mifflin Co.) - R. S. Holland has published Black Bird's Island; A Boy Scout Adventure. (Lippincott.) - F. H. Simonds has published They Shall Not Pass. (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The book is a description of the Verdun region and an analysis of the struggle there. — T. Crimmins is a lieutenant of engineers in the New York National Guard. -W. M. Chadbourne is a lieutenant in the 12th New York Infantry. Both of these men are serving on the border at McAllen, Tex. Chadbourne has been appointed by Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, a member of the Child Welfare Committee. - A. P. Fitch delivered the commencement address at Simmons College, Boston, in June, 1916. - N. Biddle was toastmaster at the dinner given at the Harvard Club of Boston to last season's winning Harvard crew. - E. H. Graham has resigned as assistant secretary and treasurer of the International Trust Co., Boston, and is with Taylor, Smith & Ward, bankers and brokers, 49 Wall St., New York City; home address: Cedarhurst, N.Y. - W. DeF. Bigelow is with the American Ambulance in France. - H. S. Bowers established two prizes, one of \$50 and one of \$25, in the Division of Finance at Harvard for the year 1915-16. -H. K. Boutwell has been appointed Assistant in Bacteriology and Genito-Urinary Surgery, and J. B. Hawes, 2d, Assistant in Medicine at the Harvard Medical School from Sept. 1, 1916. — W. P. Eaton has published The Bird House Man (Doubleday, Page & Co.), Peanut-Cub Reporter (Wilde), and Plays and Players - Leaves from a Critic's Scrap Book (Stewart & Kidd). - T. H. Eaton, who has been in the department of Animal Husbandry of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., is Professor of Education at Cornell Agricultural College. - R. Livermore is consulting engineer with Goodrich, Lockhart Co., 60 Broadway, New York City. He has been retained by Kerr Lake Mining Co., Cobalt, Ont., of which he was formerly manager. - E. S. Bennett is a member of the firm of Bennett. Smith & Co., brokers, 116 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich. - H. W. Ballantine, recently Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin, is now Dean of the Law School of the University of

Illinois, Urbana, Ill. — J. S. Dunstan is a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers, New York City. - Addresses: - C. S. Oakman, business: 22 Locust St., Detroit, Mich.; home: 465 Cadillac Ave., Detroit. J. D. Barney, office: 99 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. J. A. Child, care of Mrs. Harold Rice, Pelham Terrace, Arlington. P. S. Hall, home: 80 Berwyn St., Orange, N.J. E. H. George, business: 31 State St., Boston: home: Columbine Road, Milton. Sidney Stevens, business: 111 Devonshire St., Boston; home: 1 Mason St., Brookline. Louis E. Wyman, Merchants National Bank Building, Manchester, N.H. Herbert M. Chase, business: 506-507 Scollay Building, 40 Court St., Boston. Walter L. Collins, business: Rooms 133-139 Kimball Building, 18 Tremont St., Boston, George E. Clement, business: 964 Main St., Melrose Highlands; home: 75 Church St., Winchester.

1901.

J. O. PROCTER, JR., Sec., 84 State St., Boston.

The members of the Class living in New York and vicinity held a most successful smoker on Feb. 16. At this meeting they organized a permanent New York association of the members of 1901 similar to the Boston association. It is hoped that every member of the Class living in New York or vicinity will become an active member of the New York association. - Peter Goelet Gerry was elected to the U.S. Senate from Rhode Island on Nov. 7, defeating Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Rhode Island's present Senior Senator by nearly 4000 votes and giving Rhode Island a Democrat in the upper branch of Congress for the first time in more than forty years. Gerry was

formerly a resident of New York and is now a resident of Newport, R.I. His political career began when he entered the Representative Council of Newport in 1912. A year later he was chosen a member of Congress from the 2d District of Rhode Island and he has represented the State in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He is an attorney and associated with one of the large law firms in Providence. - W. M. Ivins has been chosen Curator of Prints of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. He became interested in prints when he was in College and has made a thorough study, both of the literature of the subject and also of the technical processes employed in the various branches of graphic art. For a dozen years past he has been an active member of the Grolier Club and lately has served as chairman of its Exhibition Committee. He also has been a member of the Visiting Committee of the Fogg Art Museum and the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard and he is a lawyer by profession. — R. S. Russell has become a director of the Old Colony Trust Co. — F. S. White has become a director of the State Street Trust Co. - Gordon Ireland is 1st Lieut., Company B, 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, N.G., N.Y., and spent last summer with his company at McAllen, Texas. On Aug. 13 he completed ten years of service in the National Guard; his first enlistment was in the 1st Corps Cadets, M.V.M., while he was at the Harvard Law School. - S. H. E. Freund, LL.B. '03, has been appointed assistant general counsel of the Great Northern Ry. Co., with which he has been connected for the past four years as general attorney. His office is at St. Paul, Minn., at the general offices of the company.

- Dwight D. Evans, who has been living in St. Paul, Minn., for a number of years has moved to Boston with his family and is now living at 135 Blue Hill Parkway, Milton, and is in business at 52A Central St., Boston. - R. M. H. Harper and F. Douglas Cochrane, '99, have formed a corporation under the name of Cochrane & Harper, Inc., for the purpose of conducting an investment banking business with offices at 60 State St., Boston. Harper has been elected a director of the Equitable Trust Co., Boston. -The address of Rev. Wayne H. Bowers is 27 Luzarra St., Deusto, Bilbao, Spain. - Stanton Whitney, 1st Lieut. of Machine Gun Company, attached to Squadron A, N.G., N.Y., was mustered out of the Federal Service in Dec., 1916. - A. E. Corbin, who has been with the Packard Motor Car Co. for the past nine years, has become interested in a Russian automobile company, T-D Pluym-Ochs, Ltd., Kazanskaja, Ploschad No. 3, Petrograd, and sailed for Russia about Jan. 1. — The meeting of the Class on Commencement Day will be in Hollis 28 as usual. - William Meadowcroft was wounded in France while in the American Ambulance Field Service. Section 8 of this service in which he served is mentioned in the army orders, and Meadowcroft's bravery especially commended. The orders were as follows: "This section, which has since been attached to the Sixteenth Division, has rendered a great service in transporting wounded under difficult and often dangerous circumstances. On December 29, 1916, during a bombardment, the drivers showed a considerable coolness and absolute devotion in succoring the wounded and conveying them to ambulances. Driver William Meadowcroft has given many proofs of calmness and coolness since the arrival of the division often under perilous circumstances. He was wounded on December 29, 1916, during the bombardment." - G. H. Montague was selected by the Boston Bar Association to deliver one of a series of lectures by eminent lawyers for business men and lawyers on subjects of general interest. His lecture, delivered in the auditorium of the Boston City Club on Dec. 28, 1916, was upon the subject of "The Federal Trade Commission and the Clayton Act." The lecture was received with great interest as Montague is probably the leading authority on this subject. - N. H. Batchelder entertained a distinguished company at the exercises held Nov. 4 for the dedication of Founders Hall at Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn., of which he is head master. The building was designed by Murphy & Dana, of New York, of which firm Richard H. Dana, Jr., 1901, is a member. - Richard Feiss, of Cleveland, spoke at the Ford Hall Forum in Boston on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1916, upon the matter of "Human Relations as a Business Asset." - Rev. Samuel S. Drury, head master of St. Paul's School, Concord. N.H., addressed the Junior League of Boston on Dec. 6, upon the subject of "Brothers, Husbands, and Sons." - Francis E. Holiday died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 31, 1916. For many years he had been instructor of Psychology and Physiology, but recently had given up his teaching and started a dairy farm.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec., 44 State St., Boston.

Dr. W. M. Boothby in November, 1916, went to Rochester, Minn., to

take charge of the new Respiration Laboratory being established there by the Mayo Foundation. - J. H. Branson has moved from Pittsburgh to New York. His present address is 2351 Grand Concourse, New York City. The Class of 1902 will hold its Quindecennial Celebration in June of this year. The first issue of the Class newspaper has been distributed, with details of the plan, which in brief will include a reception in Boston, a trip to the country, attending the Yale game, Commencement, and the boat race. The Secretary is now preparing a new report, and he desires information concerning any of the following, for whom he has no accurate address: Ernest W. Arnold; Warren Dennison Bowerman; Arthur Alexander Bradley: John C. Cobb, Jr.; Paul Collins; Moncena M. Dodge: William James Francis Fraser: Leon C. Hills; Joseph deF. Jenkins, Jr.: James Albert Keating: Daniel W. Kittredge; George Campbell Lawrence; Frederic Cleland Lindsley; John Jay MacFarland; Guy Barker McLean; David Swing Ricker; William Wilson Sloan; Carrol Wilmot Webster.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, Sec., 515 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

A 1904 Class luncheon will be held at the Harvard Club on March 10 at 1 p.m. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will be present as guest of honor. — "Modernizing Railway Accident Law," by Arthur A. Ballantine, appeared in the Outlook for Nov. 15, 1916. — John Bacon was recently elected Superintendent of Schools for Warren, Wales, and Holland districts, Mass. — Capt. W. N. Hill, of the U.S. Marine Service, formerly stationed at Haiti, has been

appointed Instructor at the U.S. Naval School at Norfolk, Va. — Phillip S. Estes died at Marlow, N.H., Dec. 9, 1916, after a protracted illness. — Tristam B. Souther died suddenly on the afternoon of Dec. 31, 1916, following a game of hockey on Verona Lake, N.J. Souther was captain of the Varsity team during his Senior year in College.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec., 22 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

P. M. Patterson's address is now care of Holtzer-Cabot Elec. Co., 125 Armory St., Roxbury. - L. W. Hackett has been appointed Director for Brazil of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He says: " We expect to open sanitary campaign against hookworms in the agricultural areas of Brazil under government auspices, and I shall be here indefinitely. My address is Inspectoria de Sande, Publica, Nictheroy, State of Rio, Brazil." - A. C. Burrill is now Entomologist at the College of Agriculture, Moscow, Idaho. — G. S. Stoltz's address is now Marion, O. -A. Campbell Smidt is a partner in the firm of S. N. Bond & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y. - Members of the Class serving on the Mexican border last summer in the 1st Mass. Field Artillery, whose names were omitted in the last report, were Capt. John A. O'Keefe, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Erland Frederick Fish.

1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec., 2 Rector St., New York City.

C. O. Wellington is a member of the firm of Scovell, Wellington & Co., certified public accountants, with offices at 110 State St., Boston. — R. M. Ar-

kush has opened an office for the practice of law at 24 Broad St., New York City. - J. H. Giles is City Engineer of Pocatello, Mont. - S. N. Harrison is manager of the Wilmington, Del., office of R. G. Dun & Co. - S. Bell is office manager of the Eastern Machine & Iron Co., with offices at 53 State St., Boston. — A. S. Locke is practising law at 36 Wall St., New York City. -J. Prizer is a member of the law firm of Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers of 59 Wall St., New York City. - F. H. Lahee has written a textbook and pocket manual entitled Field Geology. - J. D. Viets was lieutenant in the 180th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. - F. Dean is secretary to Judge Clarke, of the New York Supreme Court. His address is Supreme Court Chambers, Brooklyn County Court House, Brooklyn, N.Y. — DuB. Beale is practising law as a member of the firm of Sisson & Beale, 31 Nassau St., New York City. — C. H. Haring, formerly professor in Bryn Mawr College, is now assistant professor of history at Yale. He has been awarded the David A. Wells Prize for 1916-17, the title of his thesis being "Trade and Navigation between Spain and the Indies in the Time of the Hapsburgs." — T. T. Smith's address is 1713 Mississippi St., Lawrence, Kan.

1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec., 52 Fulton St., Boston.

Robert C. Bliss, who has been in California since graduation, is now with the Brown & Sharpe Co., Providence, R.I. — A. R. Clas is secretary of the Falls Motors Corporation, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. — Richard Ellis is engaged in architectural and structural engineering with the firm of Ellis

& Ellis, 28 School St., Boston. - Merton L. Garfield is now associated with C. S. Scott Co., real estate and insurance, with offices in Belmont and Waverley. - Richard G. Harwood is now assistant manager of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co., 10 Post Office Sq., Boston. - L. K. Lunt, M.D. 1912, has taken up the practice of medicine at 431 North Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. - Rev. Otto Lyding was installed on Nov. 12 as minister of the 3d Religious Society, Unitarian, at Dorchester Lower Mills. - Harold M. Pitman has resigned his position as confidential secretary to Justice Clarke, of the New York Supreme Court, and is now associated with Elek John Ludvigh in the practice of law at 81 Nassau St., New York City. - F. M. Rackemann, M.D. 1912, has opened an office for the practice of medicine at 205 Beacon St., Boston. - R. E. Rogers has written a play entitled Behind a Picture by Watteau, which was recently given its initial performance by the St. Louis Artists Guild under the direction of David Carb, - Henry R. Watson is in charge of a new contracting office of the General Fire Extinguisher Co. at 647 Main St., Hartford, Conn. He is living at 283 Oxford St., Hartford. — Armitage Whitman, M.D., Columbia, 1912, has been appointed Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon of the New York Department of Health. Dr. Whitman is working on the treatment of patients who have recovered from the acute period of anterior poliomyelitis. — Fitch A. Winchester has removed his law office to Room 607, 81 State St., Boston. - Paul Withington, M.D. 1914, was Assistant Professor of Physical Education at the University of Wisconsin last fall and coached

the football team. He is spending the winter, however, at the Boston City Hospital. - W. G. Wendell sailed for France late in January to represent the Guaranty Trust Co. in Paris. His boat, the Ryndam, was turned back. however, for fear of submarines. -An informal dinner, at which about fifty members of the Class were present, was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Jan. 16. C. E. Inches acted as toastmaster, and after dinner, Sidney Curtis, '05, gave an interesting talk on the policy pursued by Harvard and other colleges in regard to the promising athletes from preparatory schools. During the dinner a resolution was adopted to send to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, a brief memorial in the form of a letter setting forth the admiration which is felt for the great bravery of their son. Norman Prince, who was killed in France on Oct. 15, 1916, together with the sense of pride and satisfaction of those present at the dinner in the recollection that he was affiliated with them in College.

1910.

C. C. LITTLE, Sec., 15 University Hall, Cambridge.

A. W. Cheever is graduate assistant in the skin department of the Mass. Gen. Hospital. — F. S. Chien is Chinese secretary of the Chief Inspectorate of Chinese Government Salt Revenues. — W. E. Davis is with the Illinois Steel Co., Gary, Ind. — A. T. Derry is assistant metallurgist for the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co., High Bridge, N.J. — E. P. Eldredge is lieutenant (Junior grade) on the U.S.S. Nebraska. — H. Fish, Jr., is one of the managers of John C. Paige & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City. — J. J. Fitzgerald is with the Hugh

Nawn Construction Co., Boston. — G. J. Giles is manager of the Hillingdon Ranch, Comfort, Texas. - R. L. Groves is private secretary to Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O. -G. W. Hallowell is with the Moore Drop Forging Co., Springfield. - R. S. Hart is district manager for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Utica, N.Y. - A. G. Hatt has been working in ethnology in connection with a fellowship from the American Scandinavian Foundation. - B. M. Higginson is chief inspector for the Columbia Mills, Oswego, N.Y. - W. F. Morgan, Jr., is manager of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co. - W. R. Morrison is assistant in anatomy at the Harvard Medical School. - C. F. Morse, Jr., is employed by the Edison Illuminating Co. of Boston. - H. W. O'Connor is instructor in English at Indiana Univ. - The Class will hold its Seventh Annual Dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston early in March. The dinner is in charge of a committee with P. W. Carter as chairman. - E. E. Hunt recently addressed the Harvard Club of Boston on relief work in the province of Antwerp. - G. L. Harding addressed the Socialist Club of Harvard on "Present-Day Problems in China."

1912.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH, Sec., Milton, Mass.

R. T. Alger is resident engineer of the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co. His address is 436 W. Exchange St., Akron, O. — L. Anderson is district manager of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. — W. H. Baldwin's address is 10 Greenwood Ave., Wollaston. — W. N. Bixby's address is 54 Magnolia St., Arlington. — Parker's Blair's address is 150 E. Superior St., Chicago. — R. E. Boothby is head master of St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs. Last summer he led a party of boys on a 900-mile horseback camping trip to the Mesa Verde and San Juan Basin. - J. W. Bowen is in the coal business with Joseph A. Bowen Co., Fall River. - F. W. Candee is living at Kendrick, Idaho. - O. R. Diehl, M.D. '15, is practising medicine at 1906 Pine St., Philadelphia. -R. F. Duncan is acting as a private secretary to Thomas W. Lamont in his work as chairman of the Harvard Alumni Endowment Fund. - H. A. Gifford is with Lee, Higginson & Co., with headquarters at 634 Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo. - H. G. Grant was engaged in newspaper work for two years after his graduation and is now principal of the Barrett School, Birmingham, Ala. - F. C. Gray's home address is 421 Marlborough St., Boston. - C. H. Haberkorn, Jr., is president of C. H. Haberkorn & Co., manufacturers of furniture; president of the Haberkorn Investment Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Grosse Pointe Park Corporation. — O. W. Haussermann is with Wm. A. Russell & Bro., 50 State St., Boston. — John Hoar is living at 405 Marlborough St., Boston. - W. S. Hood is an engineer with the Turner's Falls Power & Electric Co., Greenfield. — G. H. Kaemmerling is with the Fuller Engineering Co., Allentown, Pa. - Hugh Mason is with the Massachusetts Rating & Inspection Bureau, 68 Devonshire St., Boston; his home address is 27 Bailey Road, Watertown. - G. H. McCaffrey is assistant secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 177 Milk St., Boston. - F. R. Mead has left the New Departure Manufacturing

Co., and is now an officer of inspection in the employ of the British Government, 120 Broadway, New York City. His home address is Auldwood Road, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn. — S. Mixter is living at 39 Pilgrim Road, Fenway, Boston. - L. A. Norman is with Messrs. Putnam, Putnam & Bell, attorneys at law, 60 State St., Boston. - R. S. Parker is with F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, 50 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 14 Ash St., Cambridge. — R. W. Peters is living at 2071 Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale. - G. S. Phenix is living at 71 E. 87th St., New York City. - E. P. Pierce, Jr., has just returned to Boston after a four years' stay in Bulgaria. His plans for the future are uncertain. - Benjamin Pitman's address is now 103 East 75th St., New York City. - E. M. Robinson is assistant to the executive editor. Wheeler Sammons, '12, of the A. W. Shaw Co., publishers of System and Factory, Chicago. His address in Chicago is 716 Lotus Ave., Austin Station. - J. L. Stebbins is working with his father, George Francis Stebbins, trustee. His address is 12 Pearl St., Boston. — A. E. Strauss, who has recently completed his term as a medical interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, is now in charge of the Cardiographic laboratory of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, as Mellon Fellow of Internal Medicine. His address is care of St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh. His permanent address is 5355 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — T. H. Thomas is living at Wiggins, Miss. - W. P. Tobey has been chosen as a second lieutenant in Battery A, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. -B. A. Tripp, who has been employed by the U.S. Government for the last

two years as landscape architect at the Panama Canal, has resigned from the service and is practising landscape architecture with Sheffield A. Arnold, of Boston. with offices in the Guardian Building, Cleveland, O. - J. G. Wiggins spent last summer in the Orient. He is now teaching at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. - R. B. Wigglesworth is with Dunbar, Nutter & McClennen, attorneys at law, 161 Devonshire St., Boston. — C. E. Wilder, Ph.D. '15, is instructor in mathematics at Northwestern University. His address is 102 Hunman House. Evanston, Ill. - R. W. Williams is with Ritchie & Janney, attorneys at law, Baltimore, Md. - J. D. Wilson, A.M. '16, is teaching at the State Normal School of New Mexico, Silver City.

1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec. 100 Summer St., Boston.

W. H. Baldwin, 3d, is on the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post, and lives at 129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. - R. H. Burrage is with the efficiency staff of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Calumet, Mich. His permanent address is Box 434, Needham. - W. F. Cogswell, LL.B. '16, is with Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, lawyers, 62 Cedar St., New York City. His address is 102 Waverly Place, New York City. -Laurence S. Crosby is a chemist with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., where his address is 109 Gale St. His permanent address has been changed from 8 Bellevue St., Dorchester, to Centerville, Barnstable County. -C. H. Fabens, LL.B. '16, is with Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson, lawyers, 30 State St., Boston. - C. J. Farley is with the American Ambulance Field Service. - W. Bernard

Harris is in the sales department of the Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia. -Alfred Jaretzki, Jr., LL.B. '16, is with Sullivan & Cromwell, lawyers, 49 Wall St., New York City. - John B. Judkins is living at 171 Union St., Flushing, L.I. - George E. Lane is spending his third year as teacher of Latin and mathematics in the Searles High School, Great Barrington. - J. Brett Langstaff has completed his course and received the degree of Bachelor of Letters from Magdalen College, Oxford. He is publishing a book entitled The Divine Liturgy, commonly called Holy Communion. In February he will leave this country to work under Bishop Brent in connection with the Cathedral and the University of Manila. - Watson Leonhauser, formerly in charge of the motion-picture department of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., is with the H. A. Jones Real Estate Co., 70 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Mich. His home address is 109 Willis St., W. Detroit. - J. G. Macdonough has left the New York office of Stone & Webster and is with Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists, 93 Broad St., Boston. He is living at 62 Brattle St., Cambridge. - W. B. Martin is living at Ashburnham. — D. J. Malcolm has been appointed superintendent of schools of Granville, Tolland, Southwick, and Sandisfield, Mass. His address is Granville. - E. D. Morgan, Jr., has been appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army and assigned to the 5th Cavalry. - Murray T. Quigg is practising law with Hunt, Hill & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York City. - J. K. Tebbetts is in the merchandise office of William Filene Sons Co., Boston. His home address is 1 Frost Terrace, Cambridge. - J. H. N. Waring, Jr., is instructor in German at Howard Uni-

versity, Washington, D.C. His address in Washington is 414 N St., N.W. - Howard Williams is with Frazar & Co., importing and exporting industrial chemicals, 50 Church St., New York City. His home address is 37 East 60th St., New York City. - Lester G. Woodruff is with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and has charge of their work in New Hampshire. His home address is 16 Appleton St., Manchester, N.H. -After an illness following a nervous breakdown, John N. Indlekofer died Jan. 11, 1917, at East Bridgewater. Indlekofer was appointed principal of Technical High School of Fall River last July and had served a year as instructor in mathematics. During the year preceding the illness that compelled him to go to the country, he had worked hard and his health gave way under the strain. While planning for the opening of school in September, following his election as principal, he broke down and was unable to assume his new duties when the fall term opened. Early in October, he went to the country in the hope of regaining health. Indlekofer was a native of Ohio and was 32 years old. After graduating from high school, he taught in the grade schools in towns in Ohio and also in high schools, for five years. In 1909 he entered Harvard College and while a student there secured a position as instructor in mathematics in the Huntington School of Trades, the Boston Y.M.C.A. day school. He attained such success in that work that during his last year at Harvard he was made head of the department of mathematics in the Huntington School. His summers he devoted to tutoring in mathematics. Upon receiving his degree from Harvard in

1913, he was appointed instructor in mathematics at the Morristown, N.J., School and later became instructor in mathematics at the Newman School, Hackensack, N.J. In 1915 he was elected teacher in mathematics at the Technical High School of Fall River. While holding that position, besides carrying on his regular classes, he had general supervision of the afternoon session and assisted the principal in working out the details of the programme for the school. He was also given charge of the finances of the athletic association, in connection with which he succeeded in paying off a portion of the heavy debt against that organization. In addition to these manifold duties he pursued a course in the graduate department at Harvard throughout the year. When the School Committee was considering candidates for the principalship of the Technical High School to succeed William H. Dooley, the fine work done by Indlekofer during his year of service in the school and the recommendations of all who had come in personal contact with him in College and the various schools in which he taught, led the committee to select him for the position. His illness, however, prevented him from assuming his duties and Roy W. Kelly has been acting principal of the Technical High School since the beginning of the school year. Indlekofer was a man of quiet disposition and sterling character and was very popular alike with teachers, pupils, and all who met him during his brief residence in Fall River. Word of his death was received with keen regret by all who knew him - the sincere sympathy of all being extended to the family of the young teacher. He was married, in 1914, to Miss Margaret Comerford, of

Cambridge, who, with one child, survives him. While at Harvard Indlekofer was a member of the Pi Eta Club and the Speakers' Club, acted as manager of his Class debating team and was a member of his Class football team. In Fall River he was a member of the Harvard Club and of the Fall River Council, Knights of Columbus. The body was taken from East Bridgewater to the home of his wife's parents, 23 Sacramento St., Cambridge, and the funeral services were held at St. Peter's Church, Cambridge. A delegation from Fall River, including Technical High Teachers and members of the School Board, attended.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONBTALL, Sec., Chestnut Hill.

H. A. Brickley is an instructor of Romance Languages at Cornell. — A. Reynolds's address is now 120 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J. -Harold W. Birch is making textile finishing machinery in Somerville; address, 56 Fairmont St., Belmont. - L. G. del Castillo is musical director of the Bijou Theatre, Springfield; address, the Y.M.C.A. - W. B. Clark is instructor of English at Syracuse University. - C. H. Weston is with Roberts, Montgomery & McKeon, lawyers, Philadelphia. His home address remains Haverford, Pa. - John R. Hunneman is with the Metals Production Equipment Co., Springfield. - J. H. Macleod, Jr., is factory manager of Dann Products Co., of Cleveland, O.; home address, 38 Brightwood St., E. Cleveland. - R. B. Dodge is with Pearson, Erhard & Co., 68 Devonshire St., Boston. - H. R. Wiles is teaching in the High School in Louisville, Ky. - W. H. Barnes is sec.-

treas. of A. R. Barnes & Co., commercial printers, Chicago. — E. L. Hackes is an instructor in modern languages at the Tome Inst., Port Deposit, Md. - D. P. Allison is powder superintendent at the Forcite Works, Landing, N.J.; address, the Forcite Club. -E. Blaine is farming in Lake Mills, Wis. - R. L. West is superintending schools in Rockland and Rockport, Me. — Arthur G. Carey is still with the American Ambulance, but is now in the Balkans. His address is Section Sanitaire, U.S. III, Armeé d'Orient, par le B.C.M., Marseilles, France. -Julian Clark is farming in South Carolina. His address there is Coosawhatchie, S.C. - Spencer O. Shotter is with Redmond & Co., bankers, 33 Pine St., New York City; home address, 1000 Park Ave., New York City. - L. O. Wright's address is 600 W. 122d St., New York City. - Earl B. Putnam is with Frazer & Co., bankers. N.E. Cor. Broad & Samson Sts., Philadelphia. — S. Adams is teaching for this year at the Gilman Country School, Roland Park, Md. - H. B. Bryant is practising law with Tolman, Redfield & Seaton, 1307 Stock Exch. Bldg., Chicago. — W. G. Rice, Jr., is with the American Ambulance in France. He returns to the Law School next year. - John H. Lord's address is 47 W. 12th St., New York City. -A. D. Chandler is an erecting engineer for the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the district of Cuba. His address there is care of B. L. W., 520 National Bank of Cuba Bldg., Havana, Cuba. - F. W. Simonds is with the American Ambulance in France. - T. O. Freeman is making ball-bearings with the New Departure Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn., and is studying law on the side. Gordon Harrower is with Clarence Whitman & Co., 39 Leonard St., New

York City. - Frank Storms is with Blodgett & Co., 34 Pine St., New York City. — Paul Randall is with F. H. Hatch & Co., 30 Broad St., New York City. - N. Roosevelt is with the American International Corporation as secretary to one of its representatives in Spain. - Announcements: The plans of the Triennial Reunion, which will take place in June, have already been arranged. R. St.B. Boyd is chairman of the committee, while W. A. Barron, Jr., is chairman of the sub-committee on entertainments and R. D. Walker on finances. Any questions should be sent to R. St.B. Boyd. 17 Marsh St., Dedham. The Annual Dinner in February has been omitted this year so as to save up for the Triennial. Make your plans now! Come one! Come all!

1915.

MALCOLM J. LOGAN, Sec., 23 Ridgely Hall, Cambridge.

Huntington Frothingham has left the New England Coal and Coke Co., and is now with the Morris Plan Bank, Scollay Building, Boston. — Junius A. Richards is now with Richards & Co., 200 Causeway St., Boston. - John D. McKinley has accepted a position as assistant in the Classics at the University of Illinois. His present address is 512 West High St., Urbana, Ill. - I. Karsner Searle is instructor in Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Southern California. His address is 5306 Seventh Ave., Mesa Drive, Los Angeles, Cal. - Chester T. Swinnerton left for Petrograd for a three and a half years' stay in that city. He is in the employ of the National City Bank of New York, and all communications for him should be addressed there at 55 Wall St. - Robert L. Wolf is an

assistant in Economics at Harvard College. His address is 11 Story St., Cambridge. - Marion H. Reynolds is now living at 145 Bay State Road, Boston. - Munroe Cohen is private secretary to M. W. Snider, of H. S. & M. W. Snider, leather merchants, 65 South St., Boston. Cohen's home address is 89 Ruthven St., Roxbury. - C. F. Damon is in the real estate department of the Guardian Trust Co. of Honolulu, H.I. — Russell C. Jackson is with the Standard Oil Co. of New York and is at present at Andung, Manchuria, China. - Chester W. Jenks, formerly with Coffin & Burr, Boston, is now with J. J. Grover's Sons, shoe manufacturers, Lynn. His home address is 175 Naples Road, Brookline. — Philip H. Sherwood has been appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. After service with Squadron A, N.G., N.Y., at McAllen, Texas, he was ordered to the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he is now stationed. After a course of instruction there, he will join his regiment, the 17th Cavalry at El Paso, Texas. - Guy L. Elken is ranching at Broadview, Mont. - Lawrence B. Johnson is with the Mass. Warehousemen's Association, 35 Congress St., Boston. His home address remains 203 High St., Newburyport. — Harold G. Files is instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin. His address is Room 406, University Club, Madison, Wis. - Ellis B. Sobel is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. His address is 325 West 58th St., New York City. — F. L. Cole is on the efficiency staff of the Anaconda Mines, Butte, Mont. — J. S. Fleek is with Henry S. Fleek & Sons, importers and wholesale grocers, Newark, O. - R. S. Mitchell

is instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin. His address is the University Club, 803 State St., Madison, Wis. - Samuel W. Skinner is with the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Cincinnati, O. - Grover J. Shoholm has issued a pamphlet called The Boston Social Survey: an Inquiry into the Relation between Financial and Political Affairs in Boston. - Harry S. Keelan's address is Laselle, N.Y. -Samuel W. Murray is with the General Roofing Manufacturing Co., York, Pa. - It is with regret that the Secretary writes of the death of Stanley B. Pennock, on Nov. 27, in an explosion at the plant of the Aromatic Chemical Co., Newark, N.J., of which he was a partner. Pennock was well known as a football player during his undergraduate years; he was on three winning Harvard elevens and was, it was commonly said, the best guard in the country. He was in addition an excellent student and one of the most highly respected and popular men in his Class. He was the son of John D. Pennock, '83, and the brother of John W. Pennock, '17.

1916.

Wells Blanchard, Sec., 126 State St., Boston.

E. V. Alberts is at the present time in the wholesale jewelry business, at 378 Washington St., Boston. — S. C. Almy is driving an ambulance, and his present address is 21 Rue Ray, Paris. — Harcourt Amory, Jr., is now with the Curtis Publishing Co., Merchants National Bank Building, Boston. — Harold Amory is connected with the firm of McFadden, Sands & Co., cotton merchants, 141 Milk St., Boston. — Maynard Andrus is assistant manager of the credit department of the Ludouici-Celadon Co., 746 Cornelia

Ave., Chicago, Ill. - Paul Aronson is chemist for Johns-Manville, Co., 17 E. High St., Somerville, N.J. - E. H. Bashor is with the First National Bank, Boston. — J. O. Beebe is accountant with Lucius Beebe & Sons, 129 South St., Boston. - M. S. Bowman is re-write man and reporter for the Boston Herald, 171 Tremont St., Boston. - Wallace Campbell is at the present time a student at California, 2401 LeConte Ave., Berkeley, Cal. -Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., is in the employ of the Commonwealth-Edison Co. of Chicago, 33 Bellevue Place. Chicago. - B. E. Carter is second Lieutenant of the Field Artillery in the U.S. Army; regiment and post as yet unknown. - L. W. Coleman is vice-president of the Coleman Hardware Co., 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. - H. J. Coolidge is with Howes Brothers, leather merchants, at 321 Summer St., Boston. His present address is 11 Sudbury Road, Concord. - Lawrence Curtis, 2d, is temporary secretary of the Austro-German Department of the American Embassy, Paris, France; he has been there since February, 1916. - R. M. Curtis is at 141 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., and is connected with Alfred L. Baker & Co., stocks, bonds, and grain. - E. S. Esty's present address is 97 Addington Rd., Brookline; he is with Stone & Webster, Boston. - C. F. Farrington is with the Commonwealth Trust Co., 88 Summer St., Boston. — S. M. Felton, Jr., is engineer with the J. G. White Management Corporation of New York. At the present time he is with the Eastern Penn. Rys., at Pottsville, Pa., and will probably be there on valuation and engineering until May. - E. E. Hagler, Jr., is occupied with journalism with the Springfield (Ill.) News-Record

and resides at "The Oaks." W. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. - L. P. Hammett is doing research work in chemistry; address Akayienstrasse 8, Zurich 8, Schweiz. (Data supplied by father.) - S. A. Hartwell, Jr., is in the sales department of the Aluminum Co. of America, New Kensington, Pa. - R. D. Holland is general superintendent at the Fenway Breweries Co., Boston. - D. H. Ingram is with the British Army Y.M.C.A. in India and Mesopotamia until October, 1917. Address, care of Y.M.C.A., Nodehouse Road Fort, Bombay, Ind. Send notices to permanent address, 1724 East 56th St., Chicago, Ill. - D. E. Judd was employed as ambulance driver in France for 6 months. He is now in the building business with F. A. Corbett Co.; address, 10 Pleasant St., Brookline. - G. T. King is with the E. & F. King Co., 367 Atlantic Ave., Boston, in the chemical and paint business. — G. H. Lyman, Jr.'s present address, is S.S.V. 9 Convois Automobiles par B.C.M., Paris, France. He is ambulance driver in the American Ambulance Field Service. - W. D. Lyon's address is 4 Aralon Place. Worcester. He is connected with the American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester. - L. P. Mansfield is with the M. W. Mansfield Co., importers, 241 Middle St., Portland, Me. - G. A. McKinlock, Jr., is employed at the Central Electric Co., 320 S. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. - R. S. Sturgis's address is 660 Prospect Ave., Winnetka, Ill. He is sales engineer for the Central Electric Co., Chicago, Ill. — R. W. Wood, Jr., after graduating, joined the American Ambulance Field Service. He sailed for France in July, and is at present serving in Saloniki. He expects to return to America in July, 1917.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Honorary Degree Holders.

Wayne MacVeagh, LL.D. '01, died in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 12. He was born in 1833 and graduated from Yale in the Class of 1853. He then became a lawyer in West Chester, Pa., giving up his practice to serve as a major of cavalry guarding the Pennsylvania border during the Civil War. During President Grant's first term he acted as Minister to Constantinople and after his return established his law office in Philadelphia. He took a very active part in politics. being from the first a liberal Republican. In 1881 he was appointed Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Garfield. After a year of service he retired from the Cabinet and busied himself with Civil Service reform, becoming president of the Civil Service Reform Association. He voted for Cleveland and from 1893 to 1897 was Ambassador to Italy. He also acted as chief counsel of the United States in the Venezuela arbitration before the Hague Tribunal. Until the time of his death he contributed occasional articles on public questions to the North American Review.

Law School.

1896. Edward K. Hall has resigned as vice-president of the New England Telephone Co. to become vice-president of the Electric Bond and Share Co., a subsidiary of the General Electric Co. He will live in the future in New York. — Charles B. Sears, President of the Buffalo Bar Association, has been appointed by Gov. Whitman as Justice for the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District, New York State.

1898. James M. Swift, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts,

has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Suffolk Law School. — Charles F. Weed, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has been elected a vice president of the First National Bank of Boston. He expects to retire from practice to devote his entire time to the bank.

1901. Frederick W. Fosdick has been appointed a deputy district attorney in Boston.

1908. Albert I. Cox has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court for Seventh Judicial District of North Carolina. — Bruce W. Sanborn is now with Sanborn, Graves and Apple, Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

1910. B. H. Fairbrother, a temporary member of the Class, has given up his position at Pony, Mont., and is now Superintendent of Schools in Cut Bank. Mont.

1915. Howard Burchard Lines died in December in the Argonne of acute pneumonia, contracted while in service as a volunteer in the American Field Ambulance Corps.

Medical School.

The Faculty of Medicine is, as usual, giving a course of free public lectures on Sunday afternoons at the Medical School. The remaining lectures of the series are as follows:

March 4. Dr. L. M. S. Miner, "Diseases of the Teeth and the Use of the X-Ray in Their Diagnosis and Treatment."

March 11. Miss Ida M. Cannon, "Social Service in Medicine."

March 18. Dr. Cleveland Floyd, "Tuber-culosis; Its Cause and Prevention."

March 25. Dr. W. B. Cannon, "Methods of Medical Progress."

April 1. Dr. C. T. Brues, "Fleas and Other Insect Parasites in Their Relations to Public Health."

April 8. Dr. J. Bapet Blake, "Accident and Injury: First Aid (with Demonstration of Simple Methods and Materials)." April 15. Dr. Paul Thorndike (to men only). April 22. Dr. W. H. Robey, "Some Facts and Fancies About Heart Disease."

1868. Dr. Charles H. Rice, who attended the Medical School from 1864-66, died in Fitchburg on Jan. 5. He has been for fifty years a prominent physician of Fitchburg and has held many important public offices.

1874. Dr. E. M. Buckingham died in Boston on Dec. 23, 1916, of angina pectoris. Dr. Buckingham had been connected with many medical institutions, including the Boston Dispensary, the Gwinn Home and the Home for Little Wanderers. He was a visiting physician at the Boston City Hospital and the Children's Hospital, was instructor in diseases of children at the Harvard Medical School, and was for twenty years treasurer of the Massachusetts Medical Society. - Dr. E. D. Spear, a throat specialist, who practised in Boston, died of pneumonia on Dec. 25, 1916. He was a member of the Suffolk County Medical and of the Massachusetts Horticultural Societies.

1892. Dr. Henry S. Rowan has been appointed by Mayor Curley as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston City Hospital.

[1904.] Dr. W. J. Dodd, who studied in the Medical School in 1900 and 1901, died in Boston on Dec. 18. Dr. Dodd, who was one of the pioneers in Roentgenology, had become one of the great authorities on the use of the X-ray, and died of a disease contracted through his years of application to the study of this valuable adjunct to the science of medicine.

1907. Dr. William J. Brickley has resigned as head of the Haymarket

Square Relief Station in Boston, and will take up private practice.

Dental School.

The School year opened with a large number of applicants for the Freshman class and the number to be admitted had to be limited to 100.

Dr. Forrest G. Eddy, '75, of Providence, R.I., Dr. Edwin C. Blaisdell, '83, of Portsmouth, N.H., and Dr. Martin B. Dill, '01, dn. '03, who have for a long time given their excellent services to the School as instructors and lecturers, have been appointed Associate Professors in Operative Dentistry.

The Harvard Dental Alumni Association and Odontological Society of Boston have appointed committees to meet the Administration Board to discuss the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the School.

Beginning with the 51st year, next fall, the School will adopt the four-year curriculum, according to a decision of the Dental Faculties Association of American Universities.

Several new and interesting subjects have been added to the course, many of practical importance and others which give the dentist a wider scope in the understanding of general medicine or a broader foundation upon which to build a specialized knowledge. Among the new courses is a three-months course in Biology given to the Freshman students, lectures and exercises in English, and a practical course of Oral Pathology. The latter is to be combined with the course in Histology of the Mouth, given by Dr. Thoma, who has been appointed Lecturer in Dental Histology and Pathology, and gives the students an opportunity to study microscopically side by side the tissues of the mouth in a healthy condition and affected by various diseases. Dr. Charles A. Brackett, '73, who is Professor of Dental Pathology,

will continue his course of lectures, covering especially the clinical aspect of Dental Pathology.

The service of dentists in the Harvard Units still continues to be of great importance and several of our graduates went abroad during the last year. Dr. Harrison L. Parker, '13, and Dr. Frederick Caldwell, '14, sailed last May and Dr. Chauncey N. Lewis, '15, went across in November.

The Dental School was represented at the Mexican border by some of our graduates, who had many interesting experiences. These were Drs. A. G. Buehler, '16, and H. H. Buehler, '16, both of whom received commissions as first lieutenants; Dr. Charles W. Patch, '15, and Douglas M. Baker, of the Class of 1916.

The Harriet N. Lowell Research Society published a report on the research work done during the last year by the students together with some papers of special interest which had been read before the Society. The brochure, which was sent to all the Fellows of the Society, shows an activity and interest in dental research which does the School credit.

Dr. K. H. Thoma, '11, has published a book entitled *Oral Abscesses* (Ritter & Co., Boston), a monograph containing a complete study of tooth abscesses and their relation to general diseases.

LITERARY NOTES.

*** To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the Magazins if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

The Macmillan Company has withdrawn from circulation a book by Edmund von Mach, '95, entitled Official Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War. This was done because of the many inaccuracies in the book — as the publishers explain it; — because "the collation of the documents show the Allies, particularly Great Britain, in a less favorable light than she cares to appear," — as the author explains it. The astonishing thing is that an English firm should ever have accepted a book written avowedly for pro-German propaganda purposes.

In Tales of the Labrador (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916) Dr. Grenfell has once more come down from the Far North country and given us a glimpse of the simple, straightforward life of the ice-bound, wind-swept Labrador, where the conventions of society are wiped out, and where a man is judged for what he is, not what he has. Love, passion, adventure, loyalty, and many another theme are dealt with in the collection comprising the tales. Each of the eleven stories is a complete and wellrounded unit in which character drawing, scenic description, and unstaying action combine to form a gem of fiction, full of thrills and pathos, yet all teaching a single moral: devotion to an ideal of service and cooperation. This book. like Dr. Grenfell's others, is well worth reading.

Judge Grant, '73, has published in book form, under the title Their Spirit (Houghton Mifflin Co.), the articles published in the Boston Evening Transcript after his return from Europe last summer. The little volume has real value as the record of a keen-eyed observer of conditions who happened also to be an accomplished writer. It makes no pretense to be anything more than a summary of impressions but is nevertheless stirring to those of us who have tried, quite unsuccessfully, to picture conditions as they are across the Atlantic. It adds one more to our vivid

glimpses of the war, makes us understand a little more clearly its meaning to the Allies.

It is a great pleasure to find in The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916) another volume of Mr. Crothers's thoroughly entertaining essays. Light and vivacious, yet scholarly and thoughtful, the enjoyable work of this essayist teaches while it amuses, affording food for serious thought and administering, at the same time, refreshing draughts of invigorating humor. To those whose taste has not been warped by the prevailing short-story type of literature, this collection of essays is certain to afford delight.

1001 Tests, by Dr. H. W. Wiley, S.B. '73, although necessarily incomplete, is an excellent compendium of very useful information, which ably fulfils the purposes for which it was written.

Dr. Wiley has also published recently another volume, Not by Bread Alone. This is another of the many books on food-values; it contains a great deal more than mere food-values. It gives to the lay reader, in a readable form, the opinions (some of which are new) of an expert, on the very important subject of "How to Eat."

R. S. Holland, '00, has recently published *Historic Events of Colonial Days* (Jacobs). The book makes no pretense of adding to our knowledge of the period. The author has merely selected certain striking episodes in colonial history and has put them in readable form for young people.

SHORT REVIEWS.

Genetics and Eugenics, by Prof. W. E. Castle. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1916.

From the outset one is struck by the excellent balance of Dr. Castle's book.

The relative values of genetics and eugenics at the present time are well emphasized, not by statements of personal opinion, but by the thorough and well-planned review of the facts and theories of plant and animal genetics, which precedes and is intended to underlie the treatment of the eugenic application of the principles of genetics.

The first chapters are given up to a description and a critique of the development of the various theories of organic evolution from Lamarck to the Weismannian concept of the immortality and essential inviolability of the germ plasm. Following this comes the beginning of the application of experimental and laboratory methods to the study of evolution. The biometric work of Pearson and his followers is clearly and interestingly treated. An account of de Vries' experiments, the resulting mutation theory, the pioneer work of Kohlreuter and the closeness of Naudin's reasoning to that of Mendel's leads naturally to the rediscovery of Mendelism. At this point the historical treatment of the subject ceases, leaving the reader surprised and pleased that what might have been a dull and difficult road has been made vivid and keenly absorbing.

The next four chapters deal with cases exemplifying the application of Mendel's law. The illustrations are taken for the most part from Dr. Castle's earlier work with guinea pigs. The explanations are clear, the diagrams easy to follow and the chapters on Mendelian terms and the calculation of Mendelian ratios a welcome addition for pupil, teacher or stock-breeder.

Chapters twelve through sixteen take up in considerable detail the mendelizing characters in the various domestic animals, with a brief consideration of the general types of unit characters in poultry, plants and insects. This section will be of the greatest value to the stockbreeder, gentleman farmer or fancier who has an eye for modern methods of studying and improving his stock.

The step from the unit characters of insects to a consideration of the problems of sex and sex-linked characters is a natural one. A chapter is set aside for a consideration of the splendid results obtained by Morgan and his co-workers, who have gone far in establishing the chromosome theory of heredity in its present strong position.

The chapters on the constancy of unit characters, size inheritance, pure lines. gametic purity and blending inheritance present a clear and interesting discussion of these topics, now among the most important matters of theoretic interpretation in genetics. It is not surprising that the point of view taken in the discussion is that of a believer, as Dr. Castle has been since his first genetic investigations, in the generality, if not universality, of gametic or factoral impurity. Undoubtedly the evidence he presents will do much to crystallize the matter for the scientist and prevent the hasty adoption of too exact a view of heredity on the part of the practical breeder. The first part of the book closes with a chapter of great general importance on inbreeding and cross-breeding.

Part two, dealing with eugenics, presents the present condition of knowledge in the field of human heredity clearly and in an intensely interesting way. It notes the vitally important work of Fisher on Dutch and Hottentot crosses, and criticizes in a fair and broad-minded way the methods and results of present eugenic research. The section on eugenics, alone, is worth the earnest and careful attention of the reader, biologist, social worker, student or parent as the case may be. One may safely say that it is as clear and interesting a statement of

sane eugenic fact and theory as can at present be found.

The volume closes with an appendix containing the Royal Horticultural Society of London translation of Mendel's original paper and an extensive bibliography. The illustrations are numerous and excellent.

To sum up, one may say that Dr. Castle has contributed a book of interest to the general reader, of great value to students and teachers of genetics and eugenics, and one which will fill a long-felt want in the field of practical animal breeding.

A History of Sculpture, by H. N. Fowler, '80. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916.

The task which Professor Fowler set himself in this book, "to give a sketch of the history of sculpture from the beginnings of civilization in Egypt and Babylonia to the present day . . . for the use of the general public and young students," and that in the compass of a single small volume of less than 450 pages, is one of no little difficulty. The problem is essentially that of steering a middle course between the Scylla of a mere skeleton of names and dates and the Charybdis of a monstrum horrendum of "periods" and "influences" in which the personalities of the great men are utterly lost or reduced to little more than shadows. That Professor Fowler is well qualified to undertake such a task, and that he would not err on the side of indefiniteness of statement and neglect of the personal element, no one who is familiar with his chapters on various aspects of Greek art in Fowler and Wheeler's Greek Archaeology could doubt. That his work would display deep knowledge and sound scholarship was also to be postulated.

In all these respects the new book is

eminently satisfactory. It presents us with a clear and authoritative statement of the progress of sculpture from the days of the Egyptian King Narmer to our own time, and even includes a brief chapter on the sculpture of the Far East. an unusual feature in a book of this character. The lives and the work of the really great artists are properly emphasized, and their relations to one another and to their predecessors and successors are clearly brought out; there is constant insistence on the influence upon the sculptor of the materials in which he works, a point that is sometimes neglected, even in more pretentious books; and even when a sculptor is hardly more than mentioned, a word or two of criticism gives a hint as to his tendencies. In fact, the only fault that can logically be found is one that is inherent in the plan, namely, that into so brief a compass it is impossible to crowd all that one would like to find in a history of sculpture. It seems to us that the earlier chapters are rather more readable than the later ones. but this is largely because the ravages of time and the labors of a host of critics have made the problem of selection somewhat simpler for the period of antiquity than for post-Renaissance art. A brief discussion of modern sculpture with its mass of monuments can, of necessity, include little more than a list of names, with mention of a few works and a brief characterization for the more important men. This Professor Fowler has given us in very acceptable form. The beginner, for whom the book is written, will find here some information, at least, about any sculptor whose name he is likely to meet, and if he wishes to pursue his investigations further, the way is provided for him in an excellent classified bibliography. Occasionally, perhaps, a little more knowledge is assumed than the average beginner can be expected to possess. Architectural terms like acroteria and archivolt are not likely to be understood without explanation, and even metope might well be defined when it first occurs. It is true that dictionaries and encyclopædias exist, but in view of the neglect of these useful auxiliaries by present-day readers, it is unsafe to count upon their use. Perhaps the solution of the difficulty is a glossary of technical terms, such as is commonly appended to a history of architecture.

The 196 illustrations are well selected and almost without exception clearly printed, an important point in a book of this sort.

Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden.
Translated from the Manuscript of
Carl Gustafson Klingspor, by John
A. Gade, '96. Boston: Houghton
Mifflin Co., 1916.

The career of Charles XII is, in itself, the most extraordinary of romances. It might have been taken from a saga or a chanson de geste. Perhaps it is for that reason that littérateurs like Voltaire and Defoe have been more successful in dealing with it, than staid, matter-offact historians like the late Nisbet Bain. At all events, Voltaire's brilliant but inaccurate work still remains the best biography of Charles that we have: a really adequate life of the great king is yet to be written.

Mr. Gade's book may help to meet this need, but only to a limited degree. For this is neither a history nor an historical novel, but something intermediate. The author has, we presume, sought to write a biography of Charles XII which, while accurate and scholarly in substance, would also present the subject to the general reader in the most vivid and picturesque manner. Hence he has chosen to give his work the form of a contemporary narrative, which is

assumed to have been written by one of Charles's companions in arms. The titlepage and the preface announce that the book is a translation from the "manuscript of Colonel Klingspor." This is only a literary device, but it is not without a certain effectiveness. It enables the author to describe in a particularly interesting and realistic fashion the characters and exploits of Charles and his paladins, those campaigns without a parallel since the days of Alexander, the manners, customs, and ideas of that age, and the experiences, impressions, and forebodings which a sagacious eyewitness might be supposed to have. The reader who likes to "live historic scenes over again," will find pleasure in this book; and it may also be commended to those who wish to learn, without superfluous details, "what actually happened." For the author has delved conscientiously into the historical literature of the subject; and by making Colonel Klingspor inseparable from his master, and by vesting him with a full knowledge of even the most secret transactions and with remarkable powers of clairvoyance as to the future, Mr. Gade has enabled the worthy colonel to give a very fair history of his king.

The peculiar literary device adopted has produced the desired results, but it is, nevertheless, open to grave objections. There is not a statement in the whole book to indicate that this is not a genuine contemporary narrative. The cautious reader will probably not be led astray, but how about the average reader? The reviewer knows that more than one of his acquaintances and several newspapers have been deceived into concluding that the book is actually what it purports to be. One wonders how many careless historians will gravely cite it as a valuable contemporary document. Moreover, while the element of fiction in this work is slight, still it is unmistakably present; and the reader who is looking for facts, will necessarily have difficulty in separating the facts from the fiction. And the author's effort to tell the story as a contemporary Swede would have done, precludes him from being just to such people as the "foul and villainous Muscovites" or the "vile Jesuits." The reviewer cannot but regret that so much earnest and intelligent effort was turned into a fictitious set of memoirs, rather than into a scholarly and much-needed history of Charles XII.

The Literary History of Spanish America, by Alfred Coester, Ph.D., Cor. Member Hispanic Society of America.

Dr. Alfred Coester's The Literary History of Spanish America is easily one of the most important belletristic publications of the present century. Coming at a time when our nation bids fair to establish new and lasting commercial relationships with a continent that for long has been unjustly ignored, it serves to emphasize the fact that the "Yankees" of the North can appreciate a people's culture as well as seek its trade, and that we are ready not only for material but spiritual reciprocity with our southern neighbors. This is the first book of its kind in any language, - a credit to United States scholarship and a pioneer work that reveals to Spanish Americans, no less than to ourselves, a complete and compelling study of Spanish achievement upon American soil.

Dr. Coester has performed a difficult, almost forbidding, task with a clarity and distinction that render his book not only a storehouse of hitherto inaccessible facts, but (rare combination) present them in engaging manner. His insistence upon the historic and political

background of the literary products,—
a method perhaps much more imperative with South American literature than
with that of Latin Europe,—gives to
his volume a touch of actuality, of that
pulsing life in which the enduring literature of a people is engendered.

The first three of the fourteen chapters are given to a consideration of the Colonial period, the Revolutionary period, and the Revolutionary period in North America. The chapters survey the crucial times in the history of the republics before any of them had attained a literary individuality distinct enough to warrant separate treatment. Here it is often hard to decide whether, indeed, the pen or the sword is mightier. for Spanish America's early builders labored hard with both. Chapters IV to XIII take up the separate literary history of the various republics, and the closing section is an engrossing study of the Modernista movement, initiated by the recently deceased laureate of Latin America, Rubén Darío.

Wherever one turns in the book a glimpse into new worlds is afforded. The romantic school of works that has sprung up around the picturesque figure of the gaucho (cowboy of the pampas) is in itself fascinating enough to call for a volume all its own. Gradually it dawns upon the reader that woman, too, is playing a vital part in the literature of the republics, even as she did in their early military history. As for the Spanish American drama, about which nothing at all is known north of the Rio Grande, Dr. Coester has given a generous impulse to its study by the many plays and dramatists considered during the course of his work. Chile has long been known as the home of a people passionately fond of history, but who has ever thought of Peru as being equally the home of humor? Outside of Isaacs's

María, how disgracefully little we know of the South American novel!

Not a little of the intense interest of this distinguished volume comes from its study of the smaller nations, which, from the literary standpoint, possess an importance far out of proportion to their economic status. Thus it was Colombia that gave us the most famous Spanish American novel, it was Nicaragua that produced Dario, Peru that gave birth to his successor Chocano, Uruguay that nurtured a dramatist like Pérez Petit, poets like Herrera v Reissig, and a commanding essayist and publicist like José Enrique Rodó. If, then, our ignorance of the South American continent is so inexcusable, what shall we say when we read the section on Mexico, replete with so surprising a store of literary riches?

The study of the Modernista movement crowns the work. It reveals Spanish America of today, in the full possession of growing powers that at times, with the exuberance of youth, express themselves in humorous ways. Thus, long before Maeterlinck's Blue Bird set the cerulean fashion, we find a passionate poet printing his verses in blue ink, due to the vogue of that color which had been started by Dario's collection entitled Azul (Blue). Another, not content with "seeing red" himself, wished to insure similar vision on the part of his readers by printing his entire volume in red ink! But not all is ridiculous that is youth. Spanish American letters, which seem at last to be on the way to unhindered development, represent a still undiscovered intellectual continent, or at least, did represent it until Dr. Coester, much in the manner of a literary Columbus, crossed the sea of indifference and brought back treasures more precious than the gold and silver which prompted the earliest explorations of that rich, resourceful modern Indies.

The Book of Texas, by H. Y. Benedict and John A. Lomax. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1916.

The writers of this work are Texans. graduates of the University of Texas. and at present hold responsible positions in that institution: they both have Harvard degrees, Professor Benedict receiving a Ph.D. in 1898 and Professor Lomax an A.M. in 1907. Professor Benedict has been president of the Texas Academy of Sciences and Professor Lomax for two years directed the affairs of the American Folklore Society - all of which is put down here to show that the authors, while knowing Texas, know more than Texas and are not open to the criticism which cannot be put better than in a paraphrasing of Kipling:

What do they know of Texas Who only Texas know?

Written with the "declared intention of singing the glories of the State" from the "biased standpoint of Texans," the work shows restraint and a purpose to paint "Things as They Are." It is not a history of Texas, but an expansion of what might well be the last chapter in a history; it gives a picture of the Texas of today. The treatment of the background for this picture is to be particularly commended. In the short compass of eighty-nine pages, one fifth of the work, there is presented an adequate sketch of the "Annals of a State," "The People," "The Country." In the opinion of an expert in physiography, as expressed to the reviewer, this last part on "The Country," treating in three short chapters "The Land," "The Climate," and "The Wild Life," could well be taken as a model for writers of similar books.

The authors present their main subject under two general headings, one entitled "The Work of the People with the Products of the Land," treating the

material wealth of Texas: the other entitled "Progress and its Problems," dealing with the higher activities of the State, with human welfare and progress. It is interesting to note that "Banking" finds its place in the latter division, with "Education," "The Churches," "Community Life," etc. Is it possible that the popular belief, always to the front in any political campaign, that the people of the South and West are antagonistic to Wall Street and suspicious of any expression of opinion emanating from that vicinity, is exaggerated, that it is not their unchangeable conviction that bankers and capitalists are interested only in selfish and material things? It is to be hoped that the result of the "leak" investigation will not give further warrant for this popular suspicion. Texans, by the way, have every opportunity of knowing the truth in respect to this particular matter as the chairman of the House Rules Committee, which in January began the investigation, is Congressman Robert L. Henry, of Texas.

At the beginning of every chapter. and scattered throughout the book, are quotations and ballads which will stimulate anew interest in Professor Lomax's collection of Cowboy Songs and other Frontier Ballads, which, since its publication in 1910, has been the joy and delight of lovers of the songs of the people. And in so far as these poems are expressions of the opinions of the people they may have significance even for the practical politician. The selection from Whitney Montgomery, at the beginning of the chapter on "Agriculture," might have been read with possible profit by the Republican managers of the last presidential campaign. It runs as follows:

"It don't concern me much to know What's going on in Mexico, Or how the folks across the sea Are gettin' on with butchery. I'd rather read about the way Old Farmer Johnson saves his hay Or how he makes his chickens pay — I'm farmin'."

It is not the reviewer's task to comment upon the attitude here expressed; the reaction upon the mind of Mr. E. S. Martin, however, would be of interest.

In the chapters on "Education" and "The Newspapers," the latter chapter touching also upon periodicals, one misses mention of the work of the public libraries and of the valuable publications of the Texas State Historical Society and the Texas Academy of Sciences. These, with the Bulletins issued by the University of Texas, all bear Texas imprints and are definite contributions to local history and science. For this reason they are found in the hands of scholars and on the shelves of the college libraries and historical societies throughout the United States and are the evidence of an intellectual life and local pride that promises well for the future.

The authors forestall the criticism that they have overemphasized the bright side of the picture, by acknowledging that "pessimistic attention might have been directed" to various evils, "but inclination and the orders of the publishers both conjoin in making the Book of Texas optimistic."

The work has no index nor bibliography; these would have been welcome, but possibly the authors desire to have the book read and judged as a whole, which seems to be less and less the custom in these days of hasty reading and hastier judgment.

The book is eminently successful in giving a picture of a State in the process of finding herself, with great possibilities and great problems. It is the repetition of the experiment in democratic government that has been the important contribution of the United States to the problem of the best form of government

for a people. Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man," must come with its old power of appeal to the youth of the cities in the East and the Middle West who have a desire to escape from overcrowded professions and limited opportunity and to play the part their forbears played in the making of a State.

A Volunteer Poilu, by Henry Sheahan, '09. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.

Mr. Henry Sheahan's publishers do him less than justice by likening his book A Volunteer Poilu to any British books on the war. Good they may be, but this is excellent. No comparison will hold, moreover, between the modern English manner of professional writing and Mr. Sheahan's clear, firm prose. His account is neither of training-camp humors nor of heroism in the field, but of trench warfare as seen in France by the driver of an American Ambulance car. Lovers of France will understand the serious, plain, manly way in which this little book confronts the war. It is idle to say that Mr. Sheahan has not written an epic. He was too busy taking wounded and dying men back from their dressing-stations. But he has observed. and felt, and nobly depicted the great Republic fighting for us all one more good fight. It is a man's book: not that women and their home sorrows are neglected, for the author knows what the women of France are: but a book which recalls what Napoleon said of the Marseillaise — "Cet air a des moustaches."

The greatness of theme compels a reader to overlook such defects as a passage too full of colored adjectives or a too faithful description of minor places and characters. These are not many, and they remind us that Sheahan expatiates only in everyday scenes behind

the battle-line, is brief when he tells of dreadful things, and leaves tragedy to sink the deeper into us by implication. Even his final chapter on "The Great Days of Verdun" sternly avoids what other writers might have fastened upon. and remains reticent, like his friend the cultivateur from the Valois, who said of slaughtered men, "Ca s'accroche aux arbres." It is not possible to cram within 218 pages the greater part of the Western front. Sheahan has come near doing so, and any faults in the method are due to his sincerity. There are many pictures, of hospitals, trenches, cafés, women's kitchen work, smashed houses. burlap-screened roads under shell-fire: more than one succinct and keenly intelligent exposition, as of French politics before the war, or of past or present military situations. Vermin ("toujours les totos") receive mention in passing, and so does Ernest Psichari's mystical doctrine of Christ and the centurion. But the brute and the spirit are never confounded. These pages reflect with living variety the whims of fate, the bitterness of death, the beauty and power of a nation which has determined that death shall be swallowed up in victory.

It is a book worth reading, worth reflecting upon and returning to. It is even a book worthy to be written about France. Here is the fragment of a minor paragraph in which one may see not only France herself but the world of whose history she has so often been the cross-roads:

Late in the afternoon, the river, slowly narrowing, turned a great bend, and the spires of Bordeaux, violet-gray in the smoky rose of Bordeaux, violet-gray in the smoky rose of early twilight, were seen just ahead. A broad, paved, dirty avenue, with the river on one side and a row of shabby houses on the other, led from the docks to the city, and down this street, marching with Oriental dignity, came a troop of Arabe. There was a picture of a fat sous-officier leading, of brown-white rags and mantles waving in the breese blowing from the harbor, of lean, muscular, black-brown legs,

and dark, impassive faces. "Algerian recruits," said an officer of the boat. It was a first glimpse at the universality of the war; it held one's mind to realize that while some were quitting their Devon crofts, others were leaving behind them the ancestral well at the edges of the ancient desert. A faint squeaking of strange pipes floated on the twilight air.

Aspects of the Infinite Mystery, by George A. Gordon. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.

It is said of Hamilton Wright Mabie that the first question which he asked himself when analyzing the character and estimating the value of the work of any author was, "What did he undertake to do?" With some writers on theological subjects this might be a hard question to answer, and in the search for their obscure purpose one might get so far from the base of supplies as to be in danger of "out-clucking Von Kluck." Traditional interpretation of profound mystery dies hard, and in the realm of the religious, the old guard seems quite safe behind the wall of high protection. Some of us more enthusiastic and explosive followers of the light would challenge the truth contained in the wellknown advertising phrase, "The Traditional has the strength of Gibraltar." (And, by the way, I note with delight that Mr. Max Eastman gives as the true meaning of enthusiast, "One that is full of God.")

It is a proof of Dr. George A. Gordon's skill as a thinker upon the most intimate problems of religion, that in his book, Aspects of the Infinite Mystery, what he has undertaken to do is obvious from start to finish. There are times in the middle of the book when the reader may have to slow down, and may even temporarily lose the path, but on the whole the flow of thought is steady and there are many stepping-stones in the current, in the form of well-pointed anecdotes and poetry, illuminated by incisive in-

terpretations, which afford valuable aid to the truth-seeker.

From a life rich in the experience of human struggle toward the Ideal, with a breadth and depth of vision, tempered to a fine edge in the white heat of a great crisis, new thoughts and feelings have been born, and out of the welter of woe with which the world writhes and wrestles, a new light shines.

What Dr. Gordon has undertaken to do is to show that "the idea of the good is the inevitable quest of the human spirit." And throughout the book this fundamental idea is dominant, constantly springing up in new forms as new problems are faced. From the first words concerning the Eternal where we find that

No man ever loved the Eternal because it does nothing, or because it simply endures. The Eternal has laid men under its spell because of its worth, its absolute worth. . . . We mean by worth, good-will, effective good-will, the will that is love and power . . .

to these last words on the mystery of the end, —

One thinks of life after death here, as the condition essential to the attainment of the noblest end. . . Such a wish has the honor of the Infinite in its heart; it is more of a wish to serve than a wish to live, the passion to fight and win than the passion to survive—

the good as the object of this "research magnificent" is an ever-present reality to the reader.

It is not as an apologetic that the book is of value, but rather as the statement of the refined and evenly blended faith of one whose vision of the future is nourished by the best fruits of the past. From reading the book I do not feel that I have a reserve of verbal and argumentative ammunition to prove to men that God is, and that life is coherent only as it is related to Him. But I do feel more peaceful, more contented, more confident that these mysteries are true. I feel that it would be very real to come into

the murmuring dimness of the quiet study in which Dr. Gordon sits at his desk, in a pool of softened light, and say nothing, — but just sit there with him in silence.

It must not be thought that this mood is the result of an impractical other-worldliness, in which no heed is given to the pressing calls for earthly service. For the book teems with the strength of struggle for men. It is more the effect of a kind of practical mysticism that catches one up to a different plane. It is a theological interpretation of life free from all the bombast and fuddy-duddy of so much theology. If you doubt the truth of the statement that a virile and robust treatment of life problems can still be tender and leave one in a mystic mood, the concluding lines of that splendid, manly, out-ofdoor poem, The Spell of the Yukon, may show what I have in mind.

"There's gold, and it's haunting and haunting:

It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it is n't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold.
It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,

It's the forests where silence has lesse; It's the beauty that fills me with wonder; It's the stillness that fills me with peace."

Dr. Gordon leads the way with no faltering footsteps toward that "great, big, broad land 'way up yonder," and as a result of his skilful and sturdy leadership, you can glimpse the beauty that fills men with wonder, you can touch the eternal stillness that fills men with peace.

Problems of Religion, by Durant Drake.

Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.,
1916.

To one who finds much in the older themes of theology which still rings true, amid all the searchings and solutions of science, and who would not yet discard it all, until a better belief is established by irrefutable proofs, there will be much

pain in reading Dr. Durant Drake's Problems of Religion. For the author certainly tears into shreds most of the deepest beliefs which have been inherited from a past, far richer in beauty and romance than is this mechanical present. Searching and fearless is the analysis to which each dogma and theory is put. At times there is nothing constructive to seize upon amid the great mass of wreckage piled up in the wake of this destructive blast. And yet, throughout the book, Professor Drake is clearly moved by a strong and fervent faith in the essential elements and inspirations of our noblest religion. It is a strange combination; deeply disquieting. and yet undeniably sound; a clear challenge to men who would span the abyss between the heights of science and the mountain peaks of religion.

Seldom does one find a book on so profound a subject which is so easily read. To say that the meaning and purpose of every sentence is perfectly clear is no exaggeration. There is a vigor and flow in the diction and argument which has all the concentrative force of a novel. It is no serious mental effort to follow the course of thought. This statement may be taken by the author as a rather rugged criticism, but to the average reader it should be the source of great encouragement. For in this study of the problems of religion, the layman may find a helpful guide, if he can weather the gale of destruction.

The first part, devoted to an historical survey of religions, is delightful. In a remarkably able and brief presentation are given the salient features of the great world-beliefs. Part two is largely a critique of theological formulas and embraces the best results of the modern critical method, often not wholly unproductive of a better understanding of these difficult questions. It is the last

part which seems to be so lacking in constructive value. Here everything seems flung aside, right and left, under the cold steel of a ruthless surgery, dominated by the ultra scientific method. Through it all, one is still unconvinced. While agreeing with the general truth of the statements that much of the old theology must be designated as unprovable, yet one hazards the opinion that Professor Drake is a bit too cold. He leaves little room for the further side of truth. He seems to shut the groping, never tiring spirit of man within the strict confines of the provable.

Although this is the general impression which the reader receives, it is not the literal truth. For there are, here and there, splashes of light which filter through the cracks into the darkened room. For example, after gravely questioning the existence of a personal God, we read that no such doubts

can impugn the actual facts of conversion, or the purity and peace to which the religious soul attains.

So there is still a chink in the hard wall of scientific reason. Again:

If faith in our future is not absolutely necessary, it yet adds immense vistas and a deep joy to life; it gives a greater stimulus to moral endeavor; it brings a salve to sorrow; it takes away the sting of death. And if we cannot prove our faith, we may yet believe where we cannot prove. . . . It would seem that in cherishing that belief we have everything to gain, and nothing to lose.

But the full blaze of the sunlight bursts upon us in the concluding pages, where, in a brief but rapid reconstruction, we find this fine restatement of the essentials:

We must learn to see God in human life, to love, fear and seek God, as the guiding motive of our lives. We must cleave through all temptation to the way of life that Christ revealed, and that he lived... We must believe in prayer and utilise this means, as well as the institution of the Church, for the deepening and purifying of our spiritual life. We must believe in and work for the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth. We must believe,

so far as in us lies, in the power of the human soul to live beyond the grave, in the ultimate victory of good over evil, in the greatness of our destiny.

To that professor in a theological school near Boston, who stated to his class that a revision of the creed would be fatal, as it would abolish authority and open the door to a never-ending freedom of interpretation, I should like to submit the last paragraph of Professor Drake's book. If such a statement of faith would abolish authority, it would at least bring back to our churches many of the noble young men who cannot conscientiously square their extra-religious knowledge with the inherited formulas.

The Far Cry, by H. M. Rideout, '99. New York: Duffield & Co., 1916.

Three men, castaways upon a South Sea Island, find a carrier pigeon half dead from exhaustion, lying upon the shore. From the message which the bird carries they learn that inhabited land lies somewhere near them. They nurse the pigeon back to life, and then, releasing it, sail in their boat in the direction which it flies. In due time they arrive at a coral island, known as Fraye's Atoll, where they are welcomed by the owner and his granddaughter. A villain appears in the shape of an old reprobate who is trying to oust Mr. Fraye from his possessions. The castaways naturally side with the owner, and, after a series of adventures, in which one of them is badly wounded, the villain dies and all ends happily.

Here is the skeleton of an excellent yarn, but Mr. Rideout has not made all that he might of it. His characters are either sketchily drawn or grotesque in their exaggeration. His incidents, with one or two exceptions, are trite and rather obvious. And his style is studied and self-conscious, and so highly colored, particularly in his descriptions, that it almost blinds one. There is no attempt at simplicity or naturalness. His one aim seems to be to strive after effect; and the result is a stilted, overdrawn narrative, in which even the characters talk in hyperbole. One thinks with regret of how Stevenson might have handled the theme, or London, or Conrad; for these are evidently the masters whom Mr. Rideout has followed. But he lacks the charm of the first, and the vigor and power of the others.

Mr. Rideout has talent, and in much of his former work has shown great promise. But there is nothing in *The Far Cry* that will enhance his reputation.

Personality in German Literature Befors
Luther, by Kuno Francke, Ph.D.,
LL.D., Litt.D., Professor of the
History of German Culture and
Curator of the Germanic Museum.
Cambridge: Harvard University
Press, 1916.

Mr. Francke has given us in this volume several chapters of his German work published in 1910, Die Kulturwerte der deutschen Literatur, with two additional chapters on Erasmus and Ulrich von Hutten. The English version has all the merits of the original German. Mr. Francke succeeds in giving to mediæval German literature a living import. With rare skill and discrimination he selects from a large number of facts those that are truly significant and characteristic. His method combines scientific accuracy with the demands of a popular audience. It is one of the few books on mediæval literature which may be thoroughly enjoyed by any lover of literature and the history of culture even though he be but slightly familiar with mediæval life and conditions.

The object of the book is to trace the development of German personality in

Minnesong and Courtly Epic, in the life and works of the mystics, in folk-song and ballad poetry, in the realistic literature of burgherdom and in the humanist revolt against the Church. This development, Mr. Francke believes, "in the main represents an ascending line of a continuous widening, intensifying, and deepening of individual life." It does not in any way detract from the value of the book when we say that this thesis is not sustained. History and literature rarely move in an ascending line for several centuries, least of all German literature and German history. Mystics like Suso or Tauler, whose personalities are depicted with great force and vividness, are not surpassed in intensity and depth of individual life by any one of a later period, in life or in literature. The characters of the Nibelungenlied of the twelfth century have rarely been equaled, even in modern literature, for intensity of individual life. They are real personalities, typical only in the sense in which every great character in literature is typical. Nor is it correct to assume that the religious personality of the mystics is in any way connected with "the heightening of personality which proceeded from the refined etiquette of chivalry." There is no historical link between personality as it appears in chivalrous literature and the personality of the mystics of the fourteenth century. Religious fervor may at all times intensify and deepen individual life. There is one characteristic element in personality as it appears in mediæval German literature before the age of humanism, its lack of complexity. We have to do with simple and transparent characters. Mr. Francke refers to this in his characterization of Salomé in the Alsfeld Play as compared with the same character in modern authors like Heine, Sudermann, or Oscar Wilde. The author purposely avoids making comparisons with other literatures but it may safely be said that personality is as strongly developed in mediæval German literature as in any European literature of that period north of the Alps.

Dante: by C. H. Grandgent, L.H.D., Professor of Romance Languages, Harvard University. New York: Duffield & Company, 1916.

Professor Grandgent's Dante appears under at least two disadvantages. Written as one of a Series - named "Master, Spirits of Literature" - its scale, if not its scope, was pitilessly limited; and his brave tenacity of principle in the matter of reformed spelling, even though not extremely indulged, makes his profoundly literate work look illiterate. Furthermore, there is so much to be known concerning things about Dante, as distinguished from the mortal and the deathless work of Dante himself, and of this learning Professor Grandgent is so patient a master, that only the last twenty-six of his solid three hundred and seventy-five pages are specifically devoted to the Divine Comedy. His treatment of topics, too, seems rather categoric than systematic. Each chapter deals with something distinct; but why one chapter should follow rather than precede another is not always clear. And yet, of all the books in English concerning Dante, and indeed of all anywhere, there are few which those who love Dante would not more willingly part with. One reason for its value is the admirable combination of solid learning with lucid style which compresses into these pages more things which we ought to know and fewer which we may safely neglect than are to be found anywhere else in equal compass. The other is the astonishing merit of Professor Grandgent's translations. Throughout, he il-

lustrates the matters with which his chapters deal by copious quotations, mostly from Dante, but sometimes from other literature of the closing Middle Ages. These quotations are always in English. Where he has found translations which came near satisfying his sensitive poetic taste, he has used them: oftener, he has felt bound to make new ones; and these, in the case of the Divine Comedy, are in what has hitherto seemed beyond the power of language - English terza rima. As examples of his achievement, look at his version of the meeting of Statius and Virgil (p. 344), and at his rendering of the supreme lines of the Paradiso (pp. 372-75). Whoever has done such work as this proves himself not only a scholar. but a noble master of literary art.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

s All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

A Hidden Well, by Louis How, '95. Boston: Sherman, French and Co., 1916. Cloth, \$1 net.

The Chief American Proce Writers, edited by Norman Foerster, '10. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 619 pp. \$2 net.

The Jig of Foreign, by Conrad Aiken, '11. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1916. Cloth, 127 pp. \$1.25 net.

The Belief in God and Immortality, by J. H. Leuba. Boston: Sherman, French and Co., 1916. Cloth, 332 pp. \$2 net.

Genetics and Eugenics, by W. E. Castle, '93. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1916. Cloth 321 pp. \$1.50

1916. Cloth, 321 pp. \$1.50.

The Far Cry, by H. M. Rideout, '99. New York: Duffield and Co., 1916. Cloth, 273 pp. \$1.25 net.

Dante, by C. H. Grandgent, '83. New York: Duffield and Co., 1916. Cloth, 375 pp. \$1.50 net.

Hospital Sketches, by R. S. Peabody, '66. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Boards, illustrated, 97 pp. \$1.50 net. Vie de Bordeaux, by Pitts Sanborn. '00.

Vie de Bordeaux, by Pitts Sanborn, '00. Philadelphia, Nicholas M. Brown, MCMXVI. Boards, 51 pp. \$1 net.

Boards, 51 pp. \$1 net, Their Spirit, by Robert Grant, '73. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Boards, 101 pp. \$.50 net. A Layman's Handbook of Medicine, With Special Reference to Social Workers, by R. C. Cabot, '89. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 513 pp. \$2 net.

The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord and Other Essays, by S. M. Crothers, S.T.D. '99. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 229 pp. \$1.25 net.

Twenty Years of the Republic, by H. T. Peck. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1916. Cloth, 762 pp. \$2.50 net.

Tales of the Labrador, by W. T. Grenfell, A.M. (Hos.) '09. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Cloth, 240 pp. \$1,25 pet

Co., 1916. Cloth, 240 pp. \$1.25 net.

Isaac Mayer Wise, by Max B. May. A.M.

'90. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

Cloth, illustrated, 397 pp. \$2 net.

Six Plays of the Yiddish Theatre, translated by Isaac Goldberg, '10. Boston: John W. Luce and Co., (n.d.). Cloth, 211 pp. \$1.50 net.

Studies in Democracy, by Julia H. Gulliver. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917. Cloth, 98 pp. \$1.

The States of Diplomacy, by Walter Lippmann, '10. New York: Henry Holt and Co. (n.d.). Paper, 229 pp. \$.60.

Class of 1885, Secretary's Report VIII. Cambridge: The University Press, Printed for the Class. Cloth, 240 pp.

The Order of Nature, by Prof. L. J. Henderson, '98. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1917. Boards, 230 pp. \$1.25.

Ulysses S. Grant, by L. A. Coolidge, '83. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. Cloth, 565 pp. \$2 net.

Latter Day Problems, by J. Lawrence Laughlin, '73. Revised and Enlarged Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917. Cloth, 356 pp. \$1.50 net.

The Collected Poems of John Russell Hayes, '89. Philadelphia, The Biddle Press, 1916. Cloth, 484 pp. \$2.00

MARRIAGES.

⁶y⁶ It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the Graduates' Magasine, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1874. Harry Hudson Barrett to Anna Blanche Matthews, at Chester, S.C., Dec. 16, 1916.

1880. John Jacob Thomsen to Julia Ebert Smith, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1916.

1882. Frederick Larnac Eldridge to Mrs. Louise Andrews Bacon, at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3, 1917.

1884. Edwin Everett Jack to Mary G. Denny, at Brookline, Dec. 11,

- 1890. Norman Hapgood to Elizabeth Kennedy Reynolds, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1916.
- [1893]. Edwin Bartlett Bartlett to Gertrude Wildes Cramer, at Boston, Jan. 2, 1917.
- 1896. Raphael Clarke Thomas to Norma Waterbury, at Beverly, Nov. 12, 1916.
- 1897. Frederick Barry to (Mrs.) Ada Mathews Norris, at Pelham Heights, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1916.
- 1897. Henry Gunther Gray to Edyth Deacon, at Hamilton, Nov. 9, 1916.
- 1898. Reginald Shippen Huidekoper to Bessie Cazenove du Pont, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 24, 1917.
- 1898. Langdon Parker Marvin to Mary Eliot Vaughan, at Boston, Dec. 9, 1916.
- 1899. Edmund Hamilton Sears to Sophia Whitney Bennett, at Wayland, Jan. 25, 1917.
- 1900. George Edwards Clement to Margaret Adams, at Peterborough, N.H., Dec. 19, 1916.
- 1900. Pliny Sterling Hall to Elizabeth Roe Child, at Orange, N.J., Dec. 12, 1916.
- 1902. Albert Ladd Waldron to Beatrice Margaret Lovejoy, at Garvanza, Cal., July 11, 1916.
- 1904. Leo Henry Leary to Alice Helen McElroy, at Providence, R.I., Nov. 29, 1916.
- 1904. Demarest Lloyd to Katherine Nordell, at Brookline, Dec. 6, 1916.
- 1905. Harold Bowditch to (Mrs.)
 Nancy Douglas Pearmain, at
 Boston, Oct. 25, 1916.
- 1905. George Milton Heathcote to Olive Phillips, at Dedham, Jan. 3, 1917.
- 1905. Clement Ross Duncan Meier to Dorothy Niedringhaus, at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20, 1917.

- 1905. John A. Powelson to Mary Elizabeth Stephen, at Paris, France, Nov. 16, 1916.
- 1905. Clarence Pomeroy Worf to Dora Homer, at Medford, Dec. 26, 1916.
- 1907. Winthrop Williams Aldrich to Harriet Alexander, at New York, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1916.
- 1907. William Tilden Bentley to Ethel Abby Hunt, at Malden, Dec. 23, 1916.
- 1907. Arthur Alexander Dole to Ella Isabel Duncan, at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18, 1916.
- 1907. Sidney Louis Kahn to Helen Lucille Rose, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1916.
- 1907. Vassar Pierce to Dagmar Ladensack, at Boston, Jan. 6, 1917.
- 1908. Alexander Barr Comstock to Dorothy Dewey, at Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1916.
- 1908. Richard Matthews Hallet to Mary Holton, at Boothbay Harbor, Me., Nov. 15, 1916.
- 1908. Griswold Lorillard to Mary Victoria Green, at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1916.
- [1909.] Harold Lefroi Chalifoux to Elizabeth A. Burrage, at Boston, Nov. 9, 1916.
- 1909. Robert Ephraim Peabody to Elizabeth Platt Wilds, at Ferrisburg, Vt., Nov. 16, 1916.
- 1910. Maurice Richard Flynn to Ellen Theresa Powell, at Malden, Nov. 22, 1916.
- [1911.] Herbert Carruth Pope to Natalie Elizabeth Dorr, at Brookline, Feb. 3, 1917.
- 1911. Otis Tenney Russell to Charlotte Pumpelly Smyth, at Watertown, Jan. 8, 1917.
- 1911. Archibald Lavender Smith to Madelene Fellows, at Manchester, N.H., Nov. 1, 1916.

- 1911. William Francis Williams to Marion Virginia Williams, at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1916.
- 1912. William Henry Baldwin to Marjory Christie, at Allston, Oct. 11, 1916.
- 1912. Warren Newton Bixby to Marion Morse Furness, at Haverhill, Jan. 1, 1917.
- 1912. Theodore Huff Thomas to Esther Junkermann, at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 18, 1916.
- 1913. William Henry Baldwin, 3d, to Cecilia Brewster, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1916.
- 1913. Edward Adolf Graustein to Grace Marian Caulkins, at Medford, Dec. 21, 1916.
- 1913. John Bradbury Judkins to Elizabeth Willard Smart, at Wolfeboro, N.H., Oct. 5, 1916.
- 1913. William Butler Martin to Elizabeth Payson Ela, at North Parsonsfield, Me., Oct. 12, 1916.
- [1914.] Paul Flagg Avery to Roberta Shailer, at Brookline, Nov. 22, 1916.
- 1914. Luther Damon Howard to Hazel L. Hall, at Brockton, Nov. 15, 1916.
- 1915. Harrison Koons Caner, Jr., to Uytendale Baird, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 1916.
- 1915. Harry Sanderlin Keelan to Sarah M. Talbert, at Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1916.
- 1915. Samuel Wilson Murray to Margaret K. Turnbull, at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1916.
- 1915. Seabury Stanton to Jean Kellogg Austin, at Boston, Dec. 21, 1916.
- 1916. Robert Cram Bacon to Helen Heafield, at Chicago, Jan. 1, 1917.
- 1916. John Naglee Burk to Alberta Touchard, at New York, Dec. 21, 1916.

- 1916. Kenneth Barnitz Gilbert Parson to Margaret Lyman, at Boston, Jan. 24, 1917.
- 1916. Ralph Whittemore White to Geraldine B. Chaney, at Brockton, Dec. 12, 1916.
- [1918.] Frank Ashley Day to Katherine Reynolds, at Newton Highlands, Dec. 30, 1916.
- [1919.] William Charles Hitchcock to Helen Irmgard Ruoff, at Cambridge, Sept. 19, 1916.
- A.M. 1914. Thomas Ray Mather to Ruth Evelyn Hutchins, at Melrose, Nov. 23, 1916.
- LL.B. 1911. George Albert Peirce to Clara Baker, at Boston, Jan. 13, 1917.
- M.D. 1903. Elmer Walter Barron to Ruth Stanwood Patch, at Malden. Dec. 26, 1916.
- M.D. 1914. Henry Britt Moor to Jessie Florence Bradlee, at Malden, Jan. 1, 1917.
- M.F. 1913. Horace Whitney Hall to Dorothy Kendall, at Newton Center, Jan. 4, 1917.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months. With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge. Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes, Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

1846. Abner Little Merrill, M.D., b. 23 Jan., 1826, at Exeter, N.H.; d. at Boston, 20 Dec., 1916.

- 1848. James Cutler Dunn Parker, A.M., b. 2 June, 1828, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 27 Nov., 1916.
- 1850. Hermann Jackson Warner, LL.B., b. 15 Feb., 1831, at Boston; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1 Dec., 1916.
- 1851. James Macmaster Codman, b. Apr., 1831, at Paris, France; d. at Brookline, 24 Jan., 1917.
- 1855. George Frederic McLellan, b. 6 Oct., 1834; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 22 Sept., 1916.
- 1865. Lebbeus Horatio Mitchell, b. 30 Aug., 1833, at Lynn, N.H.; d. near Los Angeles, Cal., 11 Dec., 1916.
- 1866. John James Mason, A.M., b. 8 Feb., 1843, at Thompson, Conn.; d. at New York, N.Y., 22 Nov., 1916.
- 1867. James Steele English, b. 6 Mar., 1844, at Boston; d. at Jamaica Plain, 2 Jan., 1917.
- 1867. Frank Preston Stearns, b. 4 Jan., 1846, at Medford; d. at Arlington, 21 Jan., 1917.
- 1869. Edward Read, A.M., b. 16 May, 1847, at Cambridge; d. at North Cambridge, 5 Dec., 1916.
- 1870. Otis Granville Robinson, b. 25 Sept., 1846, at Taunton; d. at Andover, N.H., 8 Dec., 1916.
- 1871. Joseph Weatherhead Warren, b. 24 June, 1849, at Springfield; d. at Harrisburg, Pa., 20 Dec. 1916.
- 1872. George Schuyler Bates, b. 19 Dec., 1850, at Roxbury; d. at San Diego, Cal., 3 Jan., 1917.
- 1873. Charles Alfred Pitkin, b. 21 Oct., 1853, at Taunton; d. at South Braintree, 5 Dec., 1916.
- 1874. Charles Francis Withington, M.D., b. 21 Aug., 1852, at Brookline; d. at Boston, 7 Jan., 1917.
- 1875. William Frederick Kimball, b. 18 July, 1851, at Chelsea; d. at Chelsea, 21 Nov., 1916.

- 1877. Benjamin Francis Bailey, b. 20 June, 1855, at Columbia, S.C.; d. at Horrell Hill, S.C., 25 Dec., 1916.
- 1877. Robert Job Melledge, b. 30 June, 1855, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 20 Jan., 1917.
- 1879. Livingston Cushing, LL.B., b. 29 June, 1856, at Boston; d. at New Haven, Conn., 25 Nov., 1916.
- 1879. Louis Branch Harding, b. 26 Nov., 1856, at Winooski, Vt.; d. at Washington, D.C., 11 Jan., 1917.
- 1881. Carleton Sprague, b. 24 Dec., 1858, at Buffalo, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 19 Nov., 1916.
- 1886. Crosby Church Whitman, b. 23 Mar., 1863, at Benicia, Cal.; d. at Paris, France, 28 Mar., 1916.
- 1887. Henry Jarvis Livermore, b. 27 May, 1865, at Lexington; d. at Medford, 16 Jan., 1917.
- 1887. George Austin Morrison, b. 26 Mar., 1864, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 30 Nov., 1916.
- 1390. Henry Newell Herman, A.M., b. 14 May, 1865, at Union, Conn.; d. at Clifton Springs, N.Y., 13 Jan., 1917.
- 1893. William Norman Cottrell, LL.B., b. 26 Nov., 1871, at Mason City, Ill.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 2 Dec., 1916.
- 1894. John Soren Festerson, A.M., b. 21 Mar., 1858, at Harsens, Denmark; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 6 July, 1916.
- 1895. Philip Curtia, b. 19 May, 1878, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 21 Jan., 1917.
- 1807. Ernest Lewis Gay, b. 14 Dec., 1874, at Boston; d. at New Haven, Conn., 25 Nov., 1916.
- 1897. Robert Darrah Jenks, b. 1 Mar., 1875, at Enterprise, Fla.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1917.

- 1903. Robert (William) Magrane, A.M;
 b. 16 Nov., 1872, at Franklin, Pa.,
 d. at New York, N.Y., 19 July,
 1916.
- 1904. Philip Sidney Estes, b. 6 Oct., 1882, at Brookline; d. at Marlow, N.H., 9 Dec., 1916.
- 1904. Tristam Burgess Souther, b. 11 Nov., 1881, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Caldwell, N.J., 31 Dec., 1916.
- 1905. Philip Howie Muir, b. 31 Mar., 1882, at Detroit, Mich.; d. at Williams Wharf, Va., 21 July, 1916.
- 1908. Mason Thacher Rogers, M.C.E., b. 16 Apr., 1886, at Watertown; d. at Ridgewood, N.J., 3 June, 1916.
- 1909. Albert Edward Stockin, b. 16 Apr., 1887, at Watertown; d. at Watertown, 11 Jan., 1917.
- 1914. Clyde Fairbanks Maxwell, b. 14 Apr., 1892, at Northampton; lost or killed in battle of the Somme, 3 July, 1916.

Scientific School.

1861. Roberdeau Buchanan, b. 22 Nov., 1839, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Washington, D.C., 18 Dec., 1916.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

- 1894. Edgar Coit Morris, A.M., b. 5 Nov., 1864, at Palermo, N.Y.; d. at Syracuse, N.Y., 25 Dec., 1916.
- 1898. Alphonse Brun, A.M., b. 5 Oct., 1860; d. at Boston, 28 Nov., 1916.
- 1915. Glen Harwood Spangler, A.M.; d. at Madrid, Spain, 14 Dec., 1916.

Medical School.

1850. Jabez Fisher, b. 30 April, 1824, at Cambridge; d. at Fitchburg, 15 Dec., 1916.

- 1852. Andrew James Park, b. Feb. 1826, at Vt.; d. at Oak Park, IIL, 25 Nov., 1916.
- 1866. Charles Henry Rice, b. 19 Feb., 1843, at Ashburnham; d. at Fitchburg, 5 Jan., 1917.
- 1868. Frederick William Borden, b. 14 May, 1847, at Cornwallis, N.S., Can.; d. at Canning, N.S., Can., 6 Jan., 1917.
- 1870. Roscoe Smith, b. at Peru, Me.; d. at Auburn, Me., 8 July, 1916.
- 1874. Edward Marshall Buckingham, b. 9 Aug., 1848, at Boston; d. at Boston, 23 Dec., 1916.
- 1874. Edmund Doe Spear, b. at Boston; d. at Jamaica Plain, 25 Dec., 1916.
- 1877. Charles Augustus Wheaton, b. 17 Mar., 1853, at Syracuse, N.Y.; d. at St. Paul, Minn., 29 Apr., 1916.
- 1887. James Francis Ferry, b. at Cambridge; d. at Harvard, 21 Jan., 1917.
- 1892. Francis Joseph Keany, b. 1 Mar., 1866, at Boston; d. at Boston, 23 Nov., 1916.
- 1894. Sidney Yale Wynne, b. 6 Sept., 1870, at Piedmont, N.Y.; d. at Redlands, Cal., 21 Nov., 1915.
- 1902. Carl Schadiker Adams, b. 17 Feb., 1874, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Colorado Springs, Col., 18 Dec., 1916.

Law School.

- 1868. Theodore Hilgard Tyndale, b. at Belleville, Ill.; d. at Boston, 31 Jan., 1917.
- 1915. Howard Burchard Lines, d. in the Argonne, France, Dec., 1916.

Divinity School.

1887. Edward Ernest Atkinson, b. 15 May, 1858, at Newburyport; d. at Cambridge, 19 Jan., 1917.

Honorary Graduates.

- 1901. Wayne MacVeagh, LL.D., b. 19 Apr., 1833, near Phoenixville, Pa.; d. at Washington, D.C., 11 Jan., 1917.
- 1901. Hugo Münsterberg, A.M., b. 1 June, 1863, at Danzig, Germany; d. at Cambridge, 16 Dec., 1916.

Non-Graduate Officer.

Charles Pomeroy Parker, b. 12 Apr., 1852, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 2 Dec., 1916.

Cemporary Members.

The College.

- 1872. Herbert Henry Davis Peirce, b. 11 Apr., 1849, at Cambridge; d. at Portland, Me., 5 Dec., 1916.
- 1874. Otis Osgood Ordway, b. 30 Oct., 1845, at Hamilton; d. at Center Sandwich, N.H., 11 Aug., 1916.
- 1875. Harold Parker, b. 17 June, 1854, at Charlestown; d. at Lancaster, 29 Nov., 1916.
- 1880. Edward Kane Clarke, b. 20 June, 1859, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, 29 Sept., 1916.
- 1912. William Lamson Hager, b. 25 Sept., 1888, at Waltham; d. at Weston, 20 Jan., 1917.
- 1917. Lincoln Clifford Cummings, d. Sept., 1916.
- 1918. Henry Richard Deighton Simpson, killed while flying in airplane at Joyce Green, England, 20 Dec., 1916.

Scientific School.

1853. Henry Sherwin, b. 25 Apr., 1837, at Boston; d. at Jamaica Plain, 11 Jan., 1917.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1910. Archibald Darius Wetherell, b. 1876, at Russell, N.Y.; d. at Burlington, Vt., 12 Dec., 1916.

Bussey Institution.

1898. Benjamin Franklin Mills, b. 1 Aug., 1881, at Cambridge; d. at Alameda, Cal., 23 Aug., 1905.

Medical School.

- 1865. George Washington Warren, b. 19 Oct., 1843, at Brighton; d. at Brighton, 9 Jan., 1912.
- 1868. Alfred Otis Larkin, b. on Pacific Coast; d. at Hong Kong, China, 21 Jan., 1917.
- 1900. Walter James Dodd, b. 22 April, 1870, at London, Eng.; d. at Boston, 18 Dec., 1916.

Law School.

- 1853. Benjamin Jason Horton, b. 13
 Feb., 1881, at New York, N.Y.;
 d. at Lawrence, Kans., 14 Jan.,
 1916.
- 1857. John Grant Otis, d. at Topeka, Kans.
- 1880 (Special.) Herbert Elliott Dickson, d. at New York, N.Y., 8 Dec., 1916.
- 1893. Ira Philip Englehart, b. 28 Nov., 1867, in Calif.; d. at North Yakima, Wash., 8 Dec., 1916.
- 1903. Henry Gorell, formerly Henry Gorell Barnes, b. 21 Jan., 1882; killed in action in France, 16 Jan., 1917.

Dipinity School.

- 1876. Edward Bartlett Maglathlin, b. 15 May, 1852, at Duxbury; d. at West Bridgewater, 23 Nov., 1916.
- 1878. Edwin Austin Benton, b. 2 Jan., 1857, at Bhamdum, Mount Lebanon, Syria; d. at Ańoka, Minn., 6 July, 1915.

Gr. 1887. Clarence DeVere Greeley, b. 19 May, 1856, at Clymer, N.Y.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 25 Feb., 1916.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Some months ago the Corporation announced the appointment of a committee to determine the form of a memorial for the Harvard men who have died in the European War and at the same time authorized the Treasurer to receive subacriptions for such a memorial. It was generally understood that this fund would be used to build a memorial for all those who have died, no matter on which side, the vote reading "a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European War of 1914." There has been much and very illuminating discussion in the columns of the Bulletin on the subject of this memorial, some taking the stand that it should commemorate the men who have died on both sides, others that there was a great moral question involved, which made a memorial improper if it commemorated others than those who had died fighting for the Allies. The question is one which cannot possibly be decided with satisfaction to all, but it seems to this Magazine that it would be much more fitting if a memorial is to be erected, to put it up in Paris rather than in Cambridge. No Harvard men have volunteered to fight on the German side, although two or three Germans who were eligible as soldiers have gone to the front under orders. The Americans who have volunteered have done so for the sake of the cause. It would be eminently fitting that their heroic sacrifice of themselves should be commemorated on the spot, and it is to be hoped that this may be the final solution of the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Farnsworth have given to the University Library a

reading-room in memory of their son, Henry, of the Class of '12, who was killed in France. This reading-room, which is admirably fitted up, and which will contain books of current interest as well as University publications, was dedicated on Dec. 5. President Lowell, Professor Coolidge, Director of the Library, and C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, President of the Student Council, spoke at the dedication exercises.

The Memorial Society has appointed a committee composed of W. C. Lane. '81, Librarian, N. C. Starr, '17, C. L. Ward, '17, and J. D. Parsons, '17, to obtain precise information covering the work of Harvard men in the European War. This would include dates of service, titles, promotions, and distinctions, and the character of the work performed. The committee will also try to gather illustrative photographs, letters, and accounts of personal experience. which shall be filed or bound for permanent preservation in the library. This is a new kind of work for the Memorial Society to undertake and should be very valuable.

Systematic recruiting has been going on in the University to get men to join the American Ambulance Field Service. This recruiting has been very successful, and it is hoped that enough Harvard undergraduates will go abroad after the Mid-Years and at the end of the year to form regular squads. W. H. Wheeler, '18, captain of the football team, has had charge of the work of recruiting. The College office will grant leave of absence to any students who wish to take up this work of mercy.

Alphonse Brun, who was for many years an instructor in French, died during November at the Massachusetts Homoopathic Hospital. Since resigning from Harvard College M. Brun has been tutoring in French in Boston. He

spent the summer in France aiding in war relief work and came back to America broken in health.

The resignation of Professor Barrett Wendell from the teaching staff is a serious blow to the University. His personality has been very stimulating to students and instructors. He is a man of letters in the best sense of the word. whose lectures have been always inspiring and productive of real thought. Very few students who have taken his courses have ever lost the inspiration which they gained while working under him. Not all have liked him, because he is very definite in statement and has irritated as well as inspired. On the other hand, even those who have been made angry have been made to think, and that is one of the principal uses of college teaching. Professor Wendell will leave his mark permanently on the University. His friends hope that relief from the daily routine of teaching will give him the opportunity to write more books as suggestive and stirring as his former books have been.

Professor A. B. Hart, '80, was chairman of the committee in charge of the educational features of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism held in Washington from Jan. 25 to 27 under the auspices of the National Security League. This congress was held in the interest of better military, naval, and industrial preparedness and contained many Harvard men among its delegates.

Professor R. P. Angier, of Yale, will have charge of the weekly seminary in advanced psychology, formerly conducted by Professor Münsterberg, during the second half-year. Professor Münsterberg's other courses will be conducted by Professor Langfeld and Dr. Leonard Troland.

Harvard has tried recently another experiment, in giving a special course for

policemen on the duties and opportunities of the police force. Arthur Woods, '95, who is said to be the best chief of police New York has ever had, was much interested in this special course of the University.

Professor F. W. Taussig has been appointed by President Wilson chairman of the new tariff commission. He will not give up his work at the University, but will be granted leave of absence for the time being. Professor Taussig has written much on the subject of the tariff and will take up his new work with vast knowledge of economic conditions. He has inclined always toward free trade. but his university training will make it certain that he will look at the question from all points of view and will not try to draw up a series of regulations on a preconceived idea. His book, Some Aspects of the Tariff Question, published in 1915 and reviewed in these pages, sums up his theories and beliefs.

The Graduate School of Business Administration continues to grow, and its worth has been recognized throughout the country. The School now has representatives from eighty-four different colleges.

Harvard has lately purchased the collection of New Jersey minerals assembled during a half-century by Mr. E. P. Hancock, of Burlington, N.J. The collection is said to be the most extensive as well as one of the most beautiful ever got together. It contains over 2000 specimens.

Dean Pound was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Nebraska State Bar Association on Dec. 30.

Professor Kuno Francke has been one of the pro-German members of the Harvard Faculty whose views have been always courteously expressed. He has probably done more good for his cause than almost any other German living in

America. If his prophecy, made at a lecture in New York, on Jan. 7, that the end of the war would see in Germany a democratization of the form of government, abolition of caste feeling in the army, limitation of class privilege, broader suffrage, redistribution of the electorate for the Reichstag, the disestablishment of the Church, and a heightening of the idealistic tendency in literature and art, many of us who have been most opposed to Germany would feel that the war had accomplished great things.

In the December number of the Magazine we printed a brief summary of the activities of the Fogg Art Museum up to and including Oct. 26. Since that time there has been the following work of general interest to report:

Nov. 2. Indefinite loan of a 15th century Spanish "Annunciation," attributed to Juan de Burgos.

 Loan from Mr. Walter W. S. Cook of an Indian miniature, School of Tangore (?).

 Gift from Mr. Ludwig Dreyfuss, New York, of a landscape by Jan van Goyen.

13. Gift from the Ehrich Galleries, New York, of a 18th century Italian grisaille painting.

Nov. 15. Loan exhibition of twenty-two highly important Flemish paintings, to four drawings, and four tapestries.

Dec. 6. Flemish period, were loaned by private collectors and dealers in New York and Cambridge.

24. Conference by Prof. G. H. Edgell on the paintings in the Flemish Exhibition

27. Conference by Prof. Arthur Pope on "The Flemish Manner of Painting, as illustrated in the Flemish Loan Exhibition."

Dec. 4. Loan from Mrs. Benjamin Thaw:
Early "Madonna," thought to be
by a Sicilian master.
Early Giottesque "Madonna."
French primitive, "Mary annointing the feet of Christ."
"Entombment of Christ," attributed to Roger van der Weyden.
Portrait of Cosimo de Medici.

Spanish head, perhaps by Pacheco. Fragment of Renaissance marble sculpture, style of Michel-

sculpture, style of Michelangelo. Ferdinand Bol, "Lady and two

children."

Dec. 9. Gift from Edward D. Bettens,'73, of a landscape in oil by John Singer Sargent, painted in the Canadian Rockies, entitled "Lake O'Hara."

11. Lecture by M. Arsène Alexandre,
"La France, pays de grands sculpteurs pendant huit siècles."

15. Purchase by the Museum, through the cooperation of the "Society of Friends of the Fogg Museum," of "The Building of the Temple," by Francesco Pesellino.

 Anonymous loan of a "Crucifixion," by Piero della Francesca.

 Loan from G. Hamilton Martin of eleven Japanese prints.

 Gift from friends of the Museum of a water-color by John Singer Sargent.

Gift from Dr. Denman Ross of 203
 Japanese prints, some of which had been on loan for a long time at the Museum.

Jan. 1. Purchase by the Museum, with funds provided by Mr. Henry Goldman, of an altarpiece by Spinello Aretino.

 Gift from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of fifteen volumes comprising the various catalogues descriptive of his collections.

19. Purchase by the Museum of a painting of the Sienese School, 14th century, representing on one side the "Deposition," and on the other side, "Woman! Behold thy Son."

 Loan from Mr. Pierre la Rose and from Mr. Harold W. Bell of six landscapes; of these four are attributed to Claude Lorraine, one to Gaspard Poussin, and one to Nicholas Poussin.

In January a change was made in the long, well-lighted, circular corridor in back of the lecture room, which has been heretofore used for casts. The casts have been removed and the corridor has been refitted for an exhibition gallery, which it is contemplated to fill with originals and reproductions of all kinds to illustrate the History of Design.

During this period 97 books, 7 slides, and 61 photographs have been added to the Museum's equipment.

VARIA.

ON GIVING SANTAYANA'S SONNETS TO A FRIEND.

RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI, '08.

Vistas of beauty in the wistful song
Of a poet-soul disconsolately strong,
Whose iridescent musings seek to rend
Life's shroud and grace with ecstasy
life's end:

Philosopher whose deep sonorous lay Will make you wonder silently—or pray.

THE UNDERCURRENT.

Verses read at the 1908 Class Dinner at the Harvard Club of New York, April \$8, 1916.

RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI, '08.

On past occasions we were wont to meet In frequent bacchic feasts, loud in the praise

Of Harvard our exuberant voices raise, And our too-quickly ripening classmates greet

Still unconcerned and gay.

But now today!

An undercurrent ominous and deep Permeates all our thoughts and seems to sweep

All merriness away.

For in the old peaceful days

We could indeed with unconcern attend

Each one of us to ply his little trade,

And dream his dream, and build his happiness

Each to a definite end.

The past was glad, the present undismayed.

The future brightly beckoning and secure.

But now today!

Over the shimmer of our fair success,

Over the lure

Even of riches, high achievement, fame, Such as could fill our lives before, A change colossal came.

What new and awesome ghost clung to our door

And drove away

The old assurance and the flippant ease, And bade us look beyond the Eastern seas?

For manhood there, identical with ours, Perishes daily, silent in sacrifice.

Can we perform a single act today,

Can we devote our insignificant powers,

Each in his petty way, Each for his petty price,

Without the ever-clutching dread dis-

That doom as theirs may seize us any day?

Thus it is right that solemnly we meet, We, faithful cluster of old Harvard friends.

Not solely in the noisy praise

Of our own Harvard and the glad old days,

But in the solemn hope of all,

That ere we meet again in Stoughton

Or march in compact banner-waving mass

Down Boylston Street in loud Decennial song.

It may not come to pass

That we be called, each from his quiet dream

To face the test supreme.

But if we are, that each of Nineteen Eight

Will meet with simple fortitude his fate.

So let us lift our glasses here tonight With neither reckless merriment nor sadness,

But in the friendly gladness
Of classmates, on the alert to hear
A summons new and sinister, yet clear.
So let us lift our glasses here tonight
To Harvard, to our Country and to
Right.

Varia.

TO JOSIAH ROYCE.

ISABEL KIMBALL WHITING

Must we, the inarticulate of soul, We, the unknown little ones of earth, In silence watch Thee pass into the night?

Oh Master, Prophet of this later day, Divinely gifted to interpret life, August Revealer of the Perfect Will, The unity of all estranged selves, Thyself, for us the insight thou hast sought,

Thyself, white raimented through bitter pain,

Bore witness to thy ever flaming sword, That, through the pathos of today's defeat,

Through all the misery of conflicting wills.

Infinite Presence triumphs and transcends

This moment's self-destroying finitude.

Great Voyager, thou, of unfrequented seas,

Rapt Seer of some far distant tropic noon,

Of watery wastes and starry solitudes: Such thine own chosen sanctuaries, Where thou in the immensity of space Unveiled the cosmic purposes serene, And held them in thine all-containing thought

As revelation to the world of men.

Not long withdrawn in contemplation
thus

But quick returning, thy fair insight wrought

Into the texture of our common life.

Absolutist, Theist, Idealist, —
Let those deep learned in the forms of
thought
Discuss thy logic and allot thy place.

To us thou seemest the great soul possessed

With the clear thought of fair Acropolis, The grandeur of Golgotha's sacrifice, An Attic splendor and a Christian grace. What then, Oh Master, can our tribute he?

A faith undaunted and a service high To that "Beloved Community" unseen.

E LITTERIS LÆTI, PRO PATRIA AD ARMA.¹

(In Memoriam: Capt. Joseph E. Fiske, Harvard '61.)

ISABELLE HOWE FIRER

We leave our country's honor to our boys,

Indifferent ourselves today; nay, bound Unto dishonor. For these young, the noise,

The horror of the hardships underground.

By every hard-pressed land, our country's name

Was called in vain. And so these hastened forth

With cross and sword to clear their land from blame.

Our first-line; east and west and south and north.

America's own name they may not bear, Lest we, forsooth, be dangered. Dauntless, they

Aid France, who aided us: we were her care.

Who say we are too proud to fight today.

"From school to battle-field" as ever, youth!

You are our saving glory and our truth.

¹ The motto of the Class of '61, and on the window in Memorial Hall.



Volume XXV. — JUNE, 1917. — Number C.

CONTENTS

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THE

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXV. - JUNE, 1917. - No. C.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

PROFESSOR A. B. HART, '80.

Was it Dr. Mabie who, in an address to the young ladies of Vassar College, remarked that he "would rather spend a hundred hours in the society of one young lady than one hour in the society of a hundred"? A like choice is open to Harvard graduates, who in this number of their own Magazine hold a hundredth interview with the editors and contributors. To be a hundred quarters old is venerable for a university publication. Who could have believed, twenty-five years ago, that the memorials of Harvard could be so rich and so bountiful? Who could have expected that four times a year for a quarter-century the Harvard Graduates' Magazine would offer new potations from the Harvardian Fount and yet find draughts fresh and sparkling?

The reason for what the most modest editors have a right to consider a respectable journalistic venture, is that the *Magazine* was grafted on a sturdy trunk which grows more deeply rooted decade by decade, and puts forth a thousand new shoots every June. As that great Harvard sage and greatest American philosopher said: "He does not postpone his life, but lives already." The *Magazine* has been nurtured by the men, events, and inspirations of the period in which it has been published. University life in the Little Harvard of the College Yard and in the Great Harvard of broad America is bigger in numbers, wider in opportunities, deeper in the sharing of the national life than it was twenty-five years ago or at any time since the General Court of Massachusetts and Reverend John Harvard, some time of Emmanuel College, combined to plant the seedling college in among the tree stumps of pioneer Cambridge.

If one cycle of a hundred numbers, then why not another yet to come, and beyond that, others — till among the most precious treasures of a Harvard collector will be a copy of the very first number of all first numbers, being September, 1892? Bibliophiles will then date it back to those early and uncertain ages when Eliot was President. What would we not

give for a Graduates' Magazine which should describe one of the pre-Revolutionary Commencements, when youth like Samuel Adams shed their scholastic Latin over questions of the freedom of man? Our grand-children will check us up in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine. Perhaps they will know almost too much of the ambitions, interests, and literary taste of the Harvard of the late nineteenth century. Perhaps, when the University is set free from the trammels of the classics, when Greek, Assyrian, Scotch, and Algonquin are equally popular in the elective choices of ancient languages, this noted Magazine may be thought too quaint and meticulous in style. Be it so. Whatever comes to the universe and to the University in future, the Harvard Graduates' Magazine has already laid up its hundred bricks in the solid imperishable wall of our own Fair Harvard. That service cannot be taken from it. Time flies, but the record stands forever.

THE IDEALS OF EMPIRE.1

PROFESSOR BARRETT WENDELL, '77.

During the past ten years my chief concern has been with the teaching of literature at Harvard College. Beginning with details of literature in England and in America, my task has gradually extended itself. We live in confused times, of which the confusion is nowhere more evident than in education. Year after year I have come to feel more deeply that students are increasingly apt to think of everything as distinct from everything else, to approach each phase of their study as if it existed only by itself. Thus I have been led to believe that in the closing years of my academic career I could do them no better service than by attempting to show how at least things literary can hardly be understood until we try to think them together. My subject has gradually extended to a discussion of what I may call the traditions of European literature — traditions which include countless allusions to matters of what men have supposed to be history, to legend, to superstition, to religion, to the vastly various matters which compose the spiritual heritage of our European humanity.

Among these traditions, implicit throughout literature and sometimes set forth with various approach to finality, none have come to linger with me more than the ideals which I shall perhaps presumptuously try to set forth. My presumption, the while, is not wanton. During the past three years the forces of history have plunged the world into a conflict supremely critical. Such sufferings and sacrifices as Europe has already endured, and

¹ An Address given before the American Academy of Arts and Letters, in New York, on April 18, 1917.



as America is now confronting, are unbearable if we suppose their purpose only temporary or selfish; such tragedy, we long to believe, must have a meaning. At least for me, this meaning begins to reveal itself: for better or worse, I have come to think, the warring nations are at strife concerning ideals old as history, and throughout history in a state of slow, fluctuating development. For these I can find no better name than the ideals of empire.

Both terms are vague. To feel the ranges of thought and emotion which cluster about them, we may well consider each, for a moment, by itself.

Ideals we commonly think of as sharply distinguished from realities. Ideals are what ought to be, realities are what actually exist. Ideals are unattainable ends toward approach to which, in the better moments and the better epochs of human history, we men may incessantly and courageously strive, animated by the sincerity and the nobility of our faith in them, undiscouraged by the ineffable purity which keeps them always above and beyond the limits of our mastery, and sometimes deluded by dreams that by aspiring toward them we may somehow escape from the limitations which inexorably keep us human. Realities are the approaches to success and the myriad failures of our human selves - not without their own lesser nobilities. Every recorded achievement of the human race is a reality - every masterpiece of literature and of art, every sublime aspect of character, every dogma of religion, every institution of government and of law. In realities, furthermore, we may forever find a stimulus toward new perception of ideals — whether we are inspired by real achievements or stirred to passionate indignation by the incessant unworthiness of real human vanities. For realities at best are vain things, transient and mortal. It is mostly when we begin to idealize the past that the past seems noble; it is chiefly when we idealize the future that the future becomes tolerable. The grandest realities of the past are in ruins; the realities of any present must always have aspects bewildering, sordid, material, base; the brightest possibility of future reality often seems no more than world-old legend pretends it to be - a recurrence to what we dream that the past may have been. For all this, it is not realities but ideals which make the soul of conscious life, struggling to break the fetters of the body and of the planet. And of all ideals which have animated the human generations, none have been more constant, none more pregnant, than those now before us — the ideals of empire.

Empire, like ideals, we will not try to define. The term, though, is so unwelcome in its instant aspect that we may well consider its general purport. Originally, I believe, military, it implies the existence somewhere of authoritative command, such as we all recognize to reside for better or worse in the generals of armies. The object of such command is clearly

disciplinary. Once establish its authority, and something more or less like order appears amid the chaos of uncontrolled human activity. The discipline of organized soldiery is what makes it potent over undisciplined numbers. Something like this discipline, extended beyond the limits of military conditions to comprehend the whole structure of society, can establish, maintain and defend the fundamental conditions of what we call civilization — public order, private property and impartial justice. If such authority be limited to single nations or groups within them, — to cities, states, or countries, — we think of it as government. If it be extended, no matter how, towards earthly universality, — whenever, for the sake of order, one group or group of groups strives to control others or the rest, — it takes on the form for which our habitual name is empire.

Now as one ponders on the course of human history, at least as this reveals itself in the traditions animating European literature, hardly anything grows more certain than that from earliest times to the present day there has existed in all organized government — until we may as well grant that it must always exist — a tendency toward something more than local dominion — that is, toward empire. You can feel what I mean when you think of the shadowy empires of antiquity - Egyptian, Assyrian, and the rest; of the historic empires of the Persians and of Alexander; of the nearer empires of history - Chinese, Roman, Spanish, Napoleonic; and of our own national expansion, from a fringe of colonies between the Atlantic and the Alleghanies to the shores of the Pacific, to its mid-oceanic islands, and even to the northerly parts of the Malayan archipelago. Different as these may seem, all are of a piece with one another in their imperial aspect. They are of a piece, too, with that imperial extension of British dominion now at last awakened to united imperial consciousness; they are of a piece, also, with that imperial assertion of stupendous and conscienceless German brute force which has brought us of America, despite ourselves, into the grim reality of a war so dreadful as to leave unvexed no acre of land nor league of sea on our whole whirling planet. For better or for worse, striving for empire is a part of human existence, as sure as sickness, as sure as pain, as sure as death, as sure as sin, as sure as virtue.

So much for the body of empire, but empire has its soul as well; and our concern is not with the body but with the soul — not with the fact but with the ideal which ennobles it into something else than mere assertion and clash of momentary, waxing and waning, material strength. In the course of European history, this ideal has at different times taken on two or three distinct forms, or perhaps rather has developed into two or three distinctly recognizable phases, all inspiring, — one supremely so to me, — yet none as yet so deeply and comprehensively true, so just in its recogni-



tion of the laws which govern society as inexorably as they govern the stars, that it has been able to survive the limits of a few human generations. The ideals of past empires are no more of this living world than are the spirits of the men who made them, and ruled them, and saw them crumble. No ideal, we may sadly grant, can ever be fully deathless; but some ideals can persist through what to our quivering human eyes may well seem ages. The task now before us begins, I hope, to grow more clear. It is first to glance at the extinct imperial ideals of our historic past; and then to ask ourselves whether, amid the chaos of our own bewildering times, there may perhaps be struggling toward assertion and recognition a new phase of imperial ideal more nearly true and therefore more apt to endure than any which has inspired our forerunners.

For these purposes we need hardly glance further back than the traditions of Greece in the fifth century before the Christian era. The opening words of the history of Herodotus bring clearly before us the conception by means of which the Greek mind most surely recognized itself; and the Greek mind was the first to express itself in terms which were destined to be — even to this day — characteristically European. That is why, if we would know ourselves in the perspective of the centuries, we must stay humbly willing to trace the course of our spiritual ancestry from its primal expression in the literature of the Greeks. The Greeks themselves, though, were not consciously European; they were only a people, never in political fact a fully developed nation, more alert in mind, more alive in energy. more variously perceptive, more instinctively skilful in expression than the European world had seen before or indeed has seen since. Recognizing in the first flush of their bloom something of what made them, and still keeps their records, unique, they thought of humanity in two simple groups themselves and others, Greeks and barbarians. Here was a contrast; during the first years of that Fifth Century it came to such a conflict as demanded the full strength of Greek energy and of Greek intelligence to preserve Greece from extinction, — and with it all the spiritual Europe then to come. The barbarian power of Asia, incarnate in Persia, attempted their imperial subjugation. How near it came to success, and therefore to imposing on the whole European future the imprint of an Asiatic despotism, tradition and Herodotus tell us. How this colossal assertion of what might well have seemed limitless military force was met, and repelled, we may feel for ourselves when we recognize as still traditionally heroic — even though many of us may often forget quite why — the names of Marathon, of Thermopylæ and of Salamis.

Yet, heroic though these traditions be, they hardly include any conscious dignity of imperial ideal. The force of Asia, gathered in hosts and swarms of soldiery, did its best to crush out of existence the troublesome

and inharmonious intelligence of youthful Europe. The deadly danger of this attack brought into momentary unison the discordant cities and petty states of Greece. What we like to believe the higher qualities of the Greek mind and spirit prevailed against the unwieldy multitudes of Persia. So far as tradition can tell us, the while, the Persian aggressors had no deeper ideal than that of the authority resident in organized national force; and the Greek resistance to them was united by no deeper ideal than that of unwillingness to endure foreign domination. At best, it was a question of force against force, of nationality against nationality; and the Greek national force which checked and repelled that of the barbarians was at odds within itself long before the feats of those heroic times had faded from human memory. Sophocles, they say, took part in a choral celebration of the victory at Salamis; he lived until after the Peloponnesian war had destroyed the hegemony of Athens. Grecian force, prevalent against the Persian barbarians, disintegrated in Grecian discords. Old men might still have dimly remembered the venerable beauty of Sophocles when Greece itself succumbed to the half-barbarian phalanxes of the Macedonian Philip; and throughout imperial story there is no more imposing sovereign than the son of Philip, Alexander the Great. His name still lingers in the chief port of Egypt, which he conquered; it lingers, too, with fantastic tales of his greatness, in the heart of India. His fame will last as long as time. His military empire, the while, more extensive than anything earlier in European record, was broken to fragments before children born his subjects could much more than walk and talk. So far as our literary traditions are concerned, the most persistent fragment of it was the luxurious and pedantic Egypt of the Ptolemies, most familiar nowadays in the legend and the poetry which have gathered about the fascinating memory of its last sovereign, Cleopatra.

Some three hundred years had elapsed between the time when Alexander gave up his feverish ghost and the time when she held in her hand the asp, longing that it could speak, that she might hear it call great Cæsar ass unpolicied, and placed it where her women might see it — her baby at her breast that sucked the nurse asleep. During those three centuries, the ideal of empire had stayed what it had been when Persia tried to master Greece, and Alexander to master the world. In some given region a national power gathered, and by virtue of armed discipline imposed its will on other regions or nations not so organized or disciplined as to be capable of effective resistance. The spirit of empire involved only a question of brute force, and of the will of whoever happened here or there to control it. The body of empire, the while, had taken on a form which we can now see to have possessed unexampled endurance.

From a petty Italian state, hardly distinguishable in the days of Herodo-

tus, or even in those of Alexander, from its semi-barbarian neighbours, Rome had extended its military and its administrative power until it virtually controlled not only the whole peninsula of Italy, but the whole Mediterranean world. In those days the Mediterranean world included all European civilization. Years before the Christian era began, Rome had destroyed its maritime rival, Carthage; it had conquered, and plundered, what was left of Greece; it possessed Spain; it had mastered Gaul; it had established its authority in Britain; it was dominant in the regions which were soon to become the Holy Land; as the traditional memory of Cleopatra has reminded us, it had firm hold on the commerce of the Nile. And yet the heart of it — the city now immemorially eternal — had been, from times to which no living memory could reach, so diseased with luxury, corruption and discord that the whole fabric must often have seemed on the verge of dissolution.

If our traditional dates have authority, Cleopatra was some twelve or fifteen years old when the Roman poet died who most tremendously expresses the mood which ensued. Of late he has come to loom more tremendous than ever; for these times of our own are so like those when Lucretius lived that even though no single line or passage of him may quite stir the torpor of our modern habit, his whole work may well make us tremblingly wonder whether, after all, his be not the final word. We need not vex ourselves with scholarly details as to whence he derived the substance of his Epicurean philosophy; we cannot now linger over the relentless details of his philosophic system, nor yet dwell on the reasons why, at sundry times between his and ours, he has been neglected or forgotten. What no one who reads him can help recognizing is the still vibrant passion of his mood, and that quality of it for which I can find no better name than despair. We men are conscious beings, in a world of consciousness where we vainly fancy that, at least for the fleeting while of our conscious lives, things may somehow come under our control. Hence comes our vain aspiration, our vain effort, our hopelessly foredoomed futility and disenchantment. There is but one course which can console the wise: it is humbly to recognize that consciousness can truly be no more than passive. In a universe of conscienceless force, resistlessly pursuing its course from none can tell whence to none can tell whither, the acts of men and of nations are only manifestations thereof, as irresponsibly ungovernable as earthquakes, or tempests. So, indeed, are the gods themselves, differing from us only in the deathless duration of a consciousness which permits them, like us, to see what only delusion can make either us or them fancy for an instant capable of deflection. Doubtless there are epochs when, for a while, things may seem to be subsiding from chaos into order; there are life-times, too, so far from troubled that lucky folks may sometimes pass from cradle to grave happy

in the delusion of security. Such days as those when Lucretius lived, however, can afford no such anodynes. Blind force, his reason assured him, had made the gods and the world, fathomless antiquity, the vanished empires of the forgotten past, Homeric Greece and Troy, Persia and the Grecian victories, Rome itself — then at once dominantly imperial and mortally stricken. Men can observe, marvel, even momentarily enjoy if they admit the inexorable truth that all the power conceivably theirs lies in the wondrous chance that they possess the power of contemplation. They may not even murmur such words as "Thy Will be done"; for will itself is a delusion. The only fact is force, material, irresistible, unchangeable, everlasting.

If Lucretius had lived to such old age as that of Sophocles, his message might doubtless have stayed unaltered. He would have lived, nevertheless, to see the full career of Julius Cæsar. What this signifies is implied in a story they told me at Rome some twelve or fifteen years ago. Excavations in the Forum, then recent, had brought to light, among other things, a long buried spot where archeologists conclude that the body of the murdered Cæsar was burned. This had lately been shown to a distinguished visitor — the present sovereign of the German empire, whose title of Kaiser is nothing more nor less than Julius Cassar's family name. His Imperial Majesty, the story ran, turned to the man of science who was conducting him through the excavations, and asked if the human form of Cæsar had certainly lain, for the last time, in that very place. Assured of this certainty, he drew himself up, and formally saluted the sacred earth. So did his staff of military followers, one and all acknowledging themselves in the presence of something reverend and superior. Whatever the facts of Cæsar's life — whether he were the greatest deliberate moulder of the future in all history, or only the most supple of opportunists at a moment when opportunity chanced to be historically at its greatest — the tradition of him, fervently accepted by these worshippers, stands to this day for a stupendous exertion of human will which not only brought order out of Lucretian chaos, but inspired empire with a newly conscious ideal, noble in itself and never since quite forgotten.

The three lines in which this ideal was expressed by Virgil are among the most worthily familiar in European literature. Born under Julius, even though late, Virgil — who was about of an age with Cleopatra—lived at Rome under the good Augustus. Rome had grown imperial, and imperial Rome was wakening to consciousness of an imperial mission. Amid the shades of the honoured dead, the spirit of Anchises foretells this to Æneas, in the words:—

"Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento! Hae tibi erunt artes: pacisque imponere morem, Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."



"Remember, Roman, thine imperial charge!
These be thy arts: Enforce the law of peace,
Sparing the conquered, beating rebels down."

Here is something else than chaos, and something far more profound in its appeal than the ideal of brute conquest which had animated the national and military empires of the past. Rome, to be sure, had begun like the rest, fattening herself with the spoils of provinces. So far as realities go, she did so till the empire crashed, centuries later. The polished obscenities of Ovid delighted a society literally Augustan; there were never orgies more unspeakable than those of Nero; and so on. Through them all, however, the Virgilian ideal persisted — of a world to be kept at peace by the imperial dominion of Rome.

Like all ideals, this ideal of Pax Romana - of world-wide Roman peace - was never quite a fact. If we ponder never so little, however, we can hardly fail to find in it, as in all worthy ideals, an element of inspiration. This troublous world must always contain various and different nations and peoples. Left to themselves they must always clash, in chaotic horrors of incessant and fluctuating conflict. At one moment, one will be stronger, ravaging and oppressing its neighbours; the passage of a single life-time may often see the chance or the balance of such national power altered or reversed. Meanwhile the stress of blind, brute conflict must make wretched and futile the lives of human beings, who might conceivably live and die under the milder conditions of peaceful law. Under peaceful law men might live unharmed if harmless; under peaceful law, prosperity would generally reward them for work well done, and adversity punish them for work ill done or neglected; under peaceful law, established order would protect them in rights justly their own, and prevent them from aggression on rights justly those of others. A conqueror is not only noblest in his conquest, but most secure when a conception like this animates the stern fact of his material domination; and when conquests, like those of Cæsar and of the Cæsars, extend toward something like worldwide dominion, the time is come for conquerors to recognize not only the extent of their authority but the solemnity. Such recognition is set forth in those three lines of the Æneid; renewed recognition of it was implied if the story told me at Rome be true — in the salute of the German Emperor to the spot once made sacred by the ashes of Julius Cæsar. Both alike perceive an ideal of empire, which can dominate the blind forces of Lucretian despair; this Virgilian ideal finally acknowledges the responsibility of power.

For century after century then to come, though now as past as Homeric antiquity, something of this ideal persisted throughout the European world. In the course of these centuries, no doubt, that European world

changed beyond recognition, until the ruined monuments of imperial Rome grew to seem colossal relics of some superhuman past. Politically and socially there was deeper than antique chaos; for ages there was no temporal sovereign whom the Western parts of Europe could even pretend to recognize as an authoritative or even a nominal successor of the Cæsars. Through the darkest of those Dark Ages, the while, the Virgilian ideal of responsibility in power not only somehow survived but somehow developed toward a new form, grander than even Virgil could have foreseen. In Augustan Rome, his eyes - keen and wise though they were beyond all others — stayed blinded by the still lingering presence of what his shade lamented as the false and lying gods. To make us responsible, be our responsibility individual or sovereign, there must be some authority who may rightly summon us to our accounts; and to touch and to master our imagination, and thus to assert its potency, this authority must be something other and greater than ourselves. The imperial task of Rome had been to impose the law of peace on the peoples who came under her dominion; her imperial duty had been to spare those who would submit to her rule, and pitilessly to extirpate the rebellious. To sanction the task, however, to reward faithful devotion to the duty, and to punish neglect or violation of it, there was need of some power more enduringly sovereign than any merely human force, military or civil. Such need had been acknowledged throughout human record; the most pitiless of national empires, from the dimmest shadows of remote antiquity, had wrought their havoes and their triumphs in the names of their various and mutually warring gods. Rome herself, as her Virgilian ideal of responsible empire grew to conscious being, had never denied the gods, but had striven rather to bring them into some semblance of divine concord. She had never hesitated to pay formal homage to the widely various divinities of the regions and the nations which came under her sway; and she had decreed something like divine honours to her own emperors. These cults, however, tended to no such system or such unison as through the growth of her imperial dominion had come to make the ideal of her earthly sovereignty universal. An ideal of full imperial authority on earth demands for its divine sanction not local deities or deities anywise limited, but a supreme God, universal and catholic in every aspect — unique, eternal, equally Himself always, everywhere, for all mankind.

An incident of years ago comes back to mind. As a boy of fifteen I was abroad for a little while, in the care of an Episcopal clergyman. He was the kindest of friends, and not only a learned man but a liberal. So I have never forgotten what he gravely and simply said when we first came together into the presence of some monument of Roman antiquity—it was the colonnade, I think, which still stands in one of the busy streets of

Milan. I had probably made some trite observation about the vanity of it all — the decline and fall of the earthly power it stood for. To him, he told me, the thought of imperial Rome was nowise vain; it had always stayed among the most wondrous evidences of how the will of God works. True religion is universal — of course he honestly believed his own. In order finally to reveal true religion to mankind, the conception of a universal system of human conduct was needful. This, when time was ripe, God imparted to the world in the guise of the imperial ideal of Rome. Then, when men began to perceive, to admit, to cherish this new ideal of law, God presently and evangelically finished His work by animating the transitory and earthly ideal of imperial polity with the deathlessly divine truth of imperial religion.

The merely military empires of primeval antiquity, whatever their potencies, had been inspired at best by such limited national ideals as we now call patriotic. They had proved mortal, body and soul. The moment their strength waned, their ideals decayed with it. The military empire of Rome doubtless shared the mortal fate of its predecessors. Before it fell, however, the noble truth of its responsible ideal had opened human eyes to the still higher truth that a responsible imperial ideal demands superhuman imperial sanction. This truth, indeed, is so enduring that, for all the fluctuations of the centuries, one phase of imperial Rome survives to this day. Julius Cæsar was Pontifex Maximus, so is Benedict the Fifteenth; but Cæsar was only the Chief Priest of a national religion, and the Holy Father remains, for countless millions of our contemporaries, the spiritual representative on earth of the God who created and controls all things, in sæcula sæculorum, world without end. Thus we come to the imperial ideal of Christendom — that of the Holy Roman Empire.

If our concern now were with the material facts of history, we might very likely assent to the comment on this conception made, I believe, by Voltaire: as an earthly institution, the Holy Roman Empire was open to three slight objections—it was not perceptibly holy, it was not Roman, and it was not an empire. Granting this, from the days of the Cæsars and of Peter, through the chaos of the Dark Ages and the passing dominion of Charlemagne, to the splendid inadequacy of the Crusades, we must grant as well that the final imperial ideal of Christendom, all the more pure for the fact that it never approached realization, contained such elements of truth as to satisfy the mind which I believe intellectually the most powerful in all the poetry of Europe—the mind of Dante.

As he sets it forth, that ideal of empire was something like this: True sovereignty of all things — heavenly, earthly, or infernal — lies nowhere beneath the mystic Trinity of God. In the order of His universe, God has been pleased to give men a uniquely critical place. Short as their human

lives are, their eternal destiny depends on how they choose that these lives shall be conducted. The essence of right conduct, such as wins the boon of Paradise, lies in voluntary submission to God's will —

"In la sua voluntade è nostra pace."

"In His will is our peace."

And the nature of right conduct God has been pleased to reveal, by confiding his supreme authority to two distinct yet harmonious institutions—the Empire and the Church—themselves holy as the earthly instruments of His will. It has pleased Him, at the same time, to put the actual conduct of these not in angelic hands, but in human. The heads of Empire and of Church alike are men like ourselves. They are men in personal peril deep as that of their meanest subjects—deeper still, perhaps, by reason of the unique greatness of their duties and their temptations as the chosen officers of supreme divinity. Those who on earth were popes may writhe forever in the tortures of hell; so may those who on earth were emperors. All that any human being can bring into the presence of eternity is himself. His office, his task—imperial or servile—he leaves behind him with his mortal life. Justinian, Dante held, was among the worthy emperors; but in the bliss of Paradise, he is emperor no more. His words when he names himself tell the story:

"Cesare fu; e son Giustiniano."

"Cæsar I was; I am Justinian."

Justinian has borne his test — human and imperial at once; his will is at peace, within the will of God. The man Justinian is among the saved. His authority and his responsibility as Cæsar have passed to his successors, and shall pass continually, so long as earth persists. According as each does, or neglects, God's will, each shall have his reward or his punishment. But no human lapse, nor deadly sin, can impair the official authority of God's earthly vicars, spiritual or temporal, any more than the private vices of a military officer can affect his authority over the troops under his command. Whatever the accidents of administration, the authority of the Holy Roman Empire is essentially divine. Spiritually God has confided it to the Church, of which the human head is his vicar the Pope; temporally He has confided it to the Empire, of which the earthly head is another vicar, the imperial successor of the Cæsars. Both alike, each in his own sphere, and whatever their personal errors, have God's own sanction for their sovereignty over the whole mortal world.

Slight as this indication be of that imperial ideal which animated and satisfied the Crusading centuries, we can hardly fail to admit it nobler than its predecessors. First came no higher ideal than that of irresponsible



national or patriotic force; then came the Virgilian ideal of responsibility for world-order; then, in the course of centuries, there developed this supreme conception that the responsibility of those who are charged with the establishment and the maintenance of order and of justice throughout this world is nothing less than responsibility to God himself, the Creator and preserver of all mankind.

Throughout the Divine Comedy, the summary in literature of what the Middle Ages meant to themselves, this ideal is always implied: the sovereignty of God; the body of universal empire — which is order; the soul of it - which is love "that moves the sun and the other stars." Yet Dante had not lain a century in his exiled grave at Ravenna before the Holy Roman Empire, so far as it ever came anywhere near fact, was already as much a thing of the past as the whole world knows it to be now. Its temporal phase, the Empire, was what it stayed until its last spark faded out in the days of Napoleon — a never very potent over-lordship of the Germans. Its spiritual phase, the Church, so far as the human side of it goes, was what it remains to this moment, an Italian principality. Even so, the Church, in its spiritual aspect, has never ceased to be Catholic, and has rarely been more so than it is now. Not long ago, an American, of extreme Protestant tradition, who had gone to serve in French hospitals. was led to seek and to find admission to it — and therewith spiritual peace — because of the great serenity with which the Catholic dying face eternity. So far as the ideal of the Holy Roman Empire was spiritual, it is living still, though not undisputed. Temporally, the while, there has been no vestige of the ideal, for centuries.

r One reason for this was set forth by a devout French Catholic at the time when the Concordat between France and the Church was abolished. Unlike most of his faith and country, he was glad to see the pact ended; for it had, he held, an inconvenient terrestrial aspect. Spiritual truth, he maintained, is eternal; with that, the Church can deal infallibly. Temporal affairs, on the other hand, must inevitably be transient; and the laws governing transitory and mortal things cannot always coincide with those which govern things immutable and everlasting. Only by surrendering to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's can we be free to render unreservedly to God the things which are God's.

As the temporal phase of Holy Roman Empire lost all pretence to reality, the ideal thereof faded out. What ensued and took its place was a new consciousness of nationality, such as at this moment makes the ideal of patriotism so potent. Sovereignty, to be sure, has never quite abandoned claim to divine sanction. The German Emperor declares God to be with him; the coinage of the British Empire asserts George the Fifth to hold his throne by the grace of God; and that we of the United States

trust in God is stamped on our own pocket money. All this, however, implies no assent to an ideal principle of universal and divinely sanctioned empire. At highest, such expressions proclaim only belief on the part of one nation or another that its principles are what according to divine standards they ought to be. For such belief, various nations have from time to time found warrant in great material prosperity. The moment this has reached the point of what we call expansion, there has come trouble. No nation can expand except at the expense of others an expense which others are never disposed to grant without resistance. Thus viewed, the history of the past five centuries has an aspect very like that of antiquity. There was a period when the national power of Spain looked as if it might impose upon the whole world that military dominion of which the last vestiges disappeared in 1898. At least twice, - under Lewis the Fourteenth and under Napoleon, - something similar looked conceivably probable of France. It is now generations since the sun has set on the actual national empire of England. In the course of little more than a century, our own dominion has involuntarily extended across the continent of North America, and possessed itself not only of Pacific Islands and of West Indian, but of the Isthmus of Panama. All this. despite its modern guise, looks almost prehistoric. Though printing and gunpowder, steam and electricity have vastly modified the material conditions of life and of conduct, they have hardly stirred the depths of human and of national nature. The impulse toward empire is as irresistible as the impulse to live. Deprived of the ideal sanction of the Middle Ages, this has once more become as irresponsible as it was in the national empires of Rameses or of Alexander. Force against force or weakness is the story of it - even though now and again finely dressed out in scraps of paper which attempt to check conflict by nice balance of power.

Chaos come again, we may well call this world of ours now; and turn back to the despair of Lucretius as the final mood in which bravely to face fact. If a story I was told some years ago be true, though, this was not the mood of at least one distinguished ecclesiastic, about the time when the Concordat came to an end. Lamenting the plight of the French clergy, it was said, this worthy man — himself of saintly character — touched on the general condition of Europe, expressing his belief in the divine sanction of sovereignty, and declaring that only one modern sovereign conducted himself with due obedience thereto — the German Emperor. To be sure, he added, that sovereign is blind to the true faith; but it is not for men to inquire why God chooses His instruments. Hearsay though this story be, it may well give us pause. There is certainly an aspect in which the career of William the Second may be regarded as almost

Augustan, as an ideal effort to impose upon the turbulent peoples the rule of peace, sparing those who will submit, extirpating the rebellious. And we may grant that he believes in God; and we must grant, as well, that the two most characteristic German virtues — honest, untiring industry and cheerful acceptance of collective duty — have never been more admirable than they are now. All the same, there is another aspect in which we can hardly admit the career of His Imperial Majesty to be apostolically divine.

Otherwise, we should have to admit ourselves, and the other nations now allied together against him, impiously rebellious to the law of God. Instead, there can be no doubt that we believe ourselves nobly in the right; nor that we are coming to believe the Allied Nations, who have led the way where at last we follow, nobly in the right, as well. Nobly in the right we could not believe ourselves nor them, unless this tremendous conflict invokes something else than a blind clash of material forces.

Yet to deny an ideal, and an ideal of world-order, to the forces so appallingly exerted in the name of the German Emperor, would be unworthy. So far as we can discern, the ideal which inspires them is that of an authority which shall command and control all men, for their own good and the good of the future. This, indeed, was implicitly admitted, a little while ago, by a fantastic notion which occurred to one of those among us who cherishes least love for Germans. It was when the lines in Northern France began to withdraw, and when some thought the purpose of this manœuvre to be concentration for a swift attack on Italy. Can it be, this American asked, that the German Emperor has a purpose of sweeping down on Rome, and there in St. Peter's — where Charlemagne was crowned before him one Christmas Day — celebrating next Christmas by placing on his own head the crown not of German Empire but of Roman. which should carry apostolic title to empire of the world? Fantastic though this notion be, it does not seem out of character, and it extremely indicates the imperial ideal against which the Allies, and we too, find ourselves arrayed. This ideal is not contemptible; for contradiction it needs something higher than force and more enduring than denial. It can be met only by another, equally ardent and newly true, ideal of empire.

Such an ideal, I believe, not yet rightly recognized, has animated the undaunted courage of the Allies; such an ideal, I believe, has always animated our American national history, and at this moment animates our national course. The Allies, — like ourselves and the German Empire, too, — still think in the national terms which have been inevitable since the ideal of the Holy Roman Empire faded, six hundred years ago. All the same, a new ideal of empire truly inspires us, even though as yet we know it only by the vague and vulgar name of democracy.

For the moment, the fact of democracy often looks troublous - justifying the use of the term in the Politics of Aristotle. There he gives the name to the abuse of power by an irresponsible majority who would conduct public affairs not for public good but for their own selfish ends. According to him, democracy is a disease, and probably politically fatal just as tyranny is in monarchy and oligarchy in aristocracy. Right and left, nowadays, popular governments seem, on the surface, to afford example after example of what he meant — shackling ability, decrying excellence and asserting privilege for the irresponsible. At their worst, however, these democratic excesses are only realities, which need no more quench the ideal they dim than the ideal of imperial authority has been quenched by the rape of Belgium, by the Lusitania massacre, or by the sacrilege of Rheims. Any government, autocratic, aristocratic or popular. may abuse its power; any government must do so at its own ultimate peril. The question before us now concerns not dangers but hopes, not conduct but faith, not the benumbing facts of realities but the inspiring potency of ideals. For an ideal, I believe, is what nerves us all for the conflict where we must bear our part.

In few words, the ideal which inspires the peoples now staking their lives for what they call democracy, is belief that government may best and most hopefully persist when based not on submission but on consent-Under the most popular forms of government, the governed must doubtless submit to no small degree of authority; under the most despotic forms, until these forms crash in revolutionary anarchy, the governed must. often despairingly, consent to bear their burdens. No government worth the name can command respect, or hope to last, if it fail to preserve that public order, and to protect that private property on which together throughout history the true right of individuals has inevitably been based. In substance. I take it, we should all agree that no individual can claim more than the right so to conduct life that the constructive virtues of intelligence, industry and self-control may on the whole bring a man prosperity, and the destructive vices of stupidity, idleness and self-indulgence may surely bring a man to grief. Social justice, we may gladly believe, is based on a natural law too rigid for much deflection by the forms which now and again government may chance to take. The real question is under what form it may most hopefully be maintained. The older ideal has believed this to be the form of implacable authority - sometimes national, at least once divinely imperial. The newer ideal believes rather that the most hopeful form is that to which men themselves will gravely, deliberately and so far as may be unselfishly consent. In its nobler form, the older ideal was of a world governed by God through certain of His selected and commissioned creatures; in its nobler form, the newer ideal, for which we are now risen to arms, is of a world governed by God through all His human creatures. To call it democracy is to disguise its grandeur; a better name for it were the Empire of Humanity.

Ideals, we must sadly remind ourselves, have never been realities and never can be. A thousand aspects of human history, too, may well make our new imperial ideal seem more madly unreal than any of those which have preceded it, national, patriotic, Roman or Holy. Yet as we ponder on literature, from the primal wisdom of the Greeks to the sophistications of centuries within the memory of men we can remember, and to the ephemeral vulgarities of our modern press, we can find traces of this imperial ideal always and everywhere. Slowly and wonderingly we may be brought to admit that it has not only shown sparks of vitality and germs of growth, but that it has tended straight toward the catholicity it is revealing now. What is more, when we turn our pondering from the ideals of literature to the realities of history, we may find in them not the forever unattainable fact of realization, but sign after sign that our ideal of consenting human empire may perhaps be capable of an approach such as has been denied all others.

An example of what I mean may be found in the history of our own country. Beginning its course under the first two Stuart sovereigns of England. it came to establish in all the colonies which fringed the Atlantic seaboard forms of government essentially popular. To a great degree, this was a matter not so much of ideal purpose as of natural growth, - of accident, or of practical convenience. The fact remains that when the lapse of some five generations brought us to the test of the American Revolution, our traditions of government by consent proved so firmly established as not only to achieve our national independence but a little later to check anarchy and to sustain order, property and individual rights by that supreme masterpiece of government by consent, the Constitution of the United States. There have been shadows and perils in our subsequent national history, enough and to spare; shadows and perils encompass us at this moment. What we may still recognize, however, as the characteristic spirit of America lays little, perhaps too little, stress on these realities. It still prefers to find constant inspiration, unbroken warrant for faith and hope, in the ideals of government which have animated our progress from a group of separate and remote colonies to that state of nationally imperial dominion of which we are citizens today.

Meanwhile, no other government in the European world has changed so little since our Constitution was adopted by our forefathers. In 1789 we were the youngest of European nations; in 1917 we are politically and socially the eldest. There is surely an aspect in which we may regard this as something else than accident — as a confirmation, rather, of our belief



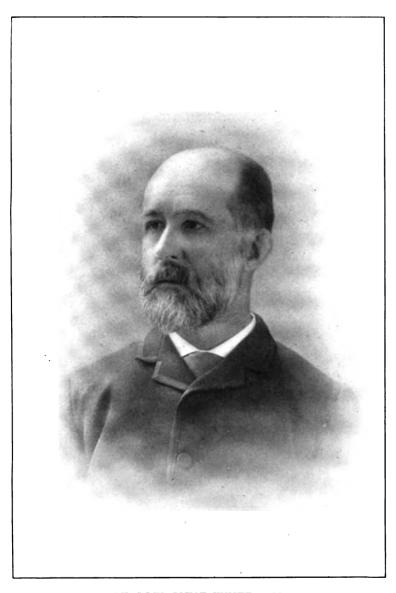
that we have been privileged to see, a little sooner than others, the course which shall be taken by the world-empire of the future.

For aspiration to world-empire is an ideal so constant, so invariable, that, at least as an ideal, we must admit it inevitable. If it takes on, as at first. the guise of irresponsible national expansion, it must fail as soon as the strength of the nation fails which for the moment embodies it - Egypt or Macedon, Spain or the France of Lewis the Fourteenth. So it must fail if it takes on the form most nobly expressed by Virgil - of armed authority, responsible to its own conscience for imposing peace on the submissive peoples. So it must fail, too, in its highest authoritative form — that of the Holy Roman Empire — a form so splendidly superhuman that it never came anywhere near realization. So, no doubt, it must finally fail in any form; for, like human life, this planet where for a little while we are alive is mortal. Even so, even on earth, a humanized ideal of empire may long outlive ourselves or any phase of human persistence as yet within our powers of imagination. And if what I have tried to tell you today be not all a dream, the history of these United States of America may already give us hope that the ideal of future world-empire may prove to be an ideal not of empire by authority but of empire by consent. If so, this country of ours - the United States of America - may show itself to have been the harbinger of a world-empire which shall outlast those of the past.

What will come of this war on which we are now entered no man can tell. What may come of it is an attempt to establish by common consent a world-empire in which each state, large or small,—monarchic, aristocratic or popular,—shall have an acknowledged right to independent existence. In such an empire the common authority of all would protect the independence of each part, enforcing the law of peace, sparing those who submit to it, checking aggression, suppressing rebellion. All this such common authority must do not in a name foreign to any, but in a name common to every part—for such common authority must be based on the humble and devoted consent of all. That name has not yet been even proposed, except in vaguely general terms, like a League to Enforce Peace. But we of the United States of America may surely be forgiven if we think of it as a name in which, as in the name of our own country, all separate names may merge—the United States of the World.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

News of the death of Professor C. J. White will call up to graduates who are now in their prime — that indefinite, happy period when you ought to be ripe but not over-ripe, and fresh in spirit but not in manners — one



CHARLES JOYCE WHITE, A.M. Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus

of the most salient figures of the Harvard Faculty a generation ago. He was very slim in body; he had a black beard and mustache; his forehead was already growing bald; and when he opened his eyes upon you from their rather deep sockets you felt that they were gimlets which would bore into your conscience. His manner was brusque, even curt, and he wasted no time in transacting business with you.

Every Freshman came into contact with "C. J." in two ways: for he was the College Registrar and he taught mathematics, then a required subject in the Freshman Year.

The Registrar, I may describe as the College minister of police. Nowadays, when this best of all possible worlds is presumably better than it was thirty years ago, I suppose that the undergraduates don't have to be looked after. That splendid Harvard man, Tom Osborne, has shown that even convicts in prison can govern themselves and punish those of their number who disobey the rules which they themselves frame. If this can be done at Sing-Sing I assume that it may already be in practice at Harvard. I must write and inquire.

When we were young, however, the Higher Powers, being imbued with a distrust of human nature, especially of human nature at the collegian stage, took every precaution to discover our lapses from Puritan standards and, by punishing them severely, to deter other youths from going astray. The penal system, so far as I remember it, consisted of the Secretary, the venerable James Harris, whose work in his failing years was largely done by his daughter, Miss Carrie. After he died, she took his place. No Freshman ever faced her for the first time without trembling. She did not need to assume stern manners or a scare-babe voice; one glance showed you that she was the incarnation of the College Bible. When she said to you, "Mr. Callowboy, you cut Coptic 13 twice last week; what does this mean?" you forgot your excuse and expected to be seized and hurried away to the gallows. And yet I have reason to believe that Miss Harris was a kindhearted soul and very fond of children; the trouble with us was that we were not children, though we acted as such; and that the voice which issued from her lips as she stood behind the rail in U 5 was not her own but that of austerest Duty.

"U 5!" That was the scene of all our correction! The centre from which the Registrar and the Dean sent forth their punitive expeditions! The dread tribunal where the fate of many a student hung in the balance. If your crime was so serious that Miss Harris could not deal with it, you passed into the small room beyond her rail and confronted "C. J." sitting at his desk. He usually had a sheet of paper with a list of names — the delinquents — before him, but so far as I recall he carried in his head the crime with which each was charged and he had a remarkable knack of

remembering your name without referring to his list. Indeed, one of the compensations for those who had to visit his office frequently was that they soon counted him as a bowing acquaintance. He would tell you in ten words how wicked you had been and then ask for an explanation. He had the reputation, fully deserved we all believed, of being perfectly square, and if you gave your word squarely that you were innocent he trusted you, said, "That's enough," and let you depart without handcuffs.

Criminals of larger stature did not stop at "C. J.'s" little office but went on into a more spacious room at the southwest corner of University, where the Dean received his unwilling callers. Professor Dunbar was the first dean whom I knew. On the only occasion when I had to intrude upon him, he was standing at one of the windows looking out on the Yard, and tapping the panes with his fingernails. He did not look round for two or three minutes, though he knew I was there, for I had spoken on entering. "Is he waiting for me to incriminate myself?" I thought. Finally he turned, walked slowly towards me and, in a voice so feeble that it might have been the echo of the voice of a ghost, he stated the crime which I was charged with. He was somewhat sarcastic, but when I was able to prove an alibi which established my innocence, he managed, by some mysterious power, to assemble enough strength in his larynx to utter more than audibly, "Very well! Mr. Callowboy, good morning." Several years later I had an interview with his successor. Dean Clement Smith, who had the misfortune to be exorbitantly cross-eyed. My business was not criminal and so I regarded him without any prejudice such as I might have felt for a possible punisher. But I considered, and I still firmly hold, that no crosseyed man ought to be dean or chief-of-police of a college. The student summoned before him is put at a disadvantage; he feels embarrassed, because he imagines that the victim of the ocular infirmity must feel embarrassed; and, being of a straightforward nature, he seeks to look the Dean in the eyes. Here he is baffled, because he cannot tell which eye is doing business with him. No judge ought to sit on the Bench who cannot return the level gaze of every defendant.

The student, so wicked that he could not be saved from academic perdition by Miss Harris, or by "C. J.," or by the Dean, was turned over to the President, the supreme judicial hierarch. What happened in his room, which adjoined the Dean's, I know not. My crimes never attained the dignity and splendor which warranted my being summoned before him. I think that expulsion or long rustication were the punishments he allotted, and although I knew a few fellows on whom he passed the final verdict, they were not given to gossiping about their last intimate chat with the President. I have always enjoyed his reply to a student, long after my time, who was banished from College throughout his Senior year. He was a

fellow of unusual self-possession, not to say bravado. On hearing his doom, he remarked, "But, Mr. President, there are n't ten men in College who have n't done worse things than I!" To which the President, with Olympian blandness, replied: "Has it not occurred to you, Mr. Blank, that you might be one of the ten?" And yet in my undergraduate days we imagined that the President lacked both sense of humor and skill at repartee!

But I seem to have forgotten "C. J."! Why is crime, even in its adolescent, undergraduate manifestations so absorbing? Let me conclude my reminiscences of "C. J.," the discourager of College criminals, by repeating that we all respected him because we believed that he was square. We thought that he would n't indulge in too much zeal in his endeavors to catch us. He was no Calvinist who gloated at seeing sinners punished; nor had he any sentimental compunction. His attitude was very business-like: if he caught you, he had to punish you, as a matter of course; if he did n't catch you, your slate was clean and he laid up nothing against you.

Coming now to speak of "C. J." as the teacher of Freshman mathematics I feel unable to do justice to the theme, for he was absolutely the worst teacher I ever had dealings with in Harvard College. Today, when the Institution has more than trebled in size, the worst teacher may be three times worse than he was — how wonderful is Progress! — but happily I do not know his name. Why "C. J." was ever appointed to teach us Freshmen, I cannot conceive. The best guess I ever heard was that it gave him an opportunity to know at least by sight every Freshman in the class, and that this acquaintance assisted him in his work as Minister of Police. My class was divided into eight sections which met in turn in one of the recitation rooms in Harvard Hall. "C. J.'s" desk stood on a high platform near the door and as we passed in we each took from the desk a slip on which was written a problem in Algebra. Then we went to the blackboard, wrote the number and our name at the top and proceeded to solve the problem if we could. When the first batch of solvers had finished, they took their seats and "C. J." would walk down the room, hastily scrutinizing the problems. A glance sufficed to show him which were right; half a glance showed him which were wrong. Then he would say: "Mr. Dunderhead, who told you that two plusses equal a minus?" or, "Mr. Drooley, how did you get that surd?" or, "Mr. Callowboy, we don't teach the multiplication table here. You had better go back and take a course in the primary school."

When the bell rang, before dismissing the section, "C. J." would say, "Next time, take chapter XVII in Todhunter's Algebra — Permutations and Combinations." And so it went until the final examination came, when 45% of the class were conditioned. If you had had previous instruc-



tion or if an inscrutable Providence had given you the ability to work out Algebra problems for yourself, you passed; but never a word of explanation did you get from "C.J." And that was called *teaching* in the foremost University in America! We used to surmise that "C. J." was lazy—evidently he did not glow with zeal for inspiring enthusiasm in his subject. We hardly pitied him enough at having to repeat each uncongenial lecture eight times over to incompetent sections. Still, make what allowances we will, "C. J.'s" teaching ranked easily worst. Years afterwards I learned that this method by which the student taught himself and the teacher imparted nothing, prevailed at the Annapolis Naval Academy where "C. J." had been a professor before he came to Harvard. So are evil ways transmitted!

Of course, I was conditioned, but although I had sense enough to understand that his method was atrocious, I bore "C. J." no grudge: and during the remainder of my undergraduate days, whenever there was an examination in Algebra, I took it in the hope of getting off the condition. This I never achieved, but as "C. J." always gave you 5 on a scale of 100 if you wrote your name in your blue book, whether you answered any questions or not, we regarded him as magnanimous, if not lavish. Unfortunately the 5s were not cumulative; if they had been, I might have reached 40, the passing mark.

Although "C. J." was the most matter-of-fact of men, with as little mystery about him as about the very slender little stick which he carried, he was already, when I came to College, the subject of various legends. How they arose, I know not. They lived on — rumor added to them, and yet I doubt whether we really believed them. One legend hinted that he was a great "sport" and that, for that reason, President Eliot had appointed him Registrar, as being qualified to discover and deal with the dashing young students. This I may call the "Set a sport to catch a sport" theory. There circulated also whispers that "C. J." had a past—a mysterious and perhaps romantic past. I remember one fellow proposed to trail him, but the trail led only to the door of the most respectable club in Boston, frequented even by Doctors of Divinity, and so the amateur detective was baffled. Once we proposed that one of us should secrete himself in order to hear all that went on at the meeting of the Parietal Board. None of us knew what the word Parietal meant or how to pronounce it, but we imagined it was a sort of Vehngericht presided over by "C. J." and enlivened by the presence of very wicked students, who were subjected to the hot gridiron and other medieval tortures. How funny this all seems!

Some years later I happened to pass a summer in the same boarding-house with "C. J." and found that his wildest dissipation was the reading of innumerable novels, mostly trash. He also joined in a game of Whist of

the old-fashioned sort. I don't know whether he took up Bridge when that came into vogue.

The mystery and the legends fell away from him, the memory of his execrable teaching was forgotten, and we rather pitied him — though he was the last person who would have cared to be pitied — as he sank slowly into a solitary old-age. Latterly, you met him now and then at the house of one of his younger contemporaries, still brusque, but with a larger store of kindliness than we supposed he possessed in our College days.

THE AFRICAN DEPARTMENT OF THE PEABODY MUSEUM.

ORIC BATES, '05.

To American ethnologists of a future — though not necessarily a distant — generation it will seem both strange and regrettable that among their predecessors there prevailed a general indifference to foreign fields of research. Doubtless future scientists will appreciate, even more deeply than can we of today, the value of the immense collections of American material bequeathed them from our times. But, unless those broadening influences already at work among us shall have spent their force in vain, future scholars will reasonably complain that, in the days when opportunities were still very great, the narrow outlook of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries forever cramped and limited in America the study of primitive mankind. Those who in the future arise to judge us will too readily forget that at present ethnologists in the United States are comparatively few; that financial support for anthropologic research is slender and uncertain, and that these studies are not fostered by Government to any such extent as they are in Europe. Of these and similar extenuating facts they will be prone to lose sight in their chagrin that, at an hour when it was yet possible to make great collections in Asia and Africa, American interest in those fields was but fitful and sporadic, and at no time strong enough to lead to the foundation of schools of African or Oriental anthropology. They will feel the lack of traditions of research which such schools might have inaugurated, and they will have to regret the absence in this country of systematic collections of African and Asiatic material. Our present indifference, we may be sure, will not appear easily excusable to those scholars whose task it will be to grapple with the negro problem in a far acuter form than it now presents, or who set themselves to analyze the essential characteristics of those peoples of the Far East with whom the expansion of American commerce is daily bringing us into closer contact.

It was with a full appreciation of these future needs, and with a desire

in some slight measure to meet them, that, in the early spring of 1914, the late Professor Frederic Ward Putnam created an African Department in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Although originally instituted for the study of primitive America, ancient and recent, the Peabody Museum had acquired a certain amount of African material which, while hardly sufficient adequately to represent any one culture, could yet be made to serve as the nucleus of a large systematic collection. To the curatorship of the new department it was the good fortune of the writer to be appointed, and it was his hope, as it was Professor Putnam's, that in time it might be possible to establish at Cambridge a true centre of African research. The present article is designed to give a brief account of the first few steps which have been taken towards this remote goal.

It need hardly be said that no funds were at the disposal of the new department, the assets of which consisted of the small collection just mentioned, and — what really counted for much more — of the good will of the members of the Museum Staff. The sum of ten dollars, called "The Harvard African Fund," was hopefully deposited in a Cambridge bank, after which the Department busied itself for some months with efforts to increase this humble credit, and with other matters that did not involve expenditure. A better arrangement of such material as was on exhibition was one of the first tasks which suggested itself, but this work was deferred indefinitely until the casing of the Museum should have been completed, when the African exhibition is to be permanently installed on the top floor of the new wing. The first step taken by the Department was therefore in a different direction — a number of Harvard graduates who were known to have been in Africa were appealed to, and asked to help the Museum in any way they could. The response was unexpectedly gratifying, not only because of the accessions which resulted, but also because of the hearty interest in the work expressed by a number of men who had nothing to give.

At the same time that this circularization was going forward another piece of work was begun — a task which is certain never to be finished, but which has already reached a stage which leaves no doubt as to its value. Scattered through the pages of innumerable books of travel, sport, and missionary activity are items of the greatest interest to the ethnologist: stray facts relating to the physique, the arts, customs or beliefs of natives, recorded by eye witnesses and smothered in a welter of other matter of little or no use to the student. To collect this information, to classify it and to index it, is a work of obvious importance, and in July, 1914, it was systematically undertaken. The various items, copied verbatim on cards and carefully cross referenced, are classified under eleven rough ethnogeographic divisions (e.g., Nile Basin, Sub-Sahara, Madagascar, etc.), and a

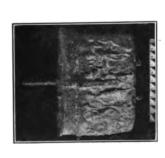




MEROTTIC BRONZE COOKING POT OF CLASSICAL FORM (Gammal.)



VIEW FROM GAMMAI FORT, LOOKING NORTH



BRONZE JEWEL BOX CONTAIN-ING GOLD RINGS (Third Century A.D. Gammai.)



MOUND "C" WHILE BEING CLEARED (Gammai.)

PEABODY MUSEUM: SUDAN EXPEDITION.

single library card, made out in full for every book read, allows the free use of brief titles on the subject cards themselves. From professedly anthropological books no excerpts have been made, since the aim of the index is to collect the obscurer and more scattered evidence; but it is planned eventually to go through the various scientific journals with a view to compiling a bibliography of the African papers they contain. At present the index numbers some 4000 master cards: when the number has reached 10,000 it will be open for consultation to both University students and visitors.

Sooner than could have been hoped, the generosity of a few private individuals enabled the Department to undertake its first piece of fieldwork, - an archæological survey of the Canary Islands. At the time of its discovery, in the fourteenth century, this small archipelago was inhabited by a pagan race of African origin — a people called, from the most important element among them, the Guanches. The problems presented by these natives, who under European dominion soon became extinct or absorbed, are many and important: it has, for example, been not infrequently asserted that the chief element in the islands represented a survival of the Cro-magnon type of paleolithic Europe. Interest of another sort attaches to the Guanches, in that they were unquestionably related to the Berbers of North Africa, and because, unlike the latter, they came under what may be called modern European observation before they had lost their old religion. Yet again, the presence here and there in the islands of rock-cut inscriptions of the mysterious sort called in North Africa "Numidian" or "Libyco-Berber," adds still another item of importance to the general problem which their origin, speech, and culture present. As the key to the Guanche question is the physical evidence which the human remains afford, it was desirable that the conduct of the proposed survey should be in the hands of a trained anatomist, and the Department was fortunate when Dr. E. A. Hooton, Curator of Somatology in the Peabody Museum, consented to take charge of the work. Not only was Dr. Hooton equipped for this task by having had a thorough grounding in European anthropology at Oxford, but he had had the advantages of European fieldwork as well.

This is not the place in which to set forth the results of the first Canarian expedition in detail: so complex and lengthy are the mathematical operations now involved by scientific craniometry that even yet the computations based on the material Dr. Hooton collected during the summer of 1914 are not by any means finished. It can, however, be said that the data gathered by the expedition is not only more extensive by far than any heretofore secured, but that conclusive results can confidently be expected from it. Before these results are published, it is desirable that the survey, interrupted by conditions arising from the war, should be extended to em-

brace all the islands of the archipelago, only the largest of which — Tenerife — was dealt with during the first season. By the completion of the survey it is hoped that the Museum, which through Dr. Hooton's work received a valuable exchange collection of prehistoric Canarian antiquities, will be still further enriched in the same direction.

Dr. Hooton had no sooner started to return to America than the writer left for the Libyan Desert, there to continue some excavations begun before his appointment to the African curatorship. Arrived at Cairo, it was found impossible to carry out this plan, because of the fighting then (October, 1914) in progress near the Tripolitan frontier of Egypt. After some delay another site was selected — a group of mounds at a hamlet called Gammai, about five leagues south of Wady Halfa. It is not the intention of the Department to build up what is usually understood by an Egyptian collection — a collection, that is to say, representing the higher phases of Egyptian civilization. It is, on the other hand, of prime importance that the prehistoric culture of the Nile Valley, and the later barbaric ones which at various times found their way into that quarter, should be as fully represented as possible. Bearing this in mind, Gammai promised well; for as mound-burials were quite unknown among the historic Egyptians, it was only reasonable to suppose that the barrows were monuments belonging to some foreign intruders into the valley of the Nubian Nile.

The little expedition, slenderly equipped, but fortunately provided with ten of Dr. G. A. Reisner's trained Egyptian workmen, arrived at Gammai in November. Through the courtesy of the officials of the Sudanese Government, the writer was allowed to use as his headquarters an old fort, now a rest-house, placed on a lofty spur of the desert hills which here run almost to the river's edge. From this situation the islets, ledges, and sand bars of the Second Cataract lay clear to the view for miles; the small, dusty plain, with its cluster of mounds, the scattered mud dwellings of the small Nubian village, and the forbidding hills, covered with sooty rocks and boulders, were spread out before one as on a map.

Work was begun without delay, and though the difficulty of getting local labor in a region so sparsely inhabited was never wholly overcome, something like an adequate force was soon engaged in lifting the mounds and in clearing the recent surface of the surrounding area. It was soon ascertained that the mounds were graves — tumuli varying from five to fifty metres in diameter, and between one to five metres high, erected over burial chambers cut in the hard alluvium of the plain. As usual, the graves had been anciently plundered, but the carelessness and indifference of the robbers had left in situ a mass of material from which the nature and age of the tombs were quickly placed beyond doubt.

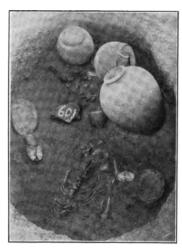
Readers of Roman history will recall that, before the division of the



WEST END (ENTRANCE) OF UNPLUNDERED MEROÏTIC GRAVE (Gammai.)



INCISED BLACK-WARE BEAKER
(Local Sudanese, First Century
B.C. Gammai.)



ARCHAIC BURIAL NEAR GAMMAI (Ca. 2700 B.C.)



LARGE BRONZE LAVER OF CLASSICAL FORM (Meroïtic, First Century B.C. Gammai.)



BRONZE WINE VESSEL OF CLASSICAL FORM (Meroïtic, First Century B.C. Gammai.)

PEABODY MUSEUM: SUDAN EXPEDITION.

empire, and thereafter to an even greater extent, the southern frontier of Egypt was constantly attacked by a wild marauding people of the eastern desert, called Blemmyes. Of fierce and predatory habits, these untamed raiders swept into the Nile Valley from the south and the east, and again and again plundered and laid waste the lands of the peaceful Egyptians. Modern archeology, in a few unusual Nubian graves of no great richness, had sought to recognize the remains of these troublesome nomads, but the identification remained a doubtful one. The mounds at Gammai proved to be the sepulchres of a number of chiefs of this almost unknown people. and substantiated the earlier conjectures. Further, the character of the finds, which comprised weapons, jewelry, and utensils, made it clear that the Blemmyes, for all their wildness, had been partakers to no small extent in the rich and characteristic culture of the later Ethiopian empire which. from one of its capital cities, is called Merolic. Thus at one stroke an addition was made to our knowledge of the ethnography of north-east Africa during the first centuries of the Christian era, and to the internal history of the great and opulent kingdom which for centuries anciently dominated so large a part of what is now the Anglo-Egyptian Sûdân.

It is impossible here to enter into details regarding the work at Gammai, but as an example of the good fortune that attended the expedition one find may be described. The writer's friend, Mr. Dows Dunham, who joined the expedition after it had been a month in the field, and who carried the work to its conclusion, in clearing one of the largest mounds, discovered the repoussé bronze jewel box shown in one of the accompanying figures. The Hellenistic character of the box itself, based on an Alexandrian model, hardly needs to be pointed out, though the connection with the far-distant Mediterranean is so striking as to deserve emphasis. The box was unlocked, but the cover was firmly rusted home. When opened, the box was found to contain four plain gold rings; four gold rings with uninscribed bezels; one gold ring mounting a green, table-cut jewel; four heavy gold rings with very large bezels on which were exquisitely cut intaglios; and — lastly — a solid gold sceptre-head of a sort sometimes portrayed in the Merottic sculptures.

In addition to the Blemmy mound-graves earlier remains were also discovered. Thus, near the mounds themselves, and partly covered by them, lay a Meroïtic cemetery of the first century B.C.—a cemetery in which was found a large unplundered grave rich in pottery and bronzes.

North of this site were found several Egyptian graves of the New Empire, and near them in turn were discovered fifteen burials of the archaic period, contemporary with early dynastic times in Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.). This latter discovery was a happy one, as no such remains had before been found so far south. Among these burials, moreover, were two of exceptional

interest. The skeleton in the first of these two graves had cast about its shoulders a cape made of feathers; the head of the second was covered with a feather cap. In both these cases the feathers had been fastened by embedding them in a resinous gum thinly spread over a cloth surface.

At the conclusion of the work at Gammai the African Department found itself in a stronger position than ever before. Not only had a valuable amount of carefully recorded material — Blemmy, Meroïtic, and archaic Nubian — been secured, but we had also been so fortunate as to obtain a good many specimens, which, while not of primitive character, were of enough æsthetic interest to stand us in good stead as exchange material. On the writer's return to Cairo a very satisfactory arrangement was made with Dr. Reisner, who in exchange for some of the more sophisticated material from Gammai agreed to make over to the Peabody Museum a generous number of prehistoric objects. Until the last submarine pirate has been sunk, Dr. Reisner prudently refuses to ship to America any of the hundreds of cases of antiquities which have since the outbreak of the war been accumulating at his home-camp; but as soon as the safety of the seas has been reëstablished, the African Department will receive a large number of valuable accessions.

The accumulation of specimens is but one, though the foremost, aim of the Department: an object hardly less important is the diffusion of African knowledge. On the writer's return to America last spring, a development in this direction seemed most desirable. Permission had previously been granted by the Faculty of the Museum to the Department to publish, under the editorship of the Curator, an annual volume of miscellaneous papers on African subjects, with occasional special volumes embodying the results of original field or laboratory research. The finances of the Department - if the deficit with which it was at that moment confronted can be so styled — did not allow us to enter the perilous field of scientific publication except on a strictly commercial basis, but on that basis it was finally decided to inaugurate the "Harvard African Studies." A publication committee was formed to assist the editor in the difficult and often delicate task of passing on manuscripts; invitations to contribute were sent out to a few European scholars of high standing; Colonel Roosevelt generously consented to write an introduction to the series, and the initial volume was launched. For eight troublous months the present writer, in company with his assistant, has been tossed about on the battling seas of editorship — Odysseus on his raft not more so — but as this little paper goes to press, port is in sight. In plainer terms, the first volume of the "Harvard African Studies," under the title of Varia Africana I, appears before the public on May 1.

Of the papers which go to make up this book, it is a matter for particular





BRONZE PLAQUE: A KING ATTENDED (Benin.)



IVORY FIGURE (Benin. Sixteenth Century.)



BRONZE PLAQUE WITH IRON PUPILS IN EYES (Benin.)



EXECUTION BLOCK FROM BENIN

The victim's head was laid on the peg and
then struck with a club.

PEABODY MUSEUM: BENIN COLLECTION.

gratification that three are based on collections of African material which have come into the Museum since the creation of the new Department. Of these three the first two—one on a collection of ornamented gourd vessels from Darfûr, the second on a collection of palæolithic implements from the high desert between the Nile and the Red Sea,—are by the assistant editor of the series, Dr. F. H. Sterns. The third is a catalogue raisonné, by Dr. Hooton, of a collection of antiquities from Benin (West Africa) recently obtained through a London dealer.

The work of the Department from its beginning to the present has now been laid before the reader: not, the writer sincerely hopes, at tedious length. What has been done in these last two years is not, it must be conceded, of great moment, but such slight progress as has been made is, at least, progress in the right direction. The future aims of the Department, it would be idle to deny, are high ones, commensurate with the importance of the subject to which it is devoted. The practical value of a scientific knowledge of Africa in a country where more than one man in ten has in his veins African blood will hardly be questioned. Beyond this lie other facts entitling African studies to a more serious consideration in America than they have yet received. Through such studies, to cite but one of their claims, American ethnologists, whose contact with their foreign colleagues has too often been confined to an acquaintance with the work of those European scholars who have busied themselves with the primitive cultures of the New World, would of necessity become acquainted with schools and methods of research which have been developed in the effort to shed light on the Dark Continent. From this contact arises that healthy stimulation on which scientific progress depends. To say that the furtherance of all such work is costly in time, toil, and money — that its needs, in short, are endless—is merely to say that civilization itself is not to be had for the asking. To the American scholar of a future generation, whose attitude towards the labors of his predecessors the writer ventured in part to predict at the beginning of this article, the cost will count for little if he finds ready to his hand illustrations of past savagery and barbarism by which to his own age he can interpret the life of the ages which have gone before. To contribute as far as possible to these future needs of anthropology by the collection of scientifically authenticated material from Africa, and to take its share in the interpretation of that material, is the aim of the new Department.

SOME BASIC REASONS FOR AN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.¹

PROFESSOR GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON.

In his note of December 18, 1916, asking the belligerents for peace terms and speaking of the scope of the present war, the President of the United States said: "No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects." Thus, whether the United States wishes or does not wish to play a part in international affairs, it seems to be an inevitable necessity.

A few weeks before, in the Pastoral Letter of the American Bishops of the Episcopal Church, the same note had been sounded in the words: "America is involved today in a world-wide confusion which finds its most acute expression in the battlefields of Europe. No self-isolation on our part is possible. The fortunes of the nations of the world are interwoven as the threads of a tapestry."

These recent statements from State and Church indicate a growing realization that the United States cannot, if it would, remain longer merely national in its relations and policies.

The reasons why the United States cannot maintain an isolated position are many and were foreseen by the founders of the Republic. Washington in his Farewell Address in 1796 predicted that later the United States would be obliged to use intelligent foresight, particularly in economic relations. It is true that he raised the question, "Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?" Let it also be said for the soundness of Washington's judgment, and for the warrant which his opinion still has to our confidence, that he did not condemn all alliances, for he did see that some alliances might from time to time be desirable. Even in this Farewell Address he uttered words which seem to have escaped the notice of some of his admirers, cautioning his fellow-citizens as follows:

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Less than a year later than this Address of Washington, his successor, John Adams, in a Special Message while Europe was still agitated by war, declared:

However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America as forming a weight in the balance of power in Europe which never can be forgotten or neglected.

Address delivered before the Lawyers Club of New York, Feb. 17, 1917.

It was Jefferson who in his first Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801, said in balanced phrase:

Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

As the relations of State must to some extent be determined by its area, a matter of prime consideration is the nature of the territory over which the State exercises jurisdiction. Even in the days of Jefferson the United States was not isolated. It is true that the United States had ceased to be a strip of territory along the Atlantic seaboard, but the significance of its geographical position had not been realized. Indeed, it was later seriously contended that there could be no States established in the territory along the Pacific Ocean, because the journey would be too long for representatives desiring to attend legislative sessions at the National Capitol in Washington. In 1858, nevertheless, a Senator from California was advocating the purchase of Alaska for \$5,000,000. The purchase was made for \$7,200,000, and at 4 A.M., March 30, 1867, the treaty ceding Alaska to the United States was signed by the representative of Russia. Congress announced that this purchase was with a view to

The creation of new industrial interests on the Pacific necessary to the supremacy of our Empire on the sea and land; and finally to facilitate and secure the advantages of an unlimited American commerce with the friendly powers of Japan and China.

This purchase of Alaska was ridiculed and it was stated that Secretary Seward had "annexed an iceberg," or had established an "American polar bear garden." It is, however, certain that he had carried the jurisdiction of the United States many degrees toward the West. Other non-contiguous territory, particularly the Insular Possessions acquired in 1898, still further extended American jurisdiction.

The territory of the original thirteen States included an area of 909,050 square miles. The jurisdiction of the United States now extends over nearly 4,000,000 square miles, which is less than one quarter that of the British Empire, about half that of the Russian Empire, about the same as all Europe, more than twice the Chinese Empire, more than three times the whole German Empire, or about fifteen times the area of the Japanese Empire. Further comparisons would show that the State of Texas is somewhat larger than the Japanese Empire, is about equal in area to France together with England, that Montana is about equal to Japan without Korea and the Islands, that Italy is about twice the area of New York, that Switzerland is about half the area of the State of Maine, or that New York would cover more than three Switzerlands.

As territory is fundamental in international relations, it is evident that



the expansion of the United States to its present great area makes it a factor to be reckoned with in world affairs. Simple area, however, would not necessarily be of commanding importance, if it were not for the fact that this area of the United States is one of the most advantageously situated in the entire world. A large part of this territory is in the southern part of the temperate zone and thus most suitable to the existence of life. Some of the area within American jurisdiction is, nevertheless, in the tropics, and some is crossed by the Arctic Circle. It reaches far from east to west so that when it is 12 o'clock noon at Washington, it is 1 A.M. on the following day at Manila. In a broad way these facts indicate that the United States has a "place in the sun" which cannot be disregarded by foreign nations, whatever may be the American policy, or even if the United States has no policy.

The United States also faces on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, waters formerly considered as isolating, but now in fact uniting America with the rest of the world. These great highways of commerce give to the area under the jurisdiction of the United States a coast-line totaling more than 15,000 miles, or, if reckoned to the three-mile width of indentation, a total of about 40,000 miles of coast-line. Along this coast are almost innumerable ports fortunately placed for the service of the world commerce. There is also the artificial waterway in the canal across the Isthmus of Panama, under the jurisdiction and control of the United States, which makes it necessary that much of the commerce of the world shall voyage for a time through American waters and pay toll to the Government of the United States.

Of the American coast-line, 3500 miles is along the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Contrast this with the few hundred miles of coast of Holland or of France, and the American possibilities are clear. Certainly the United States could not hold 15,000 miles of coast and disclaim international responsibilities, even if the coast had a barren hinterland.

The hinterland of the United States is, however, far from barren and worthless. The lands behind the coast are rich in resources of all kinds, at present producing more corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cotton, coal, oil, iron, steel, copper, and silver than any other state in the world, and giving to the United States first rank as an exporting country. Before the war in 1914, the United States stood third among the countries of the world in imports. The City of New York had become the first seaport in the world in the matter of exports, and second in imports, but it should be borne in mind that in 1914 less than 10 per cent of these imports and exports were carried in American vessels. In 1815 the value of American exports was about fifty million dollars; in 1916, about four and a third billions. If figures mean anything, this indicates an increase of American trade within a hundred years by about eighty-six times, and it would seem to be plain that the

United States cannot safely allow other states of the world to determine what world policy shall be. What might formerly be a matter of indifference to the United States in the management of world affairs may now be vital to the continuance of sound national existence.

Further, the United States now has a population of about 110,000,000, which is about one quarter that of the whole British Empire or of China, about two thirds that of the Russian Empire, about twice that of all South America, and about one quarter of all Europe, about the same as that of France and Germany, or of South America and Japan together. There are, then, from a simple numerical view, many people in the United States whose rights and interests must be considered and guarded.

The people of the United States are also accustomed to a somewhat high standard of living. They enjoy a variety of food, clothing, and range of experience involving large economic expenditure. A Japanese estimate of 1915 states that under the American standard of living, the earth would accommodate comfortably about 2,300,000,000 people, or about 550,000,000 more than at present. If the German standard is adopted for life, the earth would sustain in comfort about 5,600,000,000 or about 4,000,000,000 more than at present. If, however, the Japanese standard is generally followed, about 22,400,000,000 can find sustenance, or nearly 21,000,000,000 more than the present population of the world, or about ten times as many as can be sustained under American standards, or four times as many as under German standards. Accordingly, such standards of life as the people of the United States are maintaining involve problems which will have wide economic bearings.

The physical conditions embodied in the area, climate, long coast-line, products, resources, and other characteristics of the United States, the large population accustomed to a high and secure standard of living, give to the United States a position which carries world responsibilities and in some respects gives the nation an envied position.

In addition to the above, the United States very early assumed certain responsibilities of a general nature. Even the Declaration of Independence maintained that man had certain "unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these, governments are instituted among men." The Constitution of 1787 had among its objects "to promote the general welfare." The words of Washington in 1790 show that international affairs were not absent from his consideration. He said:

The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings.



In 1793 Washington in his Fifth Annual Address frankly recognized that the United States must take its place among the nations of the world, saying:

There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

These may be hard sayings, but no one would claim that Washington lacked experience in public affairs, or had failed in the time of crisis. In 1823 President Monroe asserted

as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

In varying forms this principle has been repeated by his successors. The present occupant of the presidential chair in 1917 (January 22) announced: that the nation should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world.

Thus, in 1823 responsibility was assumed, not merely for the area known as the United States, but for the American continents. Such are examples of deliberate entrance upon international responsibility in the assertion of general policies.

Special statements have also been made from time to time as to what the United States desired. In 1899, as the European powers were leasing portions of the Chinese territory, Mr. Hay, saying that he was "earnestly desirous to remove any cause of irritation," called upon the European powers to adopt the "open-door" policy in the Far East. These powers generally replied that they would maintain "equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation, and commerce."

In recent years the financial conditions of neighboring states to the south of the United States have been a matter of much concern. "Dollar diplomacy," defined as "the substitution of dollars for bullets," has at times received approval from the Government. "Financial rehabilitation" has been a ground for "strongly advising" neighboring states to follow certain lines of action. The economic conditions in the Dominican Republic led in 1907 to an agreement by which the United States was to appoint a General Receiver for San Domingo. By a treaty with Haiti, ratified May 3, 1916, the United States goes further and appoints for Haiti not merely a General Receiver, but also a Financial Adviser, as well as officers for the Haitian constabulary, and engineers for the sanitation and public improvements of the Republic. The United States also agrees to

lend efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty.

The United States Government guaranteed the independence of Panama in 1903, and has assumed various degrees of supervision over, or declared it would act as "next friend" to, other states, even though these states had not been aware that they were not sui juris.

From physical reasons it is evident that the United States has a large "place in the sun." By the assertion of such principles of action as the Monroe Doctrine and the "open-door" doctrine, the Government has declared its intention to maintain certain policies where the interests of the country were involved. By the obligations assumed under such treaties as those with Haiti, the United States has become legally bound to participate in affairs necessarily involving foreign complications. The United States is thus physically, politically, and legally an important factor in international affairs. To withdraw from this position would involve the sacrifice of territory, policy, and legal obligation at a time when the highest leadership in international affairs is to be desired and should be secured.

To maintain even the position already attained will involve a higher degree of intelligent direction than the United States has hitherto displayed in formulating its policies. The United States will apparently be for some time the great creditor nation. Its debtors will be glad to pay their obligations under the most advantageous terms possible. The United States will have resources, and will accordingly feel the effect of the general tendency to shift, so far as possible, all burdens, whether or not justly belonging to them, upon the shoulders of those who have resources. According to the report of their Conference of June 17, 1916:

The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of enemy countries in so far as regards raw material and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities. These measures will be directed to assuring the independence of the Allies, not only so far as concerns sources of supplies, but also as regards their financial, commercial, and maritime organizations. The Allies will adopt such measures as seem to them most suitable for the carrying out of this resolution according to the nature of commodities and having regard to the principles which govern their economic policy. They may, for example, have recourse to either enterprises subsidized and directed or controlled by the Governments themselves or to the grant of financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources, or to customs duties or prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character, or to a combination of these different methods.

The Central Powers have made plans to meet those of the Allies. There is also an agreement between Russia and Japan of July 3, 1916, under which, as to affairs in the Far East, —

Japan and Russia will act in concert on the measures to be taken in view of the support or cooperation necessary for the protection and defense of these rights and interests.

A Petrograd dispatch of July 12 states that this should not be cause for "uneasiness in the United States."

Such agreements are typical of the foresight exercised by foreign powers. It is evident that important nations, even Great Britain, can no longer pride themselves on "splendid isolation."

"Colonial expansion," "spheres of interest," "freedom of the seas," "the open door," "dollar diplomacy," "financial rehabilitation," "a place in the sun," are some of the key-words to modern international relations, and they for the most part picture economic ideas and aspirations. The United States, so long as it exists as a strong state, cannot avoid participation in the movements for which such words stand. The United States had before 1914 played some part in the world, but a relatively insignificant part. This was largely due to a provincial conception of the nation's place in world affairs. At present every indication points to the fact that the United States cannot long remain merely a fat and prosperous benevolent observer of world movements. A far-sighted policy, based on intelligent understanding of world conditions, and of the relation of the United States to these conditions, should be formulated. Those who hark back to early statesmen of the Republic should not stop with a single phrase of Jefferson, "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," but should ponder deeply the principles underlying early American policy.

In his farewell to his countrymen Washington expressed the hope that his words might now and then recur to those who bore the name American. Considering the present conditions of the United States, the wisdom of his parting injunctions cannot be too highly commended, and the verity of the principles relating to commerce, and other international relations, has become more and more clearly demonstrated through the passing years. More than 120 years ago Washington said:

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither asking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with the powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that the present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another, that it must pay with a portion of its independence for

whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

Difficult indeed would it be to formulate wiser counsel than these words to which the greatest of the Fathers wished his fellow-citizens from time to time to recur, and this time in the history of the United States seems to be a period when these words should be given profound consideration.

THE MILITARY SITUATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, JR., '17, President of the Student Council.

To explain clearly the present military situation at the University to graduates in general, and especially to those graduates who have not been closely in touch with the University in the past two years, it is necessary to give a brief history of the recent development of military training here. Since the establishment of the training camps at Plattsburg, Harvard men have attended in ever-increasing numbers. The interest and enthusiasm gained at these camps lasted through the winter and made many feel that there was no reason why some form of military training should not be established at College to keep the training gained in the summer months fresh, to give those men who had no training a head start for the camps the following summer, and also to take the place of such camps for those who were unable to give up their summer. With this purpose in mind the Harvard Regiment was formed in the middle of February, 1916. Though purely a voluntary organization, it had at one time as many as 1300 men on its rolls. As an advertisement for the College and for preparedness in general, it was eminently successful, and from a military point of view, considering the difficulty involved in avoiding conflict between drill hours and the already established schedule of studies and sports, and the trouble in obtaining officers and equipment, the result was very creditable indeed to Captain Cordier, who voluntarily undertook the task of organizing and commanding the regiment in addition to the regular duties of his recruiting office in town. The training was in infantry solely and covered close and open order drill, including a few simple manœuvres and some practice in the actual firing of the rifle. It lasted till the 30th of May, when an impressive parade and review was held in the Stadium as a climax. The Regiment was then disbanded and an active campaign undertaken to obtain men for the summer training camps.

Simultaneously with the regiment, but having no connection with it,

the College authorities offered a theoretical course in minor tactics and military history and organization, known as Military Science 1. This counted toward the degree as a half-course and represents the first time that the College, recently at any rate, has granted academic credit for military work.

The beginning of this academic year saw the Government ready to supply equipment and a training staff of officers to colleges which were willing to adopt and give academic credit for a military course which the War Department was to outline and which had for its object the training of college men for commissions in the Reserve Officers' Corps. One of these training units, however, was not established at Harvard, because one of the War Department's requirements was that the course should last four years, which meant that, in following the Government's schedule, it would require less work than even one of the University's own "snap courses." It looked, however, as if the Government and President Lowell were finally about to agree on a compromise when the crisis with Germany arose and diplomatic relations were severed. Some action was imperative, as the undergraduates as well as the Faculty were becoming restless as time went by and nothing happened. There had been, it is true, during the first half-year a military course with drills and lectures, but it was not recognized by the Government and had but a little over 200 men on its rolls. In view, then, of the national crisis, Captain Cordier drew up a schedule of training involving nine hours per week for the second half of the College year, with the understanding that in case any of the land forces of the United States other than the regular army were mobilized or mobilizing at the end of the College year, the training should continue in a more intensive form during the summer months at a camp to be held at Cambridge; and that in this event the War Department would commission at the end of the summer those men who creditably completed the course as officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The schedule aimed to be as nearly on a war footing as possible and at the same time allow men to continue their regular College work. Five out of the nine hours per week were to be devoted to drill, two to section meetings, one to lectures, and one to outside reading. Academic credit of one half-course was to be given whether the summer camp was held or not, the idea being that the hope of a Reserve commission was enough to induce men to attend the summer camp. This schedule of training was accepted by both the War Department and the College authorities; but partially due to the feeling that this unit might be like last year's regiment in its failure to produce concrete results and its inconvenient and elastic drill hours, and partially due to a failure to appreciate the fact that the Government was backing it, and to an uncertainty as to the value of Reserve commissions,

recruiting for the new regiment was slow. President Lowell, however, was heart and soul behind the plan, and due largely to his influence approximately 1100 men enrolled. The training started almost immediately: since then the Government has assigned to the unit two more captains in addition to Captain Cordier and six regular army sergeants to supervise the instruction; six French officers have also recently been sent by the French Government at President Lowell's request.

The work of the unit was not allowed to continue its course smoothly, however. Shortly after this Government's declaration of war, the War Department decided to require every man with a college education or the equivalent who desired a commission in the Reserve Officers' Corps to attend one of the Government camps for intensive training of such candidates which were to be established in the various military departments throughout the country, at the same time restricting the age-limit of those eligible for the Reserve commissions to men twenty-one years of age or over. It looked for some time as if one of these Government camps might be established at Cambridge; but owing to the fact that at least fifty per cent of the Harvard training unit are under age, and probably, too, to the fact that the Government does not want to seem to favor any one particular college, and further wants to centralize all the training organization as much as possible, no camp is to be established at Cambridge. The Government has even gone one step farther, and not only refuses to bear any of the expense of the unit at Harvard other than the salary of the officers on duty here, but requires all those men in the unit who desire a commission and are over twenty-one to attend one of the departmental training camps. So that when these camps open, which at the time of this writing is scheduled for May 14, there will be only about half this year's regiment left, made up almost wholly of those men who are under twenty-one. That this half will continue its course of training seems almost certain; that the summer camp for these men will be held seems almost as certain. But no one can predict what will happen, as everything depends on the War Department's attitude in the future, and no one, even in the Department itself, seems to have the slightest idea what that will be.

So much for the history of the events that have led up to the curious military situation at the University now. Alongside of the 1100 men who up to the present moment (May 1) are in the regiment, should be mentioned the 300 or 400 who have joined the Naval Patrol Boat Service and the hundred or so who are training to be aviators, and in addition one might mention the fifty-odd men driving ambulances in France. So that if any graduate, elderly or otherwise, has been inveigled by the shouting of the now defunct Harvard Union for American Neutrality, or any other



pacifistic organization, into believing that Harvard is not doing her share toward backing up our unappreciative Government, he is mistaken.

A word here in regard to the Harvard Union for American Neutrality might not be out of place. The Union consisted of a group of from thirty to sixty men under the leadership of one or two graduate students who gave themselves the above high-sounding title immediately after the break with Germany. From the very fact that they were so few in number they evoked a storm of protest from those of the rest of the College who believed differently, when perhaps a more effective way would have been to ignore the Union altogether in spite of the posters, post-cards, and other means by which it sought to gain the publicity that it was clever enough to realize was the only way to make up for the paucity of its membership. When one realizes that the number of men eligible for the society, not counting the Medical School in town, was over 5000 and that its membership at no time exceeded 70, one realizes what a small part of the University's sentiment it represented. On the other hand, the epithets of "cowardly traitors" and other equally uncomplimentary names that found their way into the communication column of the Crimson in reference to the Neutrality Union were in no way deserved, as it was composed mostly of quiet, studious men who were merely trying to express their opinion in the most effective way they knew, and that it was an effective expression at least may be gathered from the commotion it aroused not only in Cambridge, but also in papers throughout the country. It even went so far as to communicate with several Massachusetts representatives at Washington, calling forth from them telegrams asking for information as to what and whom the society represented. That the men who composed the Union were earnest and loyal citizens, however, is proved by the fact that with the declaration of war the Union automatically ceased to exist and is now but a memory. But even when it was in the height of its publicity, no graduate had a right to feel that perhaps the demoralizing effects of peace, when other nations are fighting for ideals that are our own as much as theirs, had in any way numbed the conscience or influenced the judgment of the University.

At the request of the Senate Subcommittee on Military Affairs a straw vote was held a short time before the break with Germany, to determine the attitude of the University toward universal military service. The result was some 850 for to 830 against. The spirit, too, of the present training corps would inspire the graduate with its quiet attitude of determination and would leave little doubt in his mind as to the part Harvard men will play in the present war. It should inspire him further in a personal way, as he has an equal share of it with us, for it springs from a source common to us both, the country and the University.

THE WORK OF THE HARVARD INFANTILE PARALYSIS COMMISSION.

PROFESSOR ROBERT W. LOVETT, M.D.

THE Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission was appointed by the Corporation of the University in September, 1916, to furnish aid to the physicians of greater Boston in the early diagnosis of the affection by laboratory methods and to place at the disposal of those physicians who cared to have it used, a supply of immune human blood serum, which in the New York epidemic of the early summer had been extensively employed and had been favorably reported on.

The Commission consisted of Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and the writer, with Mr. Roger Pierce as secretary.

Immediately after the formation of the Commission there began a demand for its services in diagnosis and early treatment, and this work was conducted under the supervision of Dr. Peabody. In October, 1916, about a month after the formation of the Commission, it was requested by the State Commissioner of Health, Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, to act as the agent of the State Department of Health in supervising the after-care of the children paralyzed in the summer, and with the consent of the University authorities the Commission agreed to undertake this work. The Infantile Paralysis Commission was afforded every facility for information as to the location of affected children from the State Department and received also the assistance of the district health officers. This aspect of the work is still being actively pursued. At the same time it became evident that another and most important aspect of the situation was in great need of study, and that the Commission must also consider and investigate the question of the cause and prevention of the disease, which was undertaken in the laboratory of Dr. Rosenau.

These three aspects of the question, then, have constituted the activities of the Commission. First, diagnosis and early treatment, under the immediate supervision of Dr. Peabody; second, the study of the etiology of the disease with especial regard to its prevention, under the charge of Dr. Rosenau; and third, the after-treatment of paralyzed children, under the direction of the writer. Mr. Pierce has been concerned with the administrative side of the various problems, and the Commission has met frequently alone and with Commissioner McLaughlin to consider the various activities belonging to it.

In November, Dr. William H. Coon was secured as the administrative officer of the Commission to correlate its activities, to supervise the many

details arising in its work, and to meet its most pressing present need in arranging for the after-care of patients.

The financial resources of the Commission have been so far very slender and wholly inadequate for any comprehensive plan of work. Thirty-five hundred dollars were raised by private subscription. Six thousand dollars were anonymously contributed to maintain an adequate special clinic at the Children's Hospital for one year, and five thousand dollars were set aside for the use of the State Department of Health from the Governor's contingent fund. On this meagre support work was carried on until April, 1917, when Mr. Joseph Grafton Minot was good enough to take the place of chairman of a committee to raise money for the continuation of the work of the Commission.

Appeals have been issued by this committee stating what the objects of the Commission are and asking the community if they care to have this work maintained, because it is obvious that if the work is to be effectively carried on it must receive adequate financial support. The four members of the Commission give their time and services to the work without compensation, and for its various activities no charge is made. Overhead expenses are largely eliminated by the generosity of the Harvard Medical School, the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the Children's Hospital, and the Massachusetts General Hospital.

A summary of the work accomplished by the three departments of the Commission from the time of its formation in September until April 15, 1917, is as follows:—

The first division of the Commission, that under the direction of Dr. Peabody, was concerned with the early diagnosis of the disease by the examination of the spinal fluid, and the preparation and administration of blood serum from persons who had recovered from a previous attack. Flexner and Lewis have shown that the injection of the blood serum of monkeys and of human beings who have passed through the disease into the spinal canal of monkeys infected with poliomyelitis may prevent or delay the onset of paralysis, and observations made in New York in the summer of 1916 indicate that similar results might be obtained in human cases. It seemed, therefore, to be of importance that this method of treatment should be available for the patients in Massachusetts. On account of the limited facilities and the need for immediate administration of the serum if it was to be of use, the work was restricted to the districts directly in and about Boston. The active work of early diagnosis and treatment was carried on by Drs. C. B. Spruit, C. S. Curtis, D. M. Hassman, and J. A. Wentworth for the Commission. Announcements of the object of the Commission were made in a number of daily papers, and about 33 individuals volunteered to give their blood for the preparation of the serum.

The diagnosticians responded to the call of physicians at any hour of the day or night, and went as quickly as possible to visit the patients. In those cases in which there was any suspicion of poliomyelitis a specimen of the spinal fluid was withdrawn and examined microscopically. In order that any loss of precious time might be avoided, a microscope was carried directly to the bedside. If the case turned out to be one of infantile paralysis the blood serum previously obtained from a recovered patient was injected into the spinal canal, and when necessary, subsequent injections were made at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours.

One hundred and eighty-seven patients were visited by the physicians of the Commission and the diagnosis of infantile paralysis was made in 123 cases. The remaining 64 were instances of other diseases. Of the 123 cases of poliomyelitis 54 were first visited in the earliest stage, before the onset of paralysis, and 51 of these were treated with the immune blood serum. Thirty-five, or 69 per cent, of those treated at this early period recovered without the development of paralysis; 11, or 21 per cent, recovered after having developed paralysis; and 5 resulted fatally. Sixty cases in which paralysis had already set in were treated with immune serum, but it is difficult to determine the effect of the serum in these cases, as it is impossible to tell what the course of the disease might have been had no treatment been administered. Similarly, one cannot be absolutely certain as to how much the treatment has accomplished in the cases treated before the paralysis set in. It was formerly supposed that paralysis was an essential feature of poliomyelitis but we now know that the disease is widespread as an acute infection and that only about one half of the cases ever go on to the development of paralysis. It is thus an extremely delicate problem to determine just what is due to treatment, and what is merely the natural course of the disease. However, the results obtained in Boston and elsewhere during last summer indicate that the injection of blood serum is of value in the treatment of early cases of the disease, and there is no doubt but that this method of treatment should be continued if another epidemic appears during the coming summer. It is probable, however, that the serum will be used in much larger amounts and injected into the veins as well as into the spinal canal. It is hoped that during the summer of 1917 the Commission may have at its disposal hospital facilities for the intensive study and treatment of acute cases in Boston, and it is also hoped that funds will be provided to enable us to enlarge considerably the scope of the diagnostic and therapeutic work which last year was carried out in the neighborhood of Boston.

Laboratory studies upon the cause, methods of spread, and prevention of the disease have from the beginning occupied the attention of the second division of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission under Dr. Rosenau.

The control of outbreaks depends upon the knowledge of the way in which the infection spreads from one person to the next, and it is easy to prevent a disease if it is known how it is "caught."

It is but a short ten years since we have learned that infantile paralysis is a general infectious disease. During this decade, the problem has been attacked with vigor and with a certain amount of success, but there still remains much that is unsolved. It seems fairly probable that the cause of the disease is a minute parasite which may be seen with the highest powers of the microscope. Unusual difficulties have presented themselves in isolating and recognizing the microorganism which causes infantile paralysis, and this is one of the questions the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission is trying to solve in the laboratory.

The epidemic last summer in New York was the most fatal and most extensive outbreak of the disease in medical history. This epidemic was fought along the lines of a contact infection. In other words, it was assumed that infantile paralysis is a contagious disease, that the virus is spread rather directly from sick children to susceptible children by means of the discharges from nose and throat. It has been shown, in fact, that the virus of infantile paralysis is sometimes contained in the discharges from the mouth and nose. Furthermore, experimental animals may be infected by placing the virus upon the mucous membrane of the nose. Nevertheless, it has not been demonstrated that this is the natural way in which the disease usually spreads, for there are some features of the disease which make it probable that there are other channels of propagation. Until these are known the infection cannot be controlled. The New York epidemic burnt itself out despite the isolation, disinfection, and other measures taken to check it.

Experiments have been made by the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission to determine whether flies or other biting insects may play a rôle in the transfer of the infection. The disease was transferred from monkey to monkey through the intervention of the stable fly. These experiments were shortly confirmed by an independent investigation in the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, but since then, although on several occasions similar experiments have been tried, they have always turned out negatively.

There is also a suspicion that food or water may carry the virus which is thus introduced into the system. It is possible to infect experimental animals by the mouth. The possibility presents itself that we may be dealing with a disease that may be spread by a number of different ways, as is the case with typhoid fever, — in which water, milk, food, flies, fingers, carriers, and contacts all play a rôle. The Commission realizes that one of the most important, practical and scientific problems is to obtain a precise

knowledge of the mode of spread of the disease, in order to control it, and the laboratory work of the Commission has chiefly concerned itself with this underlying factor necessary for prevention.

During the process of these investigations, a disease has been produced in rabbits which has a striking likeness to infantile paralysis. It has long been a favorite theory of many students of the disease, that infantile paralysis is primarily a disease of the lower animals, and secondarily a disease of man. Many animals suffer with acute paralytic affections,—horses, dogs, cats, rabbits, pigs, chickens, in fact almost all domestic animals. Frequently these paralytic affections of domestic animals occur at the same time and place that infantile paralysis breaks out in children. A relation between the two is not at all improbable.

So far as our present knowledge goes, one attack of infantile paralysis confers protection or immunity against subsequent attacks. In other words, persons practically never have two attacks of the disease. The same high degree of immunity can be produced experimentally in animals, but only by giving them an attack of the infection from which they recover. The Commission has made many attempts to immunize animals by means of attenuated virus and vaccines, following the methods that have been so very successful in other diseases, but all attempts to obtain a useful substitute in poliomyelitis that would at the same time be harmless have been without avail. This phase of the investigation is alluring and promises results of great practical value.

It seems worth while to point out that there has been more of the winter disease this year than last, and that the increased number of cases this spring bodes darkly for the coming summer.

The third division of the Commission's activities, that dealing with after-treatment, has been the special interest of the writer. It was perfectly obvious that if the cases that occurred in Massachusetts in the summer of 1916 were allowed to shift for themselves, many of them would become cripples and many more would acquire serious and permanent deformities, whereas if these cases were provided with modern surgical advice and treatment, the majority of them would not acquire deformities, many would be cured, and the number of cripples would be small. The Commission therefore, at the request of the State Department of Health, undertook to establish free clinics for these cases, but the clinics differed somewhat from the usual out-patient clinics. In the first place it was desired to see cases only with or through the family physician, to work with him and not to supersede him, and secondly, it was attempted to establish clinics in such a way that every patient coming would receive the necessary amount of attention. The correct treatment of infantile paralysis is a serious business and demands time and care. For any adequate treatment of the affection an accurate determination is necessary as to which muscles are affected and this means an examination in all cases of all muscles in both arms, both legs, back, neck and abdomen. This takes time and each case requires from half an hour to an hour's study, and it is obvious that the ordinary out-patient clinic is not equipped to give this to a large number of patients. A special clinic was therefore established at the Children's Hospital in Boston on three mornings a week, with a large staff of assistants, in order that the patients might receive the careful individual attention so necessary to the proper treatment of infantile paralysis. This clinic, under the supervision of the writer as to matters of policy and general lines of treatment, was directed by Drs. Arthur T. Legg and Frank R. Ober. In the after-care clinics the cooperation of the Physiological Department of the Harvard Medical School has been secured, and a series of delicate tests on disturbances in the sensation of paralyzed regions is being conducted by Assistant Professor Percy G. Stiles. Already at the Children's Hospital there have been held 55 clinics, at which 829 patients have been seen. With this clinic cooperates the Orthopedic Clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which offers treatment to adult cases and patients from the north and west ends, East Boston, and Charlestown, at which 142 patients have been under treatment.

Once a week the personnel of the Children's Hospital clinic has been transported to different parts of the state, where clinics were held and the local physicians invited to bring or send their cases. Demonstrations were given at these clinics and the doctors advised as to the best treatment to be pursued. Following the clinic, a nurse was left in the district who was skilled in the after-care of infantile paralysis, to report to the doctors who had patients at the clinic, to offer her assistance in aiding the parents in the after-care under the direction of the family physician, to carry out muscle training at home, to see that apparatus was worn if ordered, that fatigue was avoided, that the physician's directions were followed, and that the patients did not fall into the hands of fakirs.

So far as possible each family is enlisted in the responsibility of the case. When she is intelligent, the muscle training is taught to the mother and supervised by the nurse. It is intended to make the home care the main feature of the scheme, and this plan is intended to cover a sufficient number of years to obtain final results. The family physician is furnished with a record of the case in all instances, and a copy of the record is deposited also with the Commission.

The first round of out-of-town clinics was finished at Lowell on March 28th, and the second round was begun in Newburyport on April 11th, in order that the patients might feel they were being taken care of, and subsequent clinics will continue as long as they require care. Clinics have

been held at Newburyport, Springfield, Quincy, Lynn, Beverly, Greenfield, Worcester, Malden, Melrose, Lawrence, North Adams, and Lowell. There has been a total attendance of 491 patients at the first round of clinics, and of 217 physicians. The attendance of a large number of physicians at the clinics is a most important factor in the educational side of the work which the Commission is attempting to do.

It is most satisfactory to report that in the department of after-care the cases have almost uniformly improved when they have followed treatment. The reception by the medical profession has been cordial and the Commission has had everywhere the coöperation of hospitals, municipal authorities, health officials and charitable organizations.

This aspect of the enterprise is interesting as it is new evidence of the desire of the Harvard Medical School to cooperate with the State Department of Health in furnishing free medical assistance through physicians to the public. Its usefulness is undoubted. It is an attempt to utilize the resources of an endowed medical school in the solution of public health problems. The work undertaken by the Commission is essentially the same as that assumed by the state departments of health in regard to this disease in Vermont in 1915 and in New York in 1916. The novelty of the position of the Commission, therefore, makes its success or failure a matter of considerable interest and importance.

Such is a brief account of the activities and aims of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission. It receives no financial support from the University. It is doing a public work which should be supported by the public. If it is not of sufficient importance to the public to be maintained by the community the work will have to be discontinued. The services which it offers to persons whose children are acutely sick cannot be easily duplicated because the diagnosis requires accurate laboratory knowledge, and if the use of the blood serum of recovered cases is of value, as it promises to be, it must be remembered that this serum is not commercial and cannot be bought, but must be collected from the patients of hospitals and individuals, that it must be collected with proper precautions, and must be carefully preserved and tested. These obligations the Commission is willing to assume provided it is desired by the public and sufficient financial support provided thereby. The after-treatment is an economic measure of no small value, and special clinics for these children are a necessity, if the best results are to be obtained. In the matter of prevention and study it is obvious that information with regard to the transmission and cause of the disease is a matter of great public interest and value, and that the obtaining of such information would mean the saving of life and much suffering.

GOVERNOR LONG AS A HARVARD STUDENT.

W. R. CASTLE, JR., '00.

THE following account of John D. Long's College career is based on the diary which he kept from early boyhood until his death. From the point of view of the College historian the diary is peculiarly unsatisfactory because the writer took little part in College life. It is, however, one chapter in the life of an eminent man, and gives occasional vivid glimpses of the Harvard of the mid-century.

John D. Long lived in the little town of Buckfield, Maine. He was of a studious disposition, excellent at his lessons. His father was determined that he should have a college education, and hoped that this might be at Harvard.

The matter was decided quite suddenly. "Last Saturday a great change took place in my prospects of the future," John wrote on June 27, 1853. "There is a man who has lived here some time and is now in Boston, whose son is fitting for and will enter college this Fall, at Harvard. When Father came over here [Hebron Academy] Saturday, this man, whose name is Donham, happened being at home, and coming to Father he told him, since he wanted a companion for his own son, how he wished him to send me with them to Harvard this Fall, that I might board in his own family and be treated as a son, as cheap as he could, asking nothing more than the original cost; that the house was situated about three quarters of a mile from the institution, thus giving us exercise in walking to and from the College buildings. This occurrence struck Father very favorably, and now I am advised to enter Harvard this Fall, and since such a fortunate opportunity is offered, and I have Father and many others advising me to such a course. I have nearly determined to do so." And yet he was not yet fifteen years old, hardly more than a little boy. "I dread the time when I shall go, for it seems as if I were to be at home no more, that this summer would be the last that I should spend."

He studied hard for the entrance examinations and went to Boston to take them on July 18. "With John and Nelson, at 5 o'clock this morning I went to Cambridge. We were all ushered into University Hall, then each was required to write down his own name and to give his letters of recommendation, after which we adjourned until ten minutes of eight. When I went out I found that John had gone back but Nelson was waiting for me. After he had found me some breakfast he went back to the city, leaving me alone, lonesome enough without any of my class-mates and no one with whom I could converse. So I wandered about until the bell rang, then all being divided into three divisions we were separated. I, with the

1917.]

division with which I was, remained with one professor the first day. First came the translations of English sentences into Latin, which were upon the printed paper for us to write out in Latin upon the blank, then Greek sentences in the same manner, after which Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, Greek Grammar, Latin Grammar, all to be worked out in the same manner. Having finished the last exercise I shouldered my carpet-bag for Boston." "The next day we were all brought together again and divided into sections, being told that the examination would finish at half past one o'clock in the afternoon, then to assemble again and the result of each one's examinations should be known. So I finished my examinations for Harvard College. As soon as I was out I. with my carpet-bag, started for Boston on foot (as I had done before in the mornings because no omnibus went so early and none overtook me in my other journeys till I was most into Boston). Having wandered about the city till four I took the omnibus and returned to Harvard. At this time we were all collected in one room, in an adjoining which were the President and Fellows of Harvard. One by one we were called out till my name was asked, then the President gave me a certificate of admittance with the following conditions: Gr. Poetry, Lat. Comp., Gr. Comp., Hist., Equa. in Alg., Geography and Latin prosody. I stepped with a lighter step when I had the certificate in my pocket and ran to Boston. Some of the older scholars said it was the most severe examination they had known. This was because they got so poor a class last year and wish this to be more able to pursue their studies. There were about 90 candidates, how many entered I did not stop to know." A year later he wrote home, looking back at this examination time: "I look back upon my admission as almost a miracle. I was, I believe, the youngest and I guess my examination was as bad as or worse than any other person's. You know I had but short two weeks' warning of coming here that year. I was alone with no one in all the crowd to speak to. Old Sophocles frightened me so that in my first branch I made an utter failure. I trembled. But, however near I came, I did n't run upon the breakers."

Long studied during the summer and made up all of his conditions, going to Cambridge on August 29 to begin his College work. "With father I came here today and left my home and friends for a college life. I had [borne] the thought of my departure very well, till my mother last night kissed me at my bed as she used to do."

There were many reasons why the boy's College career should not be a happy one. He boarded, as had been arranged, with the Donhams, but the house proved to be in an unattractive situation in Cambridgeport, a full mile from the College. "I don't like this place," he wrote, after only a few weeks, "and I shall change the first opportunity. I want to be where I

shall not be ashamed to have persons call upon me. Mr. and Mrs. D. are both kind to me and take as good care of me too as I could desire, but I wish I had some other boarding-place, some more similar to my own unequaled home. One as good I never expect to have again." He urged his father to let him move into one of the College buildings for his Sophomore year, but, after gaining a somewhat grudging parental consent, arrangements went wrong and he continued to live with the Donhams for three dreary years. Mr. Zadoc Long probably preferred to have his somewhat immature son living with people of whom he knew; he believed that the daily exercise, made imperative by walks to and from recitations, was important for the boy's health; he knew that a healthy appetite would make the best of unsavory food. In this last he was certainly right. John's appetite was too normal to rebel. "My belly has just been filled with dinner from Mrs. Donham's table," he wrote. "She placed before my maws a boiled dish - corned beef, beet, carrot, potato, squash - with the appurtenances, mustard, pepper, and vinegar. All this mixture I assailed and my way through it I made good. The flank, front, and rear of the enemy were assailed at the same time and all yielded, and though the light troops, poor bread and rancid butter and apple sauce, were for some time secure, trusting in their fleetness, when once in my power were all the more quickly overcome for their levity." But in his other fears Mr. Long was wrong. John's boarding-place was too far away to allow him to mingle freely with the students, and in any case his youth made him shy. The result was terrible homesickness. No boy of fourteen or fifteen should be allowed to be as lonely as was John Long.

Much of his College diary is filled with expressions of this longing for companionship. "I am yet too young to leave the scene of my childhood while yet a child; the students are older than I; they have no interest in me; I have no intimate acquaintances, no not a friend, not one trustworthy friend in Cambridge; my boarding-place is unpleasant and disagreeable; and all these things make me unhappy in my youth. Here my physical energy is all gone. My desire for physical exercise is gone. Nothing but my mind is active and vigorous. I rise in the morning and sit down. I sit all day and bend over the table all day and wish no change. I study, study, study. I go nowhere, to no place of amusement nor to walk through the beautiful portions of the city. I am not familiar with any but myself. I commune with none but my own spirit. I love no one, no one loves me. I am a complete misanthrope in a small way." Or again: "I have done scarcely anything. I am so fearful of my eyes, which I wish to preserve at every hazard and deprivation of other enjoyments, that I do not read much. And I am obliged, therefore, to sit alone and do nothing but muse and meditate and think. Through which musings and medita-



tions and thoughts I begin to feel homesick, not that I would wish to lounge around our village idling away my time for no good, but things do not look bright ahead. Lately the moon has been up early to bid me goodnight before I go to bed. It is sluggish this time. I do not see it, but I hear the sweet music of the frogs. I hear the boys playing chase. How have I run and sweat in the same sport: I wish I could do it now. Why am I so young not engaged in the engagements of those of my age? The moon has not come up but it will be up soon probably." Occasionally he tried to explain his loneliness to himself. "When I am old I shall not like most people look back upon my College with feelings of great joy. My College life, unlike the generality, is not very pleasant. One reason is that my disposition being some like my Father's I cannot be very happy in any foreign situation. I look continually at the dark and not the bright side of the picture. And again I am differently placed here than if I had entered a college in Maine. I do not go in such rich style as some, (nor yet by all that's great and good do I wish to) and I came here alone, acquainted with no one, and, since here, have formed acquaintances, no intimate companionships, which reflect so much happiness on the course of so many others. So not associating with my class, leading a lone, unhappy life, I live." This sense of loneliness continued to the end. On the Class Day of his Junior year he wrote: "The streets of Cambridge, the College Halls and green have been crowded today with the beauty and elegance of women. As I saw others surrounded by their friends, walking and talking gaily, I remembered that I too was a social being and felt some sorrow that I was alone." The mood of sadness had become ingrained by the last year of College, but then, living in a College room, feeling, in spite of himself, that he was really a part of the College life, he seldom let it get the better of him. "My fire is burning low," he wrote in his room in Massachusetts Hall. "I have drawn my curtains and retired within the solitude of my chamber. It is dear to me now. I would not have it disturbed. How sensitive I am. How much more so than my friends suspect. How my poor imagination strains its gaze beyond the real and the present and sports with the ideal and the future. Shall I ever be contented and satisfied with my lot? O give me excitement. Would I were a poet, a mad politician, or a pirate!" He led, in truth, a lonely life in College, but it was not as black as he painted it from day to day in his journal.

So far as studies were concerned everything went very well. He worked faithfully and the results were excellent. After a half-year he was able to write: "Father had a letter from Pres. Walker with reference to myself. My conduct and general bearing in my studies and otherwise is entirely satisfactory. I hold in the rank of merit the 18th place." His examinations and recitations were almost always satisfactory and he was always

pleased with success. "Today I was examined in Anglo-Saxon and passed a very good examination before 'Gimlet,' as Lowell [one of his classmates] styles our Professor Child." He was delighted, on one occasion, over the fact that in mathematics, always one of his favorite studies, he was able to prove that the professor's solution of the problem was wrong, and his own correct. In general standing he improved all through his four years so that toward the end of his Senior year he recorded the fact that, "Father called on the President today who gave him a good account of me, said Professor Bowen considered me the best metaphysician in his department and that last term I had 1 more mark than the first scholar in the class, or indeed was the first scholar for that term." He graduated fourth in the Class of 1857, being excelled only by Solomon Lincoln, G. H. Forster, and J. H. Converse.

The work in which he took perhaps the greatest interest was public speaking. All the students in those days had to speak in public and the exhibitions, when parents and friends assembled to hear the youthful orators, were festive occasions. He wrote in March, 1855: "We shall declaim hereafter. I never declaimed much, and much as I did, did poorly. But now I will commence. I have as good voice as any one and will make of myself an orator." On April 20 he wrote: "This day, let it be memorable among all other College days, for it has witnessed my début as an elocutionist. Before the Instructor in Declamation I roared forth the devil's address to the Sun, making the very walls ring with the echo of my voice. Yes, I made a beginning in this important pursuit, a respectable beginning too. But few excelled me. As for fear or want of confidence, why, I find that, since leaving Hebron Academy, I have grown to be too much of a man to fear aught that a room filled with green, gawking Sophomores, as ridiculous as myself, could contain. I felt no fear. My only fault was the too great rapidity with which I spoke and which spoiled the whole, a fault owing to want of training and practice, things which I have been so circumstanced as never to receive. Next time, with the experience of today and they shall find in the Maine boy; aye, in the wild-Oxford-County boy, no contemptible elocutionist! I will learn to declaim, and not only that, but shall have compositions of my own that shall be worthy of declamation. This course I think the most beneficial expecially if I choose to be a man of any of the learned professions or an orator or a legislator or a farmer, for then in the latter case from my mountain home I will issue forth ideas and views that shall work mighty changes, and changes too that shall reform." This was not conceit. The boy knew that he could succeed in this or any other line only by hard work, and he was no shirker. Six months later he could write, more modestly: "I declaimed today. My piece was worthy of a better orator, but as it was I drove it along and

1917.1

made out very well. I opened my mouth and spread my lungs and made myself heard and distinctly if nothing more." By the time he graduated he was one of the best speakers in the College, and was able to write, on May 5, 1857: "Spoke today at exhibition. I judge from the tone that the students assume that my performance was the best of the day. Find it complimented as such in this evening's Journal, which is all very pleasant and fine." His rank in the class made him one of the Commencement speakers, and here again his oration and manner of delivery was praised by the Boston papers.

Long was not neglectful of the various opportunities afforded by residence in Cambridge. "I find much time to read and write," he said, "and since I have so good an opportunity of getting good and useful books from the College Library I improve my time. I am now reading Cooper's naval history." He went to lectures, heard Emerson deliver his talk on The Conduct of Life; heard Theodore Parker and all the well-known orators of the day; went regularly to Chapel, — it was compulsory in his time, — but unlike most of the students paid attention to what was said, and formed his opinion of the different speakers. He had reached the age where he was impatient of long, conventional sermons, and found that in the College Chapel the brief sermons were most acceptable. Once he was "summoned into the presence of Mr. Choate. He told me that some of the officers had complained about my lounging and leaning in the chapel, during the exercises on the Sabbath, but I think he must be mistaken, for a fellow who sits beside me often goes to sleep and it may be that my name has been confounded with his." Sleeping must have been common, as Long remarked, "It must be an encouraging sight to the preacher to see the most of the students nodding and sleeping around the room."

He went as often as he could to the theatre, although that institution was none too popular in Buckfield where, when a theatre was opened, "they called it an Exhibition, so that the name might not seem harsh to those of delicate feelings." He saw, and was much impressed with Forrest; "heard Macbeth read by Mrs. Fanny Kemble. Can't describe the power and strength and beauty and faithfulness of her intonation." Toward the end of his course he heard the opera and the music stirred him to the depths. Music, indeed, was one of the joys of his life. He had a respectable bass voice and loved to sing. He was delighted with the opportunity really to study music in College, and thus recorded, in 1855, the inauguration of lessons in singing: "A new feature has been introduced into our instruction. Those of us who wish are enabled to receive instruction in Vocal Music at the expense of the College. We have a good teacher and I have availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded, and our class received its first lesson yesterday afternoon. One thing only amazes me. It is that our

College could have opened its heart and purse so much as to display such liberality. I can sing bass now very well but I have only a superficial, picked-up knowledge of the rudiments of the science."

After his first year his sister Persis married and moved to East Boston to live, and John, who went there to spend every week-end with her, sang for the better part of three years in the choir. His singing also brought him into some contact with other students in what was the predecessor of the modern College Glee Club. In the autumn of 1856 some of them considered themselves good enough to give outside concerts and Long wrote of one as follows: "Tuesday the Young American Troupe, consisting of Miles from Boston as pianist and 8 students of whom I was one, set out for Lexington to give the inhabitants of that town and vicinity a grand concert. We had posted our bills some days since and were in high hopes of a full house, a good time and a fine supper from the proceeds. But alack-a-day. Before night the clouds had gathered in the sky and even the starlight was put out. The hour arrived, not more than 50 had entered the hall and our ardor was somewhat dampened. Still the excitement of our novel position made our performance pass off very well. As it turned out, however, our proceeds were only sufficient to pay the printer and the owner of the hall. The lodging and meals were so much loss."

The longed-for association with his classmates came late, in so far as it came at all. Long belonged to one or two literary societies, including the D.K.E., of which he was first corresponding secretary and then president. Of it he wrote: "I don't take much interest in the Society anyway. I consider it something of a bore, a useless expense. The members consist of the most unpopular fellows — and generally speaking they deserve to be so in the College." He always wanted to be as much like the other students as possible and when they bought tall black hats he bought one too. "This is my first appearance with the mark of manhood," he wrote. "When a person gets able to crown his body with a shapeless box of felt he is indeed a young man. So much for the hat. My first hat!" He took part, a little as an outsider, in all public festivities. Of the Sophomore dinner he said: "Every class when half through college has been accustomed, contrary to the orders of the Faculty, to commemorate the middle point of the whole college life by a dinner, a festival at which all sophomores must eat, drink and be merry. Our class commemorated yesterday as the day. Filling five omnibuses on the outskirts of Cambridge, far from the eye of the Faculty, we were conveyed swiftly and noisily over a most beautiful road to the Norfolk House in Roxbury. Here were preparations for our reception. After a mutual shaking of hands we proceeded to vote for some committees, then adjourned at the hour of eleven to the dining-room. A sumptuous repast awaited us here. It did us honor and we did honor to it. About half of the class chose to have wine with the dinner. Others (a large number and I among them) refused to take any. WE drank water. Of those who preferred wine I am sorry to say many were so drunk as to be scarcely able to maintain a proper decorum and bearing. The literary efforts were toasts responded to by speeches. The affair was a pleasant one and we shall long remember it, the only time when the class unites in College with feelings of pleasure and regret for its departure."

When there were processions or torchlight parades Long was always on hand. "This has been a holiday," he wrote on September 17, 1856, "on which has taken place the inauguration of a statue of Franklin in School Street, and the consequent celebration by the tolling of bells, firing of cannon and a procession of some miles in length. The students of Harvard were invited to join the Sixth Division, which consisted of the various literary associations about the vicinity. We students, preceded by the Nashua band, arrived on the Common about $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, where we waited our turn to fall into the general procession. But as there were 5 divisions before us and many delays took place we were obliged to wait nearly two hours, our backs all the while growing lamer and weak with long standing. The only object to take up our attention was the presence of two very pretty little girls perhaps 13 years old who gazed at us and approached our ranks bowing and smiling, as if they would like a closer acquaintance with some of us. At last the time came to fall into line and march. I was glad of a relief from standing so long. But the march was not much pleasanter. Crowded by one another in front and from behind, crowded by the dense mass of spectators on either side, stifled by the dust and lamed by the rough payement stones, our journey was none of the pleasantest. Then we were obliged to cheer every bunch of ladies that attracted our attention. which kept us cheering almost the whole distance. At last after marching through numberless streets. I don't know how many miles, we retired to Pemberton Square and disbanded. Did I ever feel more used up? It was nearly four o'clock, no dinner, my feet sore, my back lame."

During his Senior year he met more people and began to cultivate a shrewd, often humorous estimate of his fellow men. One can almost see the people sitting around the table in his boarding-place, as he described them in his journal. "At the table there is Mrs. Manning, a fine old lady, and opposite her Miss Plympton, a fine young lady, who is strongly interested in the sufferings of Kansas and a firm supporter, of course, of Colonel Frémont. I should think her 25. On her right am I. Next me is Elliot, a classmate, a very good fellow, with money enough, who intends to make a physician of himself. He seems to know little else than so much as he has of necessity learned in the textbooks that he has studied, a poor scholar and not at all acquainted with the world at large, not addicted to politics.

Next him sits Miss Robertson, a young lady as old perhaps as Miss Plympton, with a large juicy nose, small eyes and crispy hair. She says but little. On Miss Plympton's left sits a little girl that talks all the time, then another little girl that eats all the time or stares at me with her cross-eyes. Then Mr. Butterfield, a law student that says but little and when he looks from his plate his soulless eves turn round from one side to another as if he feared somebody or distrusted his own ability. But out in the street he is more communicative. His only subject is politics. He supports Buchanan strongly. He talks on no other subject. His nose turns up a little — a little pug. His hair is a light dirty yellow. Next to him sits Willie Cleveland, perhaps 17 years old, Mrs. Manning's nephew, a scientific student and a complete 'dig.' (A dig is one that studies night and day and is completely interested in his studies, a term applied to Freshmen, but abhorred by members of the other Classes.) Just now we have with us just the ideal of an old maid, a woman unmarried, perhaps 45 years old, toothless, of rough complexion, and wrinkled skin, and faded features. She eats only enough to keep soul and body together, and talks incessantly in that manner so peculiar to old maids. A new boarder is a young Unitarian preacher, just completed his studies and just commencing the labors of the ministry. He is not settled yet but goes about from place to place. A most self-conceited mortal. A little wee bit of a man, not more than 5 feet high. And he talks and he talks. You would think the smart little fellow a Dr. Walker or a Huntington (to draw home comparisons). I am disgusted with the common class of little Christian Preachers. Not that I respect Christianity less, but I do despise many of its ministers - these young nincompoops."

As an outside activity Long wrote for the papers, including the Harvard Magazine. In September and December, 1856, he published in the Watchman and Reflector, of Boston, papers on John Knox and on John Eliot, both readable and concise biographies. These were both signed "John Paul," a pseudonym which he employed for many years. He also wrote much verse, some of it published in the Boston papers, and it was as a result of this verse writing, rather than as a sign of any popularity among his classmates, that he was elected Class Odist. The ode was well received, but did not rise above mediocrity. The writer was hampered by the traditional metre, and he knew that the poem must express only certain things — sorrow at the parting of classmates after four happy years, reverence of Harvard College. It was impossible that Long should have felt either of these sentiments very strongly. He was intellectually honest, found it difficult to feign an emotion that he did not feel, but he was pleased to be the Odist and worked hard over his verses. The result was, inevitably, a dry, academic production.

It is hard to estimate what the College course meant in Long's development. Certainly it was much more than he thought at the time, more, indeed, than he thought in the years to come. The gain, however, was entirely the result of his own efforts, made in surroundings that unconsciously influenced his character. The College was small, but there seems to have been little contact between students and Faculty. It was easier for a country boy to be lost in the small Harvard of 1855 than it is for the same boy in the great Harvard of 1917. Long was a lost, lonesome boy but he yet felt that he owed a debt to the College — a debt which he paid regally in the years to come.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

In a general way it is proposed to have the Commencement exercises of 1917 include all the usual features of a Commencement program as carried out in times of peace. The Seniors will hold their Class Day The War Comfestivities but they will unquestionably be tempered by the absence of so many of the classmates at the various officers' training camps. The exact proportion of the Class of 1917 remaining at the University to the conclusion of the academic year cannot vet be ascertained, but it will be in all probability less than half the total. The alumni reunions will for the most part be held, but the customary outings and banquets will not be upon the usual scale. Most of the returning classes will attempt nothing more elaborate than a dinner or a luncheon: in some cases it has been suggested that the money which would have been spent upon celebrations extending over several days should be donated to the funds of the American Red Cross. The annual baseball game with Yale and the boat-race at New London, both of which have been outstanding attractions of the closing week in normal years, have been canceled.

All in all, therefore, we shall have a subdued Commencement with only the essential things retained. Members of the alumni ought not, however, to make this an excuse for staying away. Those who have tasks of national service to perform may well be absent, but others who can should come as usual. Surely it is not merely the sports, the parades, and the banquets which draw the throngs in years of peace. It is the desire to renew contact with a beloved spot, to call-back for a little while the recollection of student days and to pledge afresh an unwavering loyalty to Harvard. That, we take it, is what brings back to Cambridge the thousands of alumni each June. There is no reason why such motives and purposes should weaken at a time when the University is bearing a heavier burden than usual.

During the current half-year the regular activities of the University have been greatly altered by developments connected with the entrance of the United States into the European War. In January, when the international situation entered its acute stage, the Corporation made request to the War Department for the establishment of a Reserve Officers' Training unit at Harvard under the provisions of the Act of June 3, 1916. The War Department gave its assent and the enrolment lists were opened. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, for its part, made the concession that work satisfactorily done in the unit during the half-year should count as a half-course toward the degree of A.B. and that any student who might enrol in the unit should have the right, if necessary, to drop some other course of study from his list. Under these arrangements an enlistment of more than a thousand students was secured and active work began about the middle of February.

As mapped out by Captain Constant Cordier, Professor of Military Science and Commandant of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the military exercises were to occupy nine hours per week during Its original program the remainder of the term, followed by intensive training after College closed in June. Five hours per week were allotted to drill with arms, one hour to lectures, two hours to theoretical training in sections, and one hour to outside work such as assigned reading, or military sketching, or the solution of small tactical problems. It soon became apparent, however, that the great majority of the students were so much in earnest that far more than this minimum of nine hours was actually given to the work of the Training Corps by those enrolled. While the theoretical instruction in the sections occupied only two hours each week, the students found that two additional hours, or even more, of outside study were virtually necessary in order to keep pace with the work. Rarely, if ever, have so many undergraduates taken hold of anything prescribed in the curriculum with such enthusiastic eagerness. To secure and maintain the interest of the students was found to be no problem at all.

To procure instruction for the thousand members of the Training Corps was, however, very much of a problem. At the outset Captain Cordier was the only officer of the regular army assigned to the unit; a little later Captain W. S. Bowen was added as assistant commandant, and still later Captain J. A. Shannon, of the U.S. Cavalry, joined the staff. Several non-commissioned officers from the regular army were also detailed to assist with the work. But this did not suffice to provide all the instruction needed. Twelve companies had to be drilled daily; thirty-three sections (meeting twice a week) to be taught; an enormous mass of administrative details had to be looked after. Captain Cordier therefore set himself to the task of creating, from among members of the

Faculty and advanced students, two corps of instructors to assist the regular army officers. One of these groups comprising about twenty persons, mostly instructors in the University, was organized as the Academic Staff. Its members came together in evening hours and were drilled in the theoretical work by the regular army officers. In their turn The Academic they took charge of the sections (each section containing Staff about thirty cadets). The instructor in many instances was not very far ahead of his students, yet the plan worked surprisingly well. Each week's work was carefully planned in advance; the instructors were coached thoroughly on the ground to be covered, and with this fresh in their minds they took the students over exactly the same assignment, no more and no less. Every section kept abreast, not attempting in any week more than could be covered accurately. In this way the entire corps was given a thorough grounding in the "School of the Soldier," the "School of the Squad," and the "School of the Company," as laid down in the Infantry Drill Regulations; also in the elements of military map reading (including the solution of military problems), and in the solution of minor tactical problems, using as a textbook for this last-named part of the work Captain A. W. Bjornstad's Small Problems for Infantry. The students learned much, but the instructors learned more.

A second group, including only those members of the Faculty and advanced students who had had considerable prior military training, was organized as the Tactical Staff. Twelve were assigned as The Tactical captains to the command of the cadet companies; three as Staff majors of battalions; three as battalion adjutants, and three others as members of the regimental staff. Under the supervision of the commandant and the other regular army officers associated with him the members of the Tactical Staff had charge of the daily drills on the parade ground. This work took a great deal of time on the part of instructors who had their regular college classes to conduct in addition, but it proved to be time well spent in view of the steady progress made during these three months by the thousand members of the Training Corps.

This temporary conversion of men who by profession are instructors in philosophy, fine arts, government, geology, and so forth, into instructors in military science embodied an interesting pedagogical experiment and on the face of it a somewhat risky one. Yet it proved extremely successful. To give efficient elementary instruction in any subject two things are required of the instructor: he must know something about the subject and he must have the art of teaching what he knows. On the whole, the latter quality is the more important provided the former be not altogether absent. Through Captain Cordier's careful planning and preliminary coaching the instructors managed to keep a

sufficient number of pages ahead of the students and trusted to their pedagogical ingenuity for the rest. The eagerness and the sympathetic interest of the students also counted for a good deal in making the section work successful.

It was the general verdict among those who have had a part in this instruction that military science has fair claims to consideration as a regular subject in the College curriculum, apart altogether from its Value of military instruction relation to the immediate needs of the day. They hope that whether the national emergency be quickly over or long drawn out, this course has come to stay. The chief reason is that it provides a type of mental discipline which no other course in the curriculum provides to anything like the same degree. In most of the descriptive courses of instruction the student has a considerable batch of reading assigned to him each week; he is expected to run through this assignment in literature, philosophy, or history, making notes as he goes along and getting a general grasp of what he reads. Too often the grasp is very general, indeed. In these courses the instructor cannot hold the student to a strict accountability for every detail; if he does he is accounted a pedant or martinet. Even in the languages and in the sciences it is not possible, as a practical matter, to insist that the undergraduate achieve accuracy and preciseness down to the finest points. Hence it is that one finds throughout the undergraduate body in all colleges a disposition to slur the details, to be content with "a general idea of the subject," to brand the instructor's insistence upon absolute accuracy in statement as a species of pedantry, — in a word, to be satisfied with hitting the target when asked to hit the bull'seye.

The instruction in military science has not tolerated anything of this sort. The weekly assignments in the Infantry Drill Regulations have been modest in extent, sometimes a half-dozen pages or less, but As a means of inculcating every cadet in the section has been required to master these habits of ac-CUITACY pages absolutely, and to answer any question that might conceivably be framed upon their contents. Let it not be imagined, however, that this involved a mere achievement in memory. The simple parroting of the words of the book does not fulfil the requirement; there must be a visualizing of the movement described, a clear understanding of it, and an ability to explain tersely the way in which words of command translate themselves into bodily movements. In corroboration of this it was interesting to find that in the theoretical branches of military science the students who made the most rapid progress were the ones whose general standing in other College courses was of honor grade. Students of the "D" and "E" type in general College studies moved toward proficiency in military science no faster than in the other subjects of the



curriculum. Thoroughness in the mastery of details, ability to coördinate one thing with another, to visualize the printed page, and above all to state a thing accurately in the fewest possible words — these were the things which the course demanded and they are among the best qualities that any young man can acquire in his college days. Students naturally chafe under such strict demands, but they do so less in military instruction than in civilian studies because they reconcile the demands more readily with military than with ordinary intellectual discipline.

Of the nine hours per week devoted to military instruction during the first three months, five hours in each week were given to close order drill under arms. To those unfamiliar with the methods of making The place of an efficient soldier, this may seem to involve an undue proportion of the available time, for there is a current popular notion that drill can be learned quickly, that it is of use for ceremonies chiefly, and that under modern conditions of warfare a mastery of close order drill is of no great value. No officer in any of the world's armies shares that view. Many laymen seem to take it as gospel, but it gets no sympathy from any one who has won the right to wear a badge of rank on his shoulder straps. All movements of troops except when under fire are in close order and all deployments are made therefrom. It has been found over and over again that rapid and accurate deployments, steadiness in attack, and what is most vital of all, the achievement of fire superiority, are all of them fundamentally matters of relative proficiency in the fundamentals; that is to say, in the close order evolutions. It must be remembered that troops in skirmishing order are practically out of hand; that they cannot be held to precision in details, that they can be reached only by general signals, and that if they are to be depended upon to do the right thing it is only because they have become so habituated to it by prolonged drill in close order that it has become automatic with them. That is the justification of the large amount of close order drill which finds a place in the training of both officers and men. It establishes habits which become a technique so that each unit can be depended upon to do the orthodox thing even when in irregular formations and out of immediate control.

This does not mean, however, that men are taught to act like marionettes. They are encouraged to move upon their own initiative and to depart from the established ways when the occasion requires it. But such occasions are relatively few. War, after all, is an old game, one of the oldest. There are few possibilities connected with it which have not already materialized at one time or another, few contingencies that have not been foreseen and provided for. The young officer who knows his drill regulations, field service regulations, and textbooks of minor tactics will rarely find himself confronted with any emergency in which none of these manuals has told him what to do.

From the mid-years to the spring recess the work of the R.O.T.C. was carried along concurrently with other College studies. Each member of the Corps was required to attend his regular academic exercises The change to intensive and to do his College work as usual. Lectures, sections, and training in drills connected with the work in military science were held at hours which did not involve the student in any conflict with his other College responsibilities. In April, however, it became apparent that the War Department was likely to call many of the students into full-time training before the College year would close, and the Faculty therefore made provision for this eventuality. It voted that special final examinations should be provided immediately after the spring recess for all students entering into active military service and these examinations were held during the week beginning April 30. At the same time it was agreed that if the members of the R.O.T.C. at the University should engage in fulltime training, they also should be permitted to take the special examinations and thereby be relieved from further attendance in their regular College courses for the rest of the year. A similar provision was made for students entering the naval reserve or the American Ambulance Service in Europe. And, finally, the Administrative Board was empowered at its discretion to set free from further College attendance any individual students whom it might seem desirable to release for work in any branch of public service, even though it might not be directly connected with the military or naval establishments.

Under one or other of these provisions the regular work of the College came to an end in the early days of May for nearly two thirds of the entire Regular College undergraduate body. For the remainder the courses of instruction were continued as usual, even although in some cases the instructor found only a very few students left on his hands. It was the opinion of the Faculty that those students who had paid for a full year's instruction at the University were entitled to have it, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of their classmates had chosen to do something else. The professional and graduate schools of the University made somewhat similar provision, but in their case a much smaller percentage of the student body withdrew from the regular work.

Of the undergraduates about 800 left the University before the middle of May, most of them going to one or other of the Officers' Training Camps, The exodus to Chiefly to Plattsburg. Another 600 or thereabouts dropped their regular studies, but remained at the University, devoting their entire time to the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. These latter were, for the most part, students who were under the minimum age for admission to the regular training camps. In addition an arrangement was made whereby students from other colleges and college graduates

under thirty-five years of age were admitted to the Harvard Training Corps, being for this purpose registered as special students in the University. About 300 new enlistments were made during May, so that the Corps, despite its loss of men who left for the camps, continued with an enrolment of nearly 1000. A schedule of daily training was mapped out and this is now being pursued. Until Commencement the members of the Corps are lodged in dormitories along with those students who are continuing their College studies, but after Commencement most of the dormitories will be turned into regular barracks for their exclusive use. The training, unless the War Department should make some other provision, will continue through the summer.

It was hoped at the outset that Harvard might be designated as the location of one of the regular Officers' Training Camps, but it was eventually found that this would not fit in with the War Department's general plans. At the same time the military camps at Colleges authorities at Washington have given their full approval to the work at Harvard and have agreed to leave Captain Cordier in charge of it. Members of the Training Corps must provide their own subsistence, but the University, through the generosity of several graduates, was able to promise that no Harvard student of proper qualifications should be debarred from the opportunity of training by this requirement. The completed enrolment includes students from ten different colleges, chiefly in New England.

It should be mentioned, lest a contrary impression may get abroad, that the maintenance of a Training Corps at Harvard during the next couple of months will not in any way affect the program of the Summer School. The Summer School will be open for business as usual, with the curriculum and instructing staff as already announced, and with substantially the same arrangements for the housing of Summer School students. Whether the general condition of national affairs will diminish the attendance at the Summer School of 1917 remains to be seen, but from the standpoint of the quantity and the quality of the instruction to be provided there is no good reason why any one should stay away. On the whole, it looks as though the region of Harvard Square will be a much busier place during the next few months than it has been during the same season of previous years.

Immediately upon the entry of the United States into the war it was announced that all intercollegiate athletic engagements for the remainder of the academic year were canceled. Preliminary arrangeThe war and ments for this action in the event of a state of war had been athletics made beforehand so that the decision was announced simultaneously by

the various institutions concerned. In consequence the regular baseball, rowing, and track schedules, together with the programs arranged for the minor spring sports, have all been abandoned. All this has been deemed advisable in order that the afternoon hours should be left free for military instruction and also in order that the athletic fields should be available as drill grounds. But the cancellation of the intercollegiate schedules does not imply the abandonment of all athletic activities on the part of students. In the case of those enrolled in the R.O.T.C. there has not been much opportunity for sports except on Saturdays; on other week-days drill and theoretical instruction have occupied the major portion of the day. On Saturday afternoons there have been inter-battalion and inter-company contests of various kinds and these will continue to be held throughout the summer.

Six disabled officers of the French army arrived in Cambridge during the closing days of April to take part in the instruction of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard. Immediately after the Military Mission declaration of war made by Congress, a communication was sent by President Lowell to M. Jean Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, asking that the Government of the French Republic be good enough to detail a few disabled or retired officers as instructors in military science at Harvard. This request was made with the approval of the Corporation and with the concurrence of the War Department at Washington. The University offered to bear all the expense involved. The response of the French authorities was gratifying and generous beyond any expectation. They at once promised to send not a few junior officers, but a formal military mission headed by a commandant of staff experience, and insisted that the University bear none of the expense, the entire cost of the mission being provided from the French treasury.

The personnel of the mission showed extreme care and good judgment in selection. The officer in charge was Major P. J. L. Azan, a graduate of the famous military school of St. Cyr, who had served with distinction in the campaigns of the Marne, the Yser, the Somme, and the Aisne, both as an officer of the line and on the headquarters staff. The second in rank was Major J. de Reviers de Mauny, also educated at St. Cyr and three times wounded in action during the present war. Other members of the mission were Captain Dupont, Captain de Jarny, Lieutenant Morize and Lieutenant Giraudoux. The last-named officer was a student in the Graduate School at Harvard some ten years ago. All the members of the mission were chosen in part for their ability to give instruction in the English language.

The arrival of the mission was not, however, at the most propitious time, for immediately after their reception in Cambridge came the new orders of the War Department providing that members of the Harvard

Corps, twenty-one years of age or over, should forthwith apply for admission to one of the regular training camps. Of the entire Corps nearly half made application as provided and more than three hundred were accepted. The departure of the three hundred most mature and best-trained members of the Corps naturally upset matters for the moment; all the sections, battalions, companies, and lecture-groups had to be re-formed; the program of instruction was necessarily interrupted and ultimately had to be somewhat changed. On the heels of this, moreover, came the visit to Cambridge on May 12 of Marshal Joffre. In order to have the companies in good shape for review before this distinguished visitor, it was necessary to concentrate attention for a week or so upon company drill in close order, letting theoretical instruction stand aside for the time. But by the middle of May the normal routine was once again resumed and a program of training which allots an important part of the instruction to the French officers was promptly commenced. It is expected that immediately after College closes, the entire Training Corps can be housed in barracks, using the Freshman Dormitories for this purpose. The officers will, it is hoped, transfer their quarters from the Harvard Club in Boston to one of these dormitories, and an officers' mess will be established if present plans can be carried out.

There is every indication that the University, when it opens in the autumn, must look for a decrease in its enrolment. It is altogether likely that the falling-off, moreover, will affect the professional schools to an even greater extent than the College. A great many undergraduates are under twenty-one years of age and hence are not likely for the time being to be called into active service. But the professional schools are made up almost wholly of students who are within the age limits set for selective conscription. The Freshman class may reach nearly the normal figure, although even this is doubtful; a considerable percentage of our Sophomores and Juniors will return next autumn; but many of those who next year would be Seniors are gone already and will be at the divisional camps when the College opens its gates next September.

Naturally this drop in attendance will mean a huge decrease in revenue both from fees and from room rentals, but the College expenditures can hardly be cut proportionately. Every care is already being taken to keep the inevitable deficit within bounds by making no appointments except those which are absolutely necessary and by retrenching at every possible point; but the problem of pruning expenses is always a difficult one and particularly so when the decrease in income is likely to be of temporary duration only. The war has certainly not smoothed the paths of those who have the University's financial affairs in hand.

CORPORATION RECORDS

Meeting of February 12, 1917.

The Treasurer reported the following receipt, and the same was gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Mary Anna Palmer Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) \$15,000 on account of her bequest of \$150,000 to establish "The Henry Draper Memorial Fund," of which the income only shall be used for the purpose of caring for, preserving, studying, and using the photographic plates of the Henry Draper Memorial for the purposes for which they may be used and exhibited.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mrs. George Putnam for her gift of \$20,000 to establish a fund in memory of her brother, James Jackson Lowell, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mrs. John W. Bartol for her gift of \$5000 to establish a fund in memory of her father, Louis Cabot, the income to be used for the purchase of books on travel, sport, and natural history for the Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

To Mr. Redfield Proctor for his gift of \$5000 for the "New Laboratory Fund" of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

Cancer Commission of Harvard University. To Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$1000 for immediate use in the Laboratory of Surgi-

cal Research.

To Mrs. John Wallace Riddle for her gift of

\$1000 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. William R. Castle for his gift of securities valued at \$900, the income to be applied on the same terms and conditions as the income of his gift to the College Library in 1907.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the second quarterly payment for the year 1916-17 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1914.

To Miss Katherine E. Bullard for her gift of \$500, to be used at the discretion of Professor Southard for work in the Department of Neuropathology.

To Mr. Walter W. Naumburg for his gift of \$400 for the purchase of books on Shakespeare for the College Library.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$350 toward the scholarships for the year 1916-17.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$200 for students' work at Phillips Brooks House.

To the Harvard Club of Worcester for the gift of \$200 toward the scholarships for the year 1916-17.

To Mrs. James F. Hunnewell for her gift of \$195 for binding books for the Farnsworth Memorial Room in the College Library.

To Messrs. Roland B. Dixon, Samuel Henshaw, Robert W. Sayles and Alfred M. Tosser for their gifts of \$25 each toward the fund for opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

To the Harvard Club of Lynn for the gift of \$50 toward the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. George C. Beals for his gift of \$25 toward the expenses of binding periodicals for the Southwark Public Library in London.

To Mr. Alexander Whiteside for his gift of \$10 toward the South End House Fellowships.

To each giver toward the Arnold Arboretum Endowment Fund.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1916: George Frederick Marsh, Jr., Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry; Guy Edgar Youngburg, Assistant in Biological Chemistry; Albert Benton Jewell, Instructor in Operative Dentistry; William Daniel Squarebrigs, Instructor in Anasthesia.

For the second half of 1916-17: Burton Merrill Varney, Assistant in Meteorology; Thorndike Saville, Assistant in Geology; Sidney Bradahaw Fay, Lecturer on History; Warren Milton Persons, Lecturer on Beonomics; Charles Lyon Chandler, Curator of South American History and Literature in the College Library; Clarance Macdonald Warner, Curator of Canadian History and Literature in the College Library.

Voted to appoint the following members of the Committee on Military Affairs from Feb. 12. 1917:

Robert Matteson Johnston, chairman; Roscoe Pound, Charles Jesse Bullock, Richard Pearson Strong, Hector James Hughes, Julian Lowell Coolidge, John Warren, Theodore Lyman, Constant Cordier, Frederic Gallup Coburn.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Dr. Francis B. Grinnell, Instructor in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, from Feb. 1, for the remainder of the academic year 1916-17.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor James H. Woods for the year 1917-18.

Voted to grant leave of absence to

Professor Horatio S. White for the second half of the academic year 1917-18, in accordance with the rules established by this Board, May 31, 1880.

Voted to charge no fee to students who take Military Science as an additional course during the second half of 1916-17.

Meeting of February 26, 1917.

The Treasurer reported the following receipt, and the same was gratefully accepted:

\$25,000 additional from the estate of Edward Wheelwright on account of his residuary bequest "to Harvard College without restriction of the use to be made thereof..."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the National Canners Association for the gift of \$5000, the first payment on account of their generous offer of \$20,000 annually for three years, or such portion thereof as may be requisitioned, for the purpose of investigating the subject of food poisoning, or so-called ptomaine poisoning, with special reference to canned foods, under the direction of Dr. M. J. Rosenau.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000 for a certain salary for the year 1917-18.

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$500 for immediate use at the Observatory.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$350 for the Ricardo Prise Scholarship for the year 1917-18.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$300 on account of the scholarships for the year 1916-17.

To the Harvard Association of Eastern New York for the gift of \$150 for the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$125, the final instalment of the second Research Scholarship in the Law School.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Mr. Evan Randolph for his unrestricted gift of \$100 to be applied by the President.

To Mr. Walter H. Cottingham for his cift.

To Mr. Walter H. Cottingham for his gift of \$100 to be credited to the Loan Fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Harvard Club of Newburyport for the gift of \$100 on account of the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To Dr. Charles Peabody for his gift of \$50 and to Mr. Edward Wigglesworth for his gift of \$25 toward the fund for opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

To the Harvard Club of Minnesota for the gift of \$50 to increase the scholarship of the club for 1916-17.

To Professor James R. Jewett for his gift of \$25 toward meeting the expense of publishing the report of the 100th anniversary of the Divinity School.

To Mr. Edward D. Bettens for the gift of the La Farge water-color, "Bridle Path — Tahiti," for the Fogg Art Museum.

The President reported the deaths of Charles Joyce White, Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, which occurred on the 12th instant, in the 79th year of his age, and of Edward Dyer Peters, Gordon McKay Professor of Metallurgy, which occurred on the 17th instant, in the 68th year of his age.

The resignation of Frank Dunstone Graham as Assistant in Government was received and accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the second half of 1916-17 (Assistants): Lloyd Lorenso Shaulis, in Economics: Edward Andrews Lincoln, in Education; William Henry George and Robert Beach Warren, in Government; Stephen Coburn Pepper, in Philosophy.

From Peb. 1, for the remainder of 1916-17 (Graduate School of Medicine): Franklin Greene Balch, George Washington Wales Brewster, Lincoln Davis, and Hugh Williams, Associates in Surgery; Walter Leslie Mendenhall, Instructor in Physiology; Elmer Walter Barron and Allan Rowe Cunningham, Assistants in Pediatrics.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1917: Walle Merritt, Lecturer on Commercial Law (Business School). Curators in the College Library: Thomas Barbour, of Books Relating to the Pacific; Oric Bates, of Works on North Africa; Harold Wilmerding Bell, of Numismatic Literature; Charles Lyon Chandler, of South American History and Literature; Harry Nelson Gay, of Italian History of the Ninetsenth Century; Charles Rockwell Lamman, of Indic Manuscripts; Walter Lichtenstein, of the Hohenzollern Collection; Edward Kennard Rand, of Manuscripts; Robert Gould Shaw, of the Theatre Collection; Malcolm Storer, of Coins; Clarance Macdonald Warner, of Canadian History and Literature; Frederick Adams Woods, of Portuguese History.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Education, to serve from

Sept. 1, 1917: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Henry Wyman Holmes was elected.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Walter Fenno Dearborn for the first half of the academic year 1917– 18.

Voted to confer the following degrees as recommended by the various Faculties:

A.B. Shreve Ballard, Nelson Fell, William Tillinghast Gorton, Clarence Hurd Lane, George Eliot Leighton, Walter Staunton Mack, Jr., Robert Perry Rodgers, Willard Sears Simpkins, Philip Slepian, Edward Forbes Smiley, Francis Minot Weld.

A.B. cum laude. George Colket Caner, Raymond Hugh Fransen, Jackson Edmund Towne. 8.B. Frederick Robinson, Jr., Thomas

Holden White.

A.B. (Out of Course.) As of the Class of 1918: Wallace Campbell, Chung Heng Chen, Theodore Lambert DeCamp, Edward Vincent Flanagan, David Dewey Greene, Robert Frederick Herrick, Jr., Richard Stuart Cutter King, Frank Earl Large, Albert Fear Leffingwell, Danforth Miller, Angelo Giovanni Peres, Livingstone Porter, William Cary Sanger, Jr., Parker Fletcher Schofield, George William Sullivan, Wendell Townsend, Carl Otto Jordan Wheeler. As of the Class of 1915: Donald Stuart Campbell, Carl Sumner Fleming, Victor Levine. As of the Class of 1915: Howard Corneal Shaw. As of the Class of 1911: William Denia Foley. As of the Class of 1906: Ralph Wilder Brown, cum laude.

S.B. (Out of Course.) As of the Class of 1916: Schuyler Dillon. As of the Class of 1913: God-

frey Priester, cum laude in German.

A.M. George True Avery, A.B. (Univ. of Colorado) 1915; Willoughby Maynard Babcock, Jr., A.B. (Univ. of Minnesota) 1914, A.M. (ibid.) 1915; Fred Krekel Bessenberger, S.B. (St. Louis Univ.) 1914; Edwin Berry Burgum, A.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1915; Doug las Hilary Corley, A.B. (Bates Coll.) 1913, S.T.B. (Andover Theol. Seminary) 1915; S.T.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1915; Kenneth Glendower Darling, A.B. (Pomona Coll.) 1914; Richard Gregory Donahue, A.B. 1915; Bernard Gabine, A.B. (Leland Stanford Jr. Univ.) 1913; George Warren Gignilliat, Jr., A.B. (Davidson Coll.) 1915; John Hermiston Libby, A.B. (Univ. of Colorado) 1914; Charles Edward McCorkle, Ph.B. (Ohio Univ.) 1909, A.M. (Clark Univ.) 1915; Joseph Wylie Mac-Naugher, A.B. 1915; Philip Ainsworth Mean A.B. 1915; Roy Cleveland Phillips, Ph.B. (Brown Univ.) 1915; Vernon Blair Rhodeniser, A.B. (Univ. of Manitoba) 1913; Robert Stanley Thomson, A.B. (Brown Univ.) 1912; Chan-Chan Tsoo, A.B. (Univ. of California) 1915.

Ph.D. Sidney Fay Blake, A.B. 1913 (1912), A.M. 1913; subject, Biology; special field, Botany; thesis, "A Revision of the Genus Viguiera." Charles Drechsler, S.B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) 1913, S.M. (*ibid.*) 1914; subject, Biology; special field, Botany; thesis, "Studies on the Genus Actinomyces, with special Reference to its Development and Morphology. Lester R. Ford, A.B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1911, A.M. (ibid.) 1912, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1913; subject, Mathematics; special field, Analysis; thesis, "On Rational Approximations to an Irrational Complex Number." Alfred Clarence Redfield, S.B. 1914 (1913); subject, Biology; special field, Zoölogy; thesis, "The Physiology of the Melanophores of the Horned Toad." Russell McCulloch Story, A.B. (Monmouth Coll.) 1904, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1908; subject, Political Science; special field, Municipal Government; thesis, "The Execu-Municipal Government; thesis, tive Office in American Cities."

A.A. Paul Alexander Kober.

M.Arch. Howard Holmes Barton, A.B. 1911; Millard Burr Gulick, A.B. 1913; Philetus Clarke Knowlton, Jr., S.B. in Arch. (Univ. of Illinois) 1914.

D.M.D. Sidney Malcolm Akerstrom, A.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1913; William Augustine Connelly, Frank August Feuerhan, Hymen Freed, Wheeler Wendell McIntire, William Haven Sherburne, Harold William Smith, Clifton Freeman Wheeler.

M.D. Charles Wesley Bressler, A.B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1913; Samuel Cline, S.B. 1911; Edgar Charles Cook, A.B. (Lake Forest Coll.) 1911; Dennis Rider Wood Crile, S.B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) 1914; Floyd Frost Hatch, A.B. (Univ. of Utah) 1912; John Sprague Hodgson, Ph.B. (Brown Univ.) 1912 (1911); Carl Bibb Hudson, A.B. 1912 (1911); Elmer Turell Learned, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1912; William Rufus Redden, A.B. (Bates Coll.) 1906; George Wilson Van Gorder, A.B. (Williams Coll.) 1911.

LL.B. (Out of Course.) Danforth Geer, Jr., A.B. (Williams Coll.) 1911, as of the Class of 1915; John Raymond Higgins, A.B. (Clark Coll.) 1912, as of the Class of 1915; Myer Saidel, A.B. 1911, as of the Class of 1915; Abram Hougendobler Young, A.B. (Albright Coll.) 1908, as of the Class of 1915.

S.T.M. Albert Edward Hetherington, A.B. (Manitoba Univ.) 1893, B.D. (Victoria Coll.,

Toronto) 1898.

Meeting of March 12, 1917.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Mary A. P. Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) \$4000 "for the purpose of caring for, preserving, studying, and using the photographic plates of the Henry Draper

Memorial for the purpose for which they may be used and exhibited."

From the estate of Ernest L. Gay \$36.94 for the purchase of books for the Library.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Class of 1894 for their gift of \$5000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To certain members of the Class of 1882 for their additional gift of \$4304.82 to be added to the principal of the "Fund of the Class of 1882" which was established by the Class on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation.

the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1298.54 for the purchase of the Bond Collec-

tion of books for the School of Architecture.

To the Class of 1899 for their gift of \$1000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1919 for the gift of \$400 for a special scholarship for 1916-17.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$300 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Emile F. Williams for his gift of \$100 to be added to the Asa Gray Memorial Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$50 to pay for two lectures.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$50 toward a certain salary.

To Miss Florence M. Cushing for her gift of \$25 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. Edward D. Bettens for his gift of a water-color, "Sunday Morning — Domberg," by James McNeill Whistler, for the Fogg Art Museum.

The Treasurer presented the following

February 26, 1917.
The President and Fellows of Harvard Col-

lege. Gentlemen

On behalf of the men and women whose names and addresses appear on accompanying Schedule Numbered One it gives me great satisfaction to forward to you a check for \$14,782.00 on the First National Bank of New York City and securities amounting in value, with the accrued interest thereon, to a little over \$10,000.00 as listed on accompanying Schedule Numbered Two, or a total amount of say \$24,782.00.

With this sum to be increased to a minimum of \$25,000.00 by later gifts or accumulation income it is the desire of the contributors to establish in Harvard University a Fellowship in memory of Victor Emanuel Chapman, of New York, of the Class of 1913, to be known as the Victor Emanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship. It is the desire of the contributors

that the fund be allowed to accumulate, either from interest or from later donations, until it reaches the sum of \$25,000.00, as mentioned above.

Chapman was a student in the École des Beaux Arts in Paris at the time of the outbreak of the present European War. He first enlisted in the Foreign Legion and later transferred to the Flying Corps of the French Army. He was killed in action over Verdun on June 23d, 1916.

It is furthermore the desire of the contributors that the annual income of the Fellowship be offered to a French youth (or youths, in the event of the growth of the fund to such an amount that the income thereof would justify such action) for study in one department or another of Harvard University, and it is their hope also that the incumbents may be eligible for reappointment to the Fellowship if, in the opinion of the Nominating Committee, mentioned below, and of the Corporation, such action would be for the best interests of all concerned. It is suggested that the incumbents from year to year be nominated by a Committee of French Scholars, formed from those who are or who have been French exchange professors at Harvard, and that to them be added ex-officio the President for the time being of the Autour du Monde Club in Paris, such committee to present annually its recommendation of the candidate to whom, on approval by the Corporation or appropriate committee, the Fellowship shall be awarded. If in any year no award be made, it is the request of the donors that the income of that year be added to the principal. If for a second year no approved candidate be recommended, then that the income of that year may be used to augment the salary or salaries of a French instructor or instructors in the College.

The participants in the undertaking respectfully request that the text of the "citation," a copy of which accompanies this letter, be printed in the Annual Catalogue for at least three successive years in connection with the terms of the Fellowship, accompanied by an English translation; and that further, if the list of contributors be published in the Treasurer's Report or elsewhere, the amounts of individual gifts be omitted.

The subscribers earnestly hope that the Chapman Memorial Fellowship will serve not only as an additional link, however small, between France and the United States, but also as a slight expression of the intellectual debt which this country owes to France. We are further in hopes that this Fellowship may stimulate similar foundations at Harvard and at other American universities and colleges.

Will you be good enough to let me know whether the gift is acceptable on the terms as set forth above?

Very respectfully yours, (Signed) EDGAR HUIDEKOPER WELLS.

Whereupon it was roted, that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each of the Donors to the Fund and that the said fund be established in the records and accounts of the University upon the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the second half of 1916-17: Charles Scott Venable, Assistant in Chemistry; William Gleason Bean, Assistant in History; Edward Maurice Briggs, Manvel Humfrey Davis, Alcott Farrar Elwell, Ewing Wallace Hamlen, Frederick William Rogers, and Wilford Almon Walker, Assistants in Military Science and Tactics; William Edgar Deeks, Lecturer on Tropical Medicine.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1917: Richard Stockton Meriam, Assistant in Social Ethics; George La Piana, Austin Teaching Fellow in the History of Religion (Divinity School); Melville Conley Whipple, Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry and Sanitary Inspector; Bancroft Huntington Brown, Ralph Keffer, James Wallace Hopkins, and Joseph Leonard Walsh, Instructors in Mathematics; Lester R Ford, Instructor in Actuarial Mathematics; Tracy Augustus Pierce and William LeRoy Hart, Benjamin Peirce Instructors in Mathematics.

Voted to appoint Cleaveland Floyd, Silas Arnold Houghton Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, for five years from Sept. 1, 1917.

Meeting of March 26, 1917.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Sarah A. Matchett, \$25,000, the fifth payment on account of her residuary bequest.

From the estate of Francis Skinner, Sr., \$260.78 additional on account of his residuary bequest to the Medical School.

From the estate of F. W. Putnam, \$187.14 additional for the F. W. Putnam Fund of the Peabody Museum.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$100,-000 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund. To Messrs. Julius Goldman, Felix M. Warburg, and Mrs. Samuel Sachs for their gifts of \$1000 each, to Mr. Harry Sachs for his gift of \$500, to Mr. Henry S. Bowers for his gift of

\$100, and to Dr. Barney Sachs for his gift of \$75, to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis for his gift of \$1000 toward the work of the Harvard Commission on Western History.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$600 toward a certain salary for the year 1916-17.
To Professor Oakes Ames for his gift of \$425 for the Anna C. Ames Memorial Scholarship in the Bussey Institution for 1917-18.

To the Harvard Club of Santa Barbara for the gift of \$150 toward the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. James Loeb for his annual gift of \$100 for the purchase of labor periodicals for the College Library.

To Mr. John R. Simpson for his gift of \$75, to be credited to the library fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Arthur L. Dunham for his gift of \$10 for the purchase of duplicate copies of books to be used in Economics 2s or 2b. To Messrs. Reisinger and Viereck, trustees

of the Münsterberg Memorial Fund, for the generous gift of the library of the late Hugo Münsterberg.

The resignation of Malcolm McLeod as Instructor in English was received and accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From March 1, for the remainder of 1916-17: George Parkman Denny, Supervisor of Students' Health at the Harvard Medical School.

For the second half of 1916-17: Alfred Clarence Redfield, Assistant in Chemistry; Weston Percival Chamberlain, Lecturer on Military Medicine.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1917: Alfred Chester Hanford, Instructor in Government; James Bryant Conant, Instructor in Chemistry; George Falley Ninde and Brackett Kirkwood Thorogood, Instructors in Engineering Sciences; Addison Webster Moore, Lecturer on Philosophy; FitaRoy Carrington, Lecturer on the History of Engraving; George Parker Winship, Lecturer on the History of Printing; Edward Waldo Forbes, Lecturer on Fine Arts.

Voted to appoint Jacob Bronfenbrenner Assistant Professor of Preventies Medicine and Hygiene for three years from April 1, 1917.

Voted to appoint the following Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1917:

Arthur Becket Lamb, of Chemistry; Alfred Marston Tosser, of Anthropology; Chandler Rathfon Post, of Greek and Fine Arts; Irving Widmer Bailey, of Forestry. Voted to make the following change of titles: Percy Brown and George W Holmes, from Assistant to Instructor in Roentgenology.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Albert Sauveur for the first half of the academic year 1917-18, in accordance with the rules established by this Board, May 31, 1880.

Voted that the Committee to nominate candidates for the Victor Emanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship shall consist of those who are or who have been French exchange professors at Harvard and that to them be added exofficio the President for the time being of the Autour du Monde Club in Paris, such committee to present annually its recommendation of the candidate to whom, on approval by the Corporation or appropriate committee, the fellowship shall be awarded.

Meeting of April 9, 1917.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$5000 for the "New Laboratory Fund" of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To the Class of 1894 for their additional gift of \$2700 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To sundry anonymous donors for their gifts amounting to \$1450 for research in the Department of Economics.

To Mr. Timothy Paige for his gift of \$1000 for special investigations on milk infections in the Department of Comparative Pathology.

To Dr. J. Lewis Bremer for his gift of \$500 for the Department of Anatomy.

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$500 for immediate use at the Observatory.

To Mr. Edward B. Adams for his gift of \$250 toward the cost of planting an elm tree in the Sever Quadrangle.

To Mr. Horatio C. Curtis for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of \$50 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Mr. Henry W. Bliss for his additional gift of \$133.21 for the purchase of cases for the

objects contained in the bequest of Edward P. Bliss.

To the Harvard Club of Fitchburg for the gift of \$100 toward the scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his annual gift of \$100 for the purchase of books for the Peabody Museum library.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 toward a certain salary.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$50 toward a certain salary.

To Professor George L. Kittredge for his gift of \$25 toward the expenses of binding periodicale for the Southwark Public Library in London.

To Mr. Owen Wister for his gift of \$25 and to Mr. Francis Rawle for his gift of \$10 toward the expenses of English A.

To Mrs. Frederick L. Gay for her gift of rare and valuable books from the library of her husband, Frederick Lewis Gay, of the Class of 1878.

The President reported the death of Walter James Dodd, Instructor in Roent-genology, which occurred on Dec. 18, 1916.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1916 (Dental School): Frederick Francis Furfey and Clarence Geddes Severy, Fellows in Anatomy; Claude Victor Johnston, Assistant in Operative Dentistry; Simon DeSalles McCarty, Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry; Lawrence Edward McGourty, Instructor in Operative Dentistry.

Voted to appoint James Alexander Ker Thomson, Lecturer on Classics, for one year from Sept. 1, 1917.

Voted to appoint the following Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1917:

Edward Caldwell Moore, chairman, ex officio; Charles David Williams, Paul Revere Frothingham, Elwood Worcester, Ambrose White Vernon, Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Voted to make the following changes

William Edward Cox, from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Recommics; Carl Henry Classen, from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry; Roderick Peattie, from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Geography; Edwin Martin Chamberlin, from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Education; William David Smith, from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Medicine.

Voted to amend the agreements with the Boston University School of Theology and the Newton Theological Institution, dated Feb. 8, 1915, and Dec. 20, 1915, respectively, by adding the following clause: "Students in each institution shall be allowed to take courses in the other without payment of fees"; and to renew the agreements with these two institutions and with the Episcopal Theological School for three years from Sept. 1, 1917.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting, February 26, 1917. In University Hall, Cambridge, 2 P.M.

The following 13 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Davis, Fish, Forbes, Grant, Hallowell, Marvin, Sexton, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 8, 1917, electing certain professors to serve from Sept. 1, 1917, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Jan. 22, 1917, changing the title of Charles Morton Smith from Assistant Professor of Dermatology for five years from Sept. 1, 1917, as voted by the Corporation Nov. 27, 1916, to Assistant Professor of Syphilology for five years from Sept. 1, 1916, and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Feb. 26, 1917, conferring the degrees upon the persons recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees. The total number of said degrees is 90.

The President of the Board communicated to the Board his appointment of the following persons to be members of the Committee to Visit the College Commons: Mrs. Roger Wolcott, chairman; Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson, Mrs. Percy D. Haughton.

The Secretary of the Board presented and read an informal report of said Committee to the Executive Committee of the Board, that it had made a tour of inspection of the Commons, by arrangement with Mr. Wilkey, the head steward, on Feb. 1, 1917, and as a result thereof presented several recommendations for the improvement of the College Commons, and upon the motion of Mr. Wendell, said report was accepted and referred to the President of the University for such action as he shall think fit to take thereon.

Mr. Forbes, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the vote of the Board of Jan. 8, 1917, in relation to the conducting of the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day, reported that the Committee had considered the matter, and recommended: First, that the Board approve the plan for the arrangement of polling booths and ballot boxes in Lower Massachusetts Hall which is indicated on the accompanying blue print. Second, that the request that a new and adequate check list for the purpose of checking the ballots cast at the election for Overseers on Commencement Day should be complied with, and that the Overseers recommend the Corporation that the necessary steps be taken to procure such a list. Third, that inspectors for the polls at the coming election be appointed immediately by the Board of Overseers and that as far as possible those inspectors be the same as the Standing Committee on Elections of the Alumni Association, the members of which Committee act as inspectors at the polls for that Association. It would seem desirable to give to the inspectors power to modify the details of the polling booths and ballot boxes if they find it necessary to do so; and after debate thereon, the Board voted to accept said report and to adopt the recommendations thereof.

Judge Grant, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented a communication from the Division of Geology, requesting the Board to change the title of the Visiting Committee on Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography, to the Visiting Committee on the Division of Geology, and the Board *voted* to change the title of said Visiting Committee in accordance with said request.

Upon the motion of Mr. Forbes, it was voted that in view of the demand for an accurate and smoothly working up-to-date system of keeping a complete record of the names, addresses, and location of the graduates of the University, the Overseers recommend to the President and Fellows that they take measures to provide an Addressograph for these purposes.

Stated Meeting, April 9, 1917.

In University Hall, Cambridge, 2 P.M.

The following 20 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Davis, Elliott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Higginson, Hyde, Lamont, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 22, Feb. 12, and Feb. 26, 1917, electing certain professors, were taken from the table, and the Board soled to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of April 9, 1917, to use the income of the Samuel D. Bradford Fund for the general purposes of the University, until the further order of this Board, and the Board soted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of April 9, 1917, to amend the agreements with the Boston University School of Theology and the Newton Theological Institution, dated Feb. 8, 1915, and Dec. 20, 1915, respectively, by adding the following clause: "Students in each institution shall be allowed to take courses in the other without payment of fees"; and to renew the agreements with these two institutions and with the Episcopal Theological School for three years from Sept. 1, 1917; and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 12, March 26, and April 9, 1917, appointing Cleaveland Floyd. Silas Arnold Houghton Assistant Professor of Bacteriology for five years from Sept. 1, 1917, and Jacob Bronfenbrenner, Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene for three years from April 1, 1917; re-appointing the following Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1917: Arthur Becket Lamb, of Chemistry; Alfred Marston Tozzer, of Anthropology; Chandler Rathfon Post, of Greek and of Fine Arts; Irving Widmer Bailey, of Forestry; appointing the following Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1917: Edward Caldwell Moore, chairman, ex officio; Charles David Williams, Paul Revere Frothingham, Elwood Worcester. Ambrose White Vernon. Harry Emerson Fosdick; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of April 9, 1917, to approve of the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine that they be empowered to arrange to continue the instruction for third-year students throughout the summer, thus making it possible for members of that class to graduate in February, 1918, and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University communicated orally to the Board an account of the action of the President and Fellows, and of the Faculties of the University, in their efforts to put the services of Harvard at the disposal of the Government during the War with the Imperial German Government, and after debate thereon, the Board voted: That this Board heartily endorses the action of the Faculties of the University reported by the President in putting the services of Harvard at the disposal of the Government; that it is the sense of this Board that the University should take every possible means to turn out officers trained in the best possible manner for active service at the earliest possible date; that the use of University buildings for the purpose of a training camp and otherwise under rules satisfactory to the President of the University be approved, and also the principle of granting academic privileges to students entering or being trained to enter military service.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Law School, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Dental School, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed. Special Meeting, May 1, 1917.

In University Hall, Cambridge, 11 A.M.

The following 18 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Davis, Endicott, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Higginson, Lamont, Marvin, Morgan, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, Wendell.

The vote of the President and Fellows of April 9, 1917, appointing Archibald Thompson Davison, Assistant Professor of Music for five years from Sept. 1, 1917, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of April 27, 1917, appointing Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of German Culture, Emeritus, and Honorary Curator of the Germanic Museum, from Sept. 1, 1917; changing the title of William Duane from Professor of Physics to Professor of Bio-Physics; conferring the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine upon Douglas Morgan Baker; establishing a Gurney Professorship of English Literature; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

Judge Grant presented the Report of the Committee on the Division of Geology, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

NOMINATIONS FOR OVERSEERS.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the committee appointed by the Harvard Alumni Association to suggest candidates for the Board of Overseers:

John Wheelock Elliot, '74, of Boston. Retired surgeon.

Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, of New York City. Author.

Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, of Newark, N.J. Justice.

Charles Allerton Coolidge, '81, of Boston. Architect.

Charles Pelham Curtis, '83, of Boston. Lawyer.

Robert Patterson Perkins, '84, of New York City. Business.

Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, of the Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C. Major-General, U.S.A.

Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, '85, of New York City. Mining Engineer.

Henry Wilder Keyes, '87, of North Haverhill, N.H. Governor of New Hampshire.

George Rublee, '90, of Cornish, N.H. Lawyer.

Philip Mercer Rhinelander, '91, of Philadelphia. Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Arthur Woods, '92, of New York City.

Police Commissioner of New York City.

David Abram Ellis, '94, of Boston.

Lawyer

Jerome Davis Greene, '96, of New York City. Banker.

John Lord O'Brian, '96, of Buffalo, N.Y. Lawyer.

Robert Hooper Stevenson, Jr., '97, of Boston. Business.

Henry Smith Thompson, '99, of Concord. Banker.

Samuel Smith Drury, '01, of Concord, N.H. Rector of St. Paul's School.

Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, of Boston.

Banker.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, '04, of Washington, D.C. Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

This is an unusually good list as it contains men who have become eminent in their several nositions.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AT HARVARD.

On Saturday, May 12, the French War Commission to the United States visited Boston. The program for the day included a visit, in the afternoon, to Harvard University, which was expected to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani, former premier of France. Unfortunately M. Viviani was called, on weighty public business, to Canada on Saturday, and could not be present at the academic welcome of the distinguished Frenchmen. He reached Boston on Sunday morning, however, and in the afternoon visited President Lowell's house and the Widener Library.

Marshal Joffre, on Saturday, was to have reached the University at 4 P.M. His crowded program in Boston delayed him nearly an hour. At about five he was received in the College Yard, where an academic procession, similar to that of Commencements before 1916 but notable for the large number of Faculty members in academic costume and for the presence of the Harvard Officers' Training Corps, was waiting to march to Sanders Theatre. President Lowell, with Acting University Marshal Clarence C. Little, '10, headed the procession, which entered Memorial between the lines of the Officers' Training Corps standing at salute.

The ceremonies within the Theatre were brief. Professor E. C. Moore opened and closed them with prayer. A chorus from the Harvard and Radcliffe choirs sang three selections. President Lowell spoke and conferred the single degree of the day as follows:

We have met in a grave crisis, momentous in its issues, solemn in its portents, resistless in its call to duty and to sacrifice. This country has endured wrongs patiently, has borne them long, has witnessed, not unmoved, the sufferings inflicted in Europe on the innocent and the helpless, until from ocean to ocean our people have seen that they must take their part in a war waged for all mankind. Everything that we most cherish in a civilisation reared by endless toil and self-restraint—the supremacy of justice over might, re-

spect for the rights of others, mercy and humanity, the hopes of a better time founded upon a broader and a keener sympathy among men — all these are at stake. They are in conflict with a principle of conquest, oppression, and rapine. As the surges of war roll on, the foundations of human nature and society are laid bare. Deep calls to deep, and the world in awe awaits the answer.

We have met to do honor to the envoy of a great nation which succored us long ago in our hour of need, leaving a debt that we can now begin to pay, which in this war has suffered grievously for a cause that is ours, which bore the brunt of the battle, which met the

shock and broke its force.

Therefore, by virtue of authority delegated to me by the two governing boards, I now confer the following honorary degree of Doctor of Laws:

Joseph Jacques Cásaire Joffre, Marshal of France, a commander whose calm courage and sagacity shone as a guiding star in a dark night, whose genius at the Marne wrung from defeat a victory that saved France, and, with France, the world.

And in the name of this Society of Scholars, I declare that he is entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to this degree, and that his name shall be borne forever on its roll of honorary members.

At the close of these exercises Marshal Joffre crossed the transept of Memorial to the large hall, in which a multitude of students, including the members of the Officers' Training Corps, was packed. He addressed them, in French, from the gallery as follows:

I feel highly honored at being made the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws from this great University of Harvard. I am glad to see students in uniform, and I know that those who are to become officers will brilliantly and bravely lead their men on the fields of France. I welcome them.

It was planned that Marshal Joffre should then review the Training Corps in the Stadium, where about 22,000 spectators were assembled. But the hour for his engagement in Boston was so near that his visit to the Stadium was abridged by his driving slowly round the running-track in an automobile, warmly hailed and cheered by the great gathering. The review of the Training Corps, before President Lowell, Major Azan, head of the French mission of instructing

French officers, and Captain Cordier, commandant of the Corps, followed immediately and made a deep impression. Before leaving Boston, Marshal Joffre expressed himself in high praise of the Harvard Corps. "You are to be congratulated," he was quoted as saying to Major Azan, "upon being identified with such a magnificent corps of future officers of the American army as I saw at Harvard this afternoon."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

DEAN BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

Ten Seniors who were concentrating in the Division of History, Government, and Economics, took the special examinations of the Division, which were given earlier than usual this year, coming the week after the April recess. It is rather interesting to see the variation in the special fields. Of the ten, four had for their special field American History, two Labor Problems, one Political Theory, one Public Finance, one Modern American Government, and one Ancient History.

Several courses which have not been offered at Radcliffe College before are announced in the list of courses for 1917-18, which has just been issued: French 11, "The History of the Tale and of the Novel in France from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century," is to be given at both Harvard and Radcliffe by Dr. Hawkins. In Government there is Government 6, "History of Political Theories," a course which had previously been a third group course at Harvard open to Radcliffe students, and which this year is to be a middle group course repeated at Radcliffe College by Mr. Laski; Government 14, a course which Professor Hart is offering in "American Diplomacy"; and Government 31, Professor Whipple's course in "Municipal Sanitation." Professor Wilson is offering his second group course in International Law, Government 23, "Selected Cases in International Law," which he expects to alternate with Government 15, "International Law as administered by the courts and as observed in international negotiations." In the Science Department a Harvard graduate course in Chemical Thermodynamics has been opened to properly qualified students in Radcliffe College. This is a lecture course, and does not require laboratory work.

When war was declared it seemed best to the students to ally themselves with some organization close at hand. which could call upon them in case of need. For this reason the Special Aid Society cards were used, to be filled out and kept as a card catalogue here at the College. This information can be transferred readily to the Boston office whenever help is needed. On the day that the cards were given out Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Massachusetts Branch for Women of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, spoke to the students. Red Cross work is still going on in the room specially assigned for it in Agassiz House, and a course in Home Nursing is being taken at the Cambridge Hospital by some of the girls. The land available for gardening around the Radcliffe College dormitories has been assigned to the Committee on Vacant Land, a sub-committee of the Public Safety Committee of the City of Cambridge, to be divided into gardens according to the committee's plans. The Radcliffe girls have offered their services for weeding and for general care of these plots of land as well as of any other land in Cambridge where help may be needed. On April 9 President Briggs spoke to the students in the theatre, telling them that the duty of each one at the present time was to do her alloted work better than ever before. He suggested that each student find one special kind of outside work. He emphasized the fact that the normal activities of life were very necessary to keep people in the condition they ought to be in at the time when special service might be called for.

On April 3, for the first time, Mrs. John L. Gardner opened Fenway Court to Radcliffe students, giving them a day for themselves. Many students took advantage of this great privilege, and enjoyed, in a way that is never possible on a public day, the beautiful things that Mrs. Gardner has brought together, and to which she has given such a perfect setting.

April 1, the Radcliffe Choral Society in connection with the Harvard Glee Club sang under Dr. Muck's leadership with the Symphony Orchestra. Every one in the chorus appreciated to the full the opportunity, and the hard work during all the months of rehearsal was amply repaid by the pleasure of that Sunday afternoon. The Choral Society girls also enjoyed the illustrations which they helped in giving for Dr. Davison's Lowell Institute lectures. Repeating some of this music for the Choral Society concert in Sanders Theatre on April 12, and singing some of it again for a last time before the Radcliffe Musical Association, brought to an end the Choral Society year, which has been an unusual one, and one filled both with hard work and with success. At the concert over \$400 was earned for the Choral Society Scholarship, and at the same time a fund of over \$300, which was raised some years ago for the musical interests of the College, was turned over to the Choral Society treasurer. Mabel Daniels, 1900, who is Director of Music at Simmons College, has just been

chosen president of the Radcliffe Musical Association. Miss Daniels since she first entered College has been prominent in musical affairs of the College, and for several years she has been in charge of the music for the Commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre. Miss Daniels has many plans for enlarging the Association's work.

The Union Room, which is a room given rent free to a graduate student at Radcliffe College, has been moved from Bertram Hall to the Graduate House, as that seemed a more fitting place for the graduate student to be housed. Therefore the graduate student winning the gift of the Union for next year will live at Everett House.

Dr. Lilian Welsh spoke to the students who were particularly interested in science on March 27. Her subject was "American Women in Science," and the lecture was given under the auspices of the Naples Table Association. Dr. Welsh has given this same lecture before most of the leading colleges for women in the East. The Naples Table Association for Promoting Laboratory Research by Women held its annual meeting at Bertram Hall on Friday and Saturday, April 27 and 28. The Association maintains a research table for women students at the Zoölogical Station at Naples, and offers periodically the Ellen Richards Research Prize of \$1000 for the best scientific thesis written by a woman, embodying new observations and new conclusions based on independent laboratory research. Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College, the president, presided at the meetings. The president elected for next year is Dean King of the Women's College in Brown University. Radcliffe College and eleven other colleges, the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, and several individuals are subscribers to the Association. It was voted at the meeting to contribute next year, in spite of war conditions, the usual amount of money to the Station at Naples. The winner of the \$1000 prize has not yet been announced. Besides the business meetings there was a dinner at Bertram Hall for the members of the Association given by the Council of Radcliffe College Friday evening. After dinner, while coffee was being served in the living room, Hester and Amy Browne sang English folksongs. On Saturday Miss Boody had a luncheon for the visitors at her house, 61 Garden Street.

Elizabeth Putnam, 1910, who for three years has been the Secretary in charge of the Bureau of Occupations, has resigned as she is to go to the American Ambulance in Paris to be a secretary. Miss Putnam has been so successful in building up the work of the Bureau that the plan is now being worked out to combine the Bureau of Occupations with the regular appointment work of the College, bringing both together into the hands of one person as a part of the regular College Office. The new director is Eva A. Mooar, A.B. 1908, A.M. 1912. Another new appointment is that of Miss Lillian Burdaken, who is to succeed Miss Gerard as assistant to Miss Hill, the managing housekeeper.

The College has as usual voted to contribute \$100 for the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole. Because of this contribution Radcliffe College may send to the station each summer one research student or two students to take courses of instruction.

The annual gymnasium demonstration was held on March 22, and the regular athletic meet on April 11. This marked the end of the regular indoor gymnasium work for the year. For the remaining weeks the athletic interest is concerned with swimming, as the swimming pool is now open until the end of College, and with out-door sports.

The Freshman play came on March 80 and 31. The Freshmen this year gave Mics and Men, a play which was coached by Elizabeth Allen, of the dramatic committee of the Idler Club. The Friday performance is considered a regular Idler, while the Saturday performance is open more generally to the friends of the Freshmen. The Open Idler was Trolawny of the Wells, coached by Ruth Delano, who always gets from both the play and the players the very best that there is. The Idler for which the English Club is responsible came on April 13, and two original plays were given, the two best ones selected from a number submitted in competition. The play in each case was written by a Junior, - The Luck of Monsieur Armand, by Margaret Carver, and A Friend of the Family, by Ramona Osburn, being the two plays that were chosen. In the evening these plays were repeated, when the members of the English Club were hostesses, and when invitations were sent to all the instructors of the College. After the plays coffee was served in the living room. Two of the Harvard Dramatic plays produced in April were written by Radcliffe students: one. The Harbor of Lost Ships, an adaptation by Louise Bray, A.M. 1914, of a story by Ellen P. Huling, 1903; the other, The Reunion, by Eleanor Hinkley, a special student. The 47 Workshop play, Rusted Stock, which was given at Agassiz House on March 22 and 23, was written by Doris Halman, 1916, and the play of May 3 and 5, The Stranger, by Leonora Loveman, a special student. Mr. Copeland read to the College on March 14, and as is always the case the theatre was filled. He read from The Critic. The Graduate Club of the College entertained the Harvard Graduate Club on March 2 at Agassiz House.

At the Biennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ in Washington, Caroline L. Humphrey, 1898, the president of the Association, presided for the general association. The Conference of Deans was presided over by the Dean of Radcliffe College. Sophie C. Hart, 1892, Professor of English in Wellesley College, was in charge of the Conference of College Professors, where one of the papers was given by Carrie A. Harper, 1896, of the Department of English at Mount Holyoke. The next president of the Association is Lois Kimball Mathews, Ph.D. 1906, Dean of Women at the University of Wisconsin.

The College has received several interesting gifts of books. One of them came from Major Higginson, copies of The Man Without a Country, which he sent to be distributed among the students. In addition to several smaller gifts of money to the College there has been an addition of \$100 to the Mack Fund, a loan fund which Judge and Mrs. Mack established, and to which they have added each year that their daughter has been in College. From the treasurer of the Alumnæ Association there has come into the Treasurer's hands the sum of \$3091.69 for the Alumnæ Scholarship fund. This money came from the Radcliffe bazaar of April, 1916. The College has also received approximately \$160,000 in cash and securities from the estate of Mrs. Abigail W. Howe. It is probable that some of the scholarships which this fund is to make possible will be awarded for the year 1917-18. For 1917-18, too, the College has offered another new scholarship. The Council at its April meeting voted to give one of the amount of \$200 to a student from Chile. The holder is sent by the Chilean Government, and comes from the Instituto Pedagógico of the Universidad de Santiago de Chile.

Flags have been hung over the front door at Fay House and at the College dormitories, as well as at the house of the President and at the house of the Dean. The College has received the gift of a very beautiful silk flag and pole for the living room of Agassiz House. The socket is fastened half way along the balcony rail, and the flag hangs out over the living room.

The Senior Class is to hold its Class Day as usual. The date is June 15. Returning graduates are given the opportunity to apply for rooms at the halls of residence. The speaker at Commencement, June 20, is the Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D.

STUDENT LIFE.

RUSSELL THURSTON FRY, '17.

The one great and absorbing interest of all undergraduates since the midyear period has been the question of military preparedness. This interest has been evinced by enthusiastic support of the Reserve Officers' Training Unit established here by the United States Government, under the supervision of Captain Constant Cordier. Captain W. S. Bowen and Captain J. A. Shannon, assisted by six U.S. Army sergeants. These men, with the assistance of those members of the University who have had previous military experience, have organized and drilled about a thousand men, all of whom have been equipped with uniforms and rifles. Drill has occupied an hour a day, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, and lectures and section meetings have taken three additional hours each week. Starting as this movement did, immediately after the mid-year

period, the College Office allowed men to drop courses already chosen in order to enroll in the Corps, and in every way facilitated the formation of the unit. Instruction has been both practical and theoretical, and has been so arranged that every cadet has had an opportunity to practise leading men and giving commands. It was expected at the time the unit was formed that in case of a call for reserve officers the unit here would be made a regular Federal camp, but when the War Department announced its plan for officers' training camps the University was not selected as a site. and the efforts of President Lowell and Captain Cordier to secure an additional camp in Cambridge were unsuccessful. Consequently, nearly all men of the required age, twenty years and nine months, enrolled for the authorized Federal camps and have now left College to train for officers. Those who were unable to qualify on account of age have been retained in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps here at the University, and many more men from the University, as well as a large number of men from other Eastern colleges and universities, have enrolled.

Intensive training for those men who could not go to Federal camps began on May 7, and will continue for three months. As soon as College closes in June certain dormitories will be assigned as barracks, the University dining halls will constitute the mess halls, and the unit will go into camp as seriously and earnestly as though they were camping at Plattsburg. At the end of the first Federal camp all men who have reached the required age will enroll, and it is hoped that the training they will have received here at Cambridge will shorten the period of drill necessary before they can qualify as officers.

Six officers of the French army, incapacitated for active service, have been detailed to the University by the French Government, and arrived in Cambridge on April 27. They were met at the South Station by the three battalions at that time comprising the University unit, and escorted to the Harvard Club, where they reviewed the cadets. This reception and parade constituted the final climax of the first period of drill, for the special examinations for men leaving College to enter the Federal service began the following Monday.

Although the largest group of University men have been occupied in infantry drill, the other branches of the service have not been neglected. About 150 University men have joined the Naval Reserve, and a large number have formed Patrol Boat units and entered the Coast Patrol Service. Over fifty men, many of them from the University, are training at the Cruft Laboratory as members of the Signal Corps, in order to qualify as wireless operators. and many men who, on account of physical condition or age, were debarred from the training camps have entered the ambulance service in France. Many others who, on account of previous training or special study, were especially well qualified for such positions as quartermasters, chemists, etc., have entered the Government service in those departments.

In a body the students in the University have entered the service of the country, and the few men now to be seen around Cambridge in civilian clothes are either physically unfit, under age, or pacifists. Again Harvard has given proof of her willingness to recognize and answer the call of duty and honor, to which Soldier's Field is dedicated, and for which the University has always stood.

With the announcement of war on April 6 the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports announced the cancellation of all athletic contests scheduled for this spring, and following immediately in their steps came the announcement from almost every nonathletic organization of the discontinuance of their activities for this spring.

Some two weeks before this, however, the Hasty Pudding Club decided to give up their annual play, which was to have opened on April 9, and for which the rehearsals had been nearly completed, costumes ordered, and all arrangements made. This is the first time, except in 1863 and 1864, that the Club has not given a play since its first annual performance in 1849. This spring's performance was to have been Barnum was Right, a play in a prologue and two acts, written by S. P. Sears, '17, and R. E. Sherwood, '18. The play dealt with the efforts of the Spirit of the Movies to gain recognition among the arts on Mt. Olympus. Jupiter, called upon to decide, and professing ignorance of the movies, was led to the earth by the Spirit of the Movies to see them and judge their claims to a place among the arts. While on earth Jupiter met and fell in love with one Vera, and together they eloped to the South Sea Islands, unaware that during the entire time they were being "spotted" by the camera man for a film production. To prevent this exposure of his escapades with Vera, Jupiter finally accepts the movies as an art. The following cast had been picked for the play:

Ganymede, a slave to Jupiter.

Canymout, a mave or	aupiver,
	H. Wentworth, '17
Jupiter,	J. W. D. Seymour, '17
Abel Kidder,	F. B. Dean, '17
Harold,	A. Putnam, '18
Mary,	B. Norman, Jr., '18
Vera,	F. H. Cabot, Jr., '17
Desmond,	W. H. Meeker, '17
Spirit of the Movies,	M. A. Hawkins, '18

A slave, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., '18 Lasky, L. B. Day, '17 Oscar, maître d'hôtel, F. L. Stagg, '17 Chorus girls, ponies, mediums, vampire girls, nine muses, etc.

The annual spring production of the Dramatic Club was held on April 3, 4, and 5, performances being given in both Boston and Cambridge. Four one-act plays were presented, as follows:

The Harbor of Lost Ships, by Miss Louise W. Bray, A.M., Radcliffe, 1914, an adaptation of a short story by Miss Ellen Payne Huling. It concerns the dogmatic and terrible religious teachings of a narrow-minded parson on an island off the coast of Labrador. The Harbor of Lost Ships is the fanciful creation of a crippled boy whose death is hastened by the doctrines of the minister. The cast follows:

Billy Gosse,
Moira Gosse,
Miss Elisabeth S. Allen, 1920
Issaac,
Parson Tobin,

Miss Elisabeth S. Allen, 1920
W. W. Lloyd, u.C.
F. C. Packard, Jr., '20

The Reunion, a sketch by Miss Eleanor Holmes Hinkley, a special student at Radcliffe, dealing with age and sentiment. The chief characters are a woman 80 years old and a man of 62. Miss Hinkley, the author, takes the leading part. The cast:

Mrs. Sparhawk,

Miss Eleanor H. Hinkley, Rad. Sp.
The Bum,
R. T. Bushnell, '19
The Ticket Agent,
J. Horblit, uC.

A Transfer of Property, by Mark W. Reed, concerns Christian Science in connection with New England life. The cast:

Old Hodson,
Mrs. Hodson,
Chapin,
Doctor Berry,
Mrs. Leavitt,
Alvin Hodson,

M. E. Curti, '20
Miss Edith I. Coombs, 1917
E. Scott, Jr., '20
J. A. Van Bergh, '19
Miss Ruth Chorpenning, 1920
E. H. Morse, '20

The Little Cards, by John R. Froome, holder of the MacDowell Fellowship awarded for the best play submitted in English 47, is adapted from a story by Leavitt Ashley Knight, dealing with the life of an immigrant on Ellis Island. It is a satire on the Binet test, showing how the tests admit to this country many of the most objectionable immigrants, while desirable ones are often excluded. The cast:

Officer, E. H. Morse, '20
Vicco, H. Scholle, '18
Matron, Miss Margaret Carver, 1918
Vittoria, Miss Beulah Auerbach, 1913
Virgili, J. L. Hotson, '20

The following men had charge of the production:

Business manager, P. C. Lewis, '17, of Indianapolis. Ind.; assistant business manager, A. M. Sonnabend, '18, of Roxbury; stage manager, R. A. May, '18, of Groton; assistant stage managers, R. K. Byers, '18, of North Andover, S. Burnham, '19, of Gloucester, and C. U. Shreve, 3d, '19, of Detroit, Mich: publicity manager, C. B. Irving, '19, of Framingham Centre; property manager, A. R. Speare, '19, of Newton Centre; electrician, S. W. Dean, '19, of Lexington; costume manager, G. A. Whittemore, '18, of Brookline. J. M. Parmelee, '19, of Buffalo, N.Y., was appointed to the executive committee in place of H. B. Craig, '19, of Boston.

The Pi Eta Society successfully presented for their annual musical comedy A Medley of Heirs, by J. W. D. Seymour, '17, with music by R. T. Squire, '18, and lyrics by G. Dunton, '18. Thirty-six members of the club participated in the production. The plot was an amusing tangle resulting from an agreement made between two rulers of adjoining kingdoms to have their heirs marry, an agreement which did not suit the inclinations of the young people when they became of age. Five performances were given during the week

from March 16 to 23, the play appearing in Cambridge, Boston, Exeter, and An- Rachel Butler, Radcliffe 2G., played the dover. G. V. C. Lord was the coach. The cast follows:

PROLOGUE.

King Alexis of San Itary, N. P. Johnson, '17 Baron Arguph, his chief minister of state, W. F. Williams, Jr., '19 King Boris of New Ralgia, C. R. Larrabee, '19 Count Bludwig, his prime minister, R. T. Bushnell, '19 Colonel Stadt, of Alexis's bodyguard, L. H. Bevier, '17 Major Krampf, of Boris's guard, A. C. Burnham, Jr., '19 Messenger to Alexis, F. E. Raymond, '18 Messenger to Boris, R. T. Squire, '18

Soldiers, courtiers, peasants. THE PLAY.

King Alexis, N. P. Johnson, '17 Princess Adele, his daughter, J. S. Pfaffman. '17 Baron Arguph, his minister, W. F. Williams, Jr., '19 Captain Nicolai, of his guard, D. C. Robinson, '17 King Boris. C. R. Larrabee, '19 Prince Ivan, his son, known as Princess B. C. Cartmell, ocC. Yvonne. R. T. Bushnell, '19 Count Bludwig, Isle von Tayhr, maid of honor to the Princess Yvonne, T. Jenney, '18 Albert Hawkins, traveling Bond street milliner.

R. H. Geist, 2G. Hyacinth Elisa Hawkins, the wife from whom he has separated, A. H. Hayden, '18 Soldiers, courtiers, maids, butlers, etc.

On March 13, the 47 Workshop gave the first public performance in America of the Icelandic drama, Eyvind of the Hills, in Jordan Hall, Boston. The play was produced in the Workshop on January 26 and 27, and was given before the public at the invitation of the American-Scandinavian societies of Boston. The play is a drama in four acts by Johann Sigurjonsson, and is based upon historical incidents centering around the love story of a victim of the peculiar outlaw code of Iceland. The play has met with great success not only in its own country but also in Munich and Berlin. The English translation was made by Henninge Krohn Schanche. J. W. D. Seymour, '17, and Miss leading rôles. The principal characters:

Halla. Miss Rachel Butler J. W. D. Seymour, '17 C. W. Putnam, '11 Kari. Bjorn, R. N. Burnham, '99 Arnes Gudfinns. Mrs. R. N. Burnham Seymour Soule Magnus, Miss Ruth Chorpenning Oddny. Miss Marguerite Barr Tota. A Shepherd Boy. F. D. Manson, '18

The scenery for the play was designed and painted by Mr. Huger Elliott, head of the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts, Miss Lucy Conant, Mr. T. P. Robinson, chairman of the Workshop artistic committee, and Mr. Henry Hunt Clark. The Workshop company, under the direction of Professor G. P. Baker, '87, had complete charge of the production. All profits from the performance were given to the American Red Cross for hospital work in the United States.

On May 7, the St. Paul's Catholic Club presented the Craig prize play of 1913, Believe Me, Xantippe. The production was under the direction of P. F. Reniers, '16. The cast follows:

George MacFarland,	G. A. Collier, '18
Arthur Sole,	J. C. Scanlan, '18
Thornton Brown,	E. Galligan, '17
"Buck" Kamman,	P. J. Philbin, '20
"Simp" Calloway,	P. A. Brickley, '20
"Wrenn" Rigley,	W. H. Cantwell, '17
William,	H. F. Sullivan, '17
Dolly Kamman,	Miss Helen Lynch
Martha,	Miss Rose Mary Hogan
Violet,	Miss Margaret Power

The spring season of the University Musical Clubs was in every way successful, for in addition to the usual concerts in and around Boston, the Glee Club participated in and won the fourth annual Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest, held in New York on March 3. The competitors were Amherst, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard. This is the second time that the Harvard Glee Club has won the Contest, thus securing two legs out of three on the cup presented to the Council by the University Glee Club of New York. In addition to this, the University Glee Club, in conjunction with the Radcliffe Choral Society, sang as a chorus with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at their pension fund concert on April 1. The selections rendered were Brahms's "Song of Fate" and Bach's motet, "I wrestle and pray." The work of this chorus was unusually accurate and creditable even for a professional chorus, and Dr. A. T. Davison, '06, who trained and led the singers, deserves the highest credit for accomplishing such excellent results with amateurs. Another chorus drawn from the Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society illustrated a series of lectures on the history of choral music given by Dr. Davison at the Lowell Institute, their work proving so popular that they were requested to give a final performance of nearly all of the numbers in Sanders Theatre on April 12. A concert with the Cecilia Society and a number of concerts on the spring schedule were canceled because of the war, as was the schedule of the Freshman clubs.

The annual triangular debate between the University, Yale and Princeton held this year on March 23 resulted in a triple tie, the three negative teams being awarded the decision of the judges. The subject of the debate was, "Resolved, that the United States after the present war should so far depart from her traditional policies as to participate in the organization of a league of powers to enforce peace." The University negative team which defeated the Yale affirmative team in Cambridge was composed of A. R. Ginsburgh, '17, C. E. Fraser, '18, and W. L. Prosser, '18,

with W. A. Hosmer, '18, alternate. The University affirmative, which was defeated by Princeton in Princeton, was composed of J. H. Spits, '17, A. G. Aldis, '17, L. Dennis, '19, with J. Davis, '19, alternate.

The 10th annual concert of the Musical Club of the University was held in the John Knowles Paine Concert Hall of the Music Building on March 20. The concert this year was noteworthy on account of the unusual number of original compositions on the program, three of the five numbers containing pieces composed by members of the University. Last year's program contained no original numbers at all, but was an exception to the rule, as the purpose of the club is to encourage and foster composition for all instruments by members of the University. The compositions by members of the University were three pieces for the pianoforte by C. K. McKinley, '17, a sonata for violin and pianoforte by D. N. Tweedy, 1G., and vocal songs by H. G. Bennett, '17, and H. E. Hinners, '19.

The work of University volunteers in social service under the auspices of Phillips Brooks House increased consistently after the mid-year period. About 40 different institutions, seven of which are in Cambridge and the rest in Boston, have been visited weekly by one or more University men. The work done at the settlement houses by University men is mainly teaching and club leading, the former dealing chiefly with immigrants and the working man, and the latter with boys. Other branches of the work include friendly visiting for the Associated Charities, probation work under the auspices of the Juvenile Court, and teaching Sunday school.

The following table gives the number of men working both in Boston and in Cambridge:

Boys' Clubs	13
Teaching	12
Boy Scouts	
Sunday School	1
Juvenile Court	
Associated Charities	(
Miscellaneous	
Total	

But these figures do not tell the whole story, since some men have taken up the work independently. Moreover, the entertainment committee has given a number of entertainments at the various settlement houses in Boston and Cambridge, about 50 men having been engaged in this branch of the work. Speakers also have been sent out to address schools, churches, Y.M.C.A.s and clubs. Altogether the Social Service Committee has added to the scope of its activities during the past year, and has not only maintained the high standard of service set in former years, but has advanced them and increased its usefulness, due largely to the efforts of the Secretary, W. I. Tibbetts, '17.

The final report of the 1919 Red Book as published by Business Manager P. Zach, '19, shows a marked increase in almost every department over the similar productions of previous years. Eleven hundred books were printed and practically all were disposed of, to the class, preparatory schools, other colleges and Harvard clubs throughout the country. The book was the largest yet issued, containing 834 pages and numerous cuts, including individual pictures of every man in the class. The total cost of production amounted to \$3533.36, almost a thousand dollars more than the cost of the preceding year, but an increase from \$1810 to \$3316.55 in the advertisements covered this difference. A balance of \$908.18 has been handed over to the class treasurer to be used for the Senior Album in an attempt to bring its price within the reach of all members of the class.

The fifth edition of the Official Guide to Harvard University, published by the University and edited by the Memorial Society, is almost ready for distribution. The object of the memorial Society, which was founded in 1895, is "to foster among students interest in the historical associations of Harvard and to perpetuate the traditions of her past," and to it has been committed the preparation of the Guides. The first edition of the Guide was prepared and published for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Cambridge in 1898, and was edited by Dean Hurlbut, then Recording Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Another edition was issued in 1899, the first edited by the Memorial Society. The third edition appeared in 1903, and the last in 1907. The new edition will be larger and more fully illustrated than any other and will contain many pictures which have never before been published. Also the accounts of the history and development of the different departments and activities of the University have been fully revised and brought up to date. Pictures and descriptions of the Widener Library, the Freshman Dormitories, new Germanic Museum, President's house, and Larz Anderson Bridge will be among the additions in this issue. W. C. Lane, '81, the librarian of the University, and president of the Memorial Society, has supervised and directed the preparation of the new Guide.

In the election of Freshman class officers F. C. Church, Jr., of Lowell, was elected president, N. S. Walker, Jr., of Castleton Corners, S.I., N.Y., was elected vice-president, and F. K. Bullard, of Revere, was chosen as secretary-treasurer. A. Aspinwall, of Chestnut Hill, was selected as representative to the Student Council. In no case except

the last was the vote at all close, each successful candidate leading by nearly a hundred points. Only 375 votes were cast.

The following committees have been chosen to take charge of the 1920 class activities: Red Book: editor-in-chief. R. G. Stone, of Brookline; chairman for advertisements and subscriptions, L. T. Lanman, of Lawrence, L.I., N.Y.; chairman for cuts and photographs, W. P. Belknap, Jr., of New York City; chairman for copy and registration, D. C. Hawkins of New York City; chairman of the art department, E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., of New York City. - Finance Committee: chairman, F. K. Bullard, of Revere; H. D. Bigelow, of Boston; G. R. Brown, of Newton; J. Buffington, Jr., of Fall River; H. D. Costigan, of Evanston, Ill.; H. B. Davis, of Brookline; L. B. Evans, of Jamaica Plain: J. D. Falvey, of Brookline; S. Frothingham, Jr., of Lenox; J. W. Geary, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; L. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; R. W. Harwood, of Littleton; J. S. Higgins, of Winchester; G. H. Hood, Jr., of Somerville; E. C. Johnson, 2d, of Milton; B. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa.; J. R. Litchfield, of Brookline; J. B. Mabon, Jr., of New York City; R. A. Perry, of Jamaica Plain; R. H. Post, of Bayport, L.I., N.Y.; G. P. Reynolds, of Readville; L. H. Ritchie, of Hinsdale, Ill.; J. L. Rochester, of Buffalo, N.Y.; R. Saltonstall, of Chestnut Hill; M. C. Sherman of Windsor, Vt.; P. E. Stevenson, of Brookline; J. Stubbs, of Newton; H. L. Whitney, of Dedham; F. W. Willett, of Norwood; D. L. Withington, Jr., of Honolulu, Hawaii; T. S. Woods, Jr., of Boston. — Dinner Committee: chairman. A. Horween, of Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Bolton, of Cleveland, O.; T. M. Brown, of Winona, Minn.; W. W. Caswell, Jr., of Boston; J. G. Coolidge, 2d, of Brookline; E. S. Hobbs, of San Angelo, Tex.:

R. A. Lancaster, of Worcester; R. G. Payne, of Garrison, Md.; G. Tilton, of Lexington; C. F. Weden, of West Roxbury; N. H. White, Jr., of Brookline. — Entertainment Committee: chairman, C. Mellen, Jr., of Garden City, L.I., N.Y.; B. S. Blanchard, Jr., of Brookline; W. G. Brocker, of Lindstrom, Minn.; E. Cabot, of Milton; J. R. Clements, of Bay City, Mich.; R. W. Emmons, 3d, of Boston; E. A. McCouch, of Philadelphia, Pa.; S. Paine, of Boston; S. Washburn, of Worcester. — No Jubilee Committee has yet been chosen.

The following Seniors have been elected to the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa: A. R. Ginsburgh, '17. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; H. R. Schmitt, '17, of Washington, D.C.; Y. C. Wen, '17. of Hongkong, China; and M. M. Zinninger, '17, of Canton, O. This group of four completes the "Senior Twenty-Two," who are usually elected in the fall. Last November, however, only 18 Seniors, instead of the customary 22, were elected. For the third group, usually elected at mid-years, the following five men were chosen: H. G. Bennett. '17, of Peoria, Ill.; T. H. Clark, '17, of South Weymouth; J. M. French, '17, of Randolph; J. D. Parson, '17, of Cambridge; and J. C. White, '17, of Boston. These names are given in alphabetical order and not in the order of election.

A. L. Whitman, '18, of Cambridge, has been elected orator, and H. Davis, '18, of Brookline, has been elected poet, to speak at the undergraduate dinner.

The Harvard Union has elected the following officers for the year 1917-18: president, Major Henry Lee Higginson, '55, of Boston; vice-president, D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem; secretary, L. K. Garrison, '19, of New York City. Governing Board: S. N. Dunton, '18, of Circleville, O.; M. J. Logan, ul., of South Boston; W. O. P. Morgan, '18, of

Highland Park, Ill.; C. S. Nickerson, '18, of Cliftondale; H. Robb, '18, of Cleveland, O.; E. R. Roberts, 1L., of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Library Committee: Prof. G. H. Chase, '96, Prof. C. T. Copeland, '82, Prof. W. A. Neilson, '96; F. B. Bradley, '19, of Convent, N.J.; P. M. Cabot, '18, of Brookline; R. S. Emmet, '19, of South Salem, N.Y.; and A. D. Weld, '18, of Boston.

The Crimson has elected the following officers for 1917-18: D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem, president; F. E. Parker, Jr., '18, of Bay City, Mich., managing editor; J. T. Rogers, '18, of Washington, D.C., editorial chairman; F. O. Magie, Jr., '18, of Winnetka, Ill., business manager; G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City, secretary. The following were elected to the board of editors: T. H. Fisher, '18, of Chicago, Ill., A. W. Clark, '18, of Boston, to the editorial department; G. A. Brownell, '19, of New York City, J. S. Baker, '19, of Washington, D.C., R. N. Durfee, Jr., '19, of Fall River, J. Hammond, '19, of Chicago, Ill., B. F. Wilson, '20, of Cambridge, to the news department; and E. A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N.Y., R. A. Cunningham, '19, of Newton, and W. W. Rowe, '20, of Cincinnati, O., to the business department.

The Lampoon has announced the election of B. A. Jenkins, Jr., '19, of Kansas City, Mo., B. McNear, '19, of San Francisco, Cal., E. A. Bacon, '20, of Milwaukee, Wis., and E. Scott, Jr., '20, of Lansdowne, Pa., as regular editors; and of G. E. Kunhardt, Jr., '20, of North Andover, R. C. Langdon, '20, of Providence, R.I., J. F. Lee, '20, of Boston, E. Lovering, Jr., '20, of Brookline, and H. DeC. Ward, '20, of Cambridge, as business editors.

The University Register has announced the election of the following board for the 1917 issue: president, D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem; vice-president, G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City; managing editor, R. A. May, '18, of Groton: assistant managing editors, D. S. Guild, '19, of West Roxbury, and F. C. Southworth, Jr., '20, of Meadville, Pa.: circulation manager, W. B. Southworth, '18, of Meadville, Pa.; business manager. H. H. Silliman, '18, of West Roxbury; associate editors, E. V. French, '18, of Cambridge; R. H. Garrison, '18, of Brookline; J. S. Taylor, '18, of Rochester, N.Y.; W. T. Selg, '19, of Brookline: H. H. R. Thompson, '19, of Worcester; G. C. Houser, '20, of Akron, O., and B. W. Patch, '20, of Framingham.

The following men have been elected from the Sophomore Class as literary editors of the *Advocate*: M. Cowley, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. Low, of Detroit, Mich.; C. MacVeagh, Jr., of New York City; and J. R. Parsons, of New York City.

A. B. Royce, 2L., Yale 1915, of Cambridge, has been elected president of the Law Review for the year 1917-18. When an undergraduate at Yale, Royce was managing editor of the News.

P. C. Knowlton, Jr., M.Arch. '17, of Memphis, Tenn., has been awarded the Julia Amory Appleton Fellowship in Architecture for the year 1917-18. The problem this year was to draw an American Institute of Arts and Letters such as would be suitable for a society of 200 eminent men of letters. Under the provisions of the fellowship, Knowlton will be required to spend at least one year in travel and study in Europe, under the general direction of the Council of the Architectural School. With certain conditions, Knowlton will have the right of entering and the privilege of working under the direction of the American Academy at Rome.

The following officers have been elected by the Phillips Brooks House

Association and the constituent societies: president, C. P. Reynolds, '18, of Readville; vice-president, L. K. Garrison, '19, of New York City; secretary, A. E. O. Munsell, '18, of Chestnut Hill; treasurer, C. Canfield, '19, of Roslyn, L.I., N.Y.; librarian, R. Little, '19, of Brookline.

The University Christian Association has elected the following officers for 1917-18: president, H. S. Gray, '18, of Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, C. H. Wyche, '18, of Dallas, Tex.; secretary, G. W. Allport, '19, of Cleveland, O.; treasurer, F. Knoblock, '19, of New York City.

The Cercle Français has elected the following officers for the year 1917-18: president, L. M. Quirin, '19, of Manchester, N.H.; vice-president, P. A. B. Widener, '19, of Elkins Park, Pa.; secretary, E. Scott, Jr., '20, of Lansdowne, Pa.; treasurer, P. K. Fisher, '20, of Saranac Lake, N.Y.; councillors, R. D. Longyear, '18, of Brookline, and H. Scholle, '18, of Havana, Cuba. Due to the absence of Quirin for the rest of the year, Widener was later elected president.

R. E. Jackson, '19, of Wakefield, has been elected captain of next year's University swimming team. Jackson swims the 50-yard, 100-yard, and 220-yard distances, and also is on the relay team. He was the most consistent point-winner in the meets during the past season.

R. D. Longyear, '18, of Brookline, has been elected leader, and J. C. B. Moore, '18, of Cambridge, secretary, of the University Glee Club for the coming year.

C. Mellen, Jr., '20, of Garden City, L.I., N.Y., has been elected manager of the Freshman Musical Clubs, and F. K. Bullard, '20, of Revere, leader of the Freshman Glee Club. The men who will lead dormitory singing in the interdormitory contest at the Freshman Jubilee are: Smith Halls, J. W. Geary, Jr., '20, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Standish Hall, H. A. Roberts, '20, of Newark Valley, N.Y.; Gore Hall, F. K. Bullard, '20, of Revere.

The Francis Boott Prize for this year has been awarded to C. K. McKinley, '17, of Galesburg, Ill. H. G. Bennett, '17, of Peoria, Ill., received honorable mention. This prize consists of \$100 and is awarded annually to the member of the University who writes the best composition in concerted vocal music.

A. L. Whitman, '18, of Cambridge, has been chosen secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for 1917–18.

W. M. Horton, '17, of Arlington, has been awarded the competition for the Senior Baccalaureate Hymn. As a result of the competitions for the Class Day ticket designs, those submitted by H. L. Dayton, '17, of Cambridge, for the Yard and the Stadium exercises, and by E. H. Bean, '17, of Melrose, for the dance tickets, have been accepted.

V. B. Kellett, '18, of Hopedale, was awarded first prize in the Lee Wade II Prize Speaking contest held in Sanders Theatre on March 28. The second and third prizes were awarded respectively to M. A. Shattuck, '19, of Seattle, Wash., and W. L. Bullock, '17, of Chicago, Ill.

The Debating Council has chosen the following officers for next year: president, C. E. Fraser, '18, of Champaign, Ill.; vice-president, E. R. Roberts, 1L., of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; secretary, I. Dennis, '19, of Washington, D.C. Fraser was on the negative team which defeated Princeton this year. Roberts was a member of the affirmative team which defeated Yale last year. Dennis was on this year's affirmative team, which lost to Yale.

This year's Freshman triangular debate with Yale and Princeton has been canceled on account of existing conditions.

The editor of the Freshman Red Book, R. G. Stone, '20, of Brookline, has been called for service in the Naval Reserve, and as a result the publication is now being supervised by E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., '20, assisted by W. P. Belknap, Jr., '20, D. C. Hawkins, '20, and L. T. Lanman, '20.

D. E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, and M. Rushton, '14, of Montgomery, Ala., have been elected marshal and secretary, respectively, of the third-year law class.

E. R. Gay, '19, won the University fencing championship on May 5 by defeating both G. H. Code, '18, winner of last year's novice championship, and R. G. Crimmins, '19, last year's Freshman champion. The Freshman championship was won by R. H. Snow, '20, who defeated both J. P. Post, '20, and C. H. Coster, '20, the other two contenders for the title.

ATHLETICS.

RUSSELL THURSTON FRY, '17.

Quite the most important thing that has happened in the field of athletics for a good many years was the announcement on April 6 that, owing to the declaration of war, all formal intercollegiate athletic contests would be discontinued for the time being. Dean Briggs, Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, issued the following statement: "Because of the declaration of war the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports has decided to give up all formal intercollegiate contests until further notice." This notice was followed by a letter to the various opponents on University schedules announcing the decision and stating the situation as it affected Harvard teams.

As a result of this action all regular training for the track and baseball teams, crew, and all other sports, was discontinued, so that athletically the University has been dead this spring. Baseball and crew stopped before they had begun, really, and track before it had passed the indoor stage. Consequently there is very little to record.

Crack.

In the triangular intercollegiate track meet held in the Mechanics Building on February 17, the University won second place with 30½ points, Dartmouth first with 47, and Pennsylvania third with a total of 11½. The University's points were made in seven of the ten events, with firsts in the 40-yard dash, the mile and the relay. W. Moore, '18, won the 40, J. D. Hutchinson, '19, the mile, and the relay team was composed of E. A. Teschner, '17, captain, A. E. Rowse, Jr., '18, H. W. Minot, '17, and W. Willcox, Jr., '17.

In the Naval Militia games held in the Connecticut State Armory at Hartford, on February 21, the University short distance relay team defeated the team from Holy Cross with little difficulty. Capt. E. A. Teschner, '17, W. H. Meanix, '19, H. W. Minot, '17, and W. Willcox, Jr., '17, composed the quartet. Their time of 4 minutes 33 2-5 seconds was the fastest of the evening. In the mile run J. D. Hutchinson, '19, placed third, in a good field, finishing behind Captain Overton and Read of Yale.

Princeton defeated the University relay team in the mile relay race at the Johns Hopkins Fifth Regiment games on February 24. Captain E. A. Teschner, '17, and Terrell of Princeton led off and finished even. Eddy won ten yards from A. E. Rowse, Jr., '18, which H.W. Minot, '17, made up. W. Willcox, Jr., '17, and Moore, the anchor men, got away on even terms, but Moore led by a few yards at the tape.

The University's representatives in the annual indoor meet of the I.C.A.A.A. held in Philadelphia on March 3, won second and third places in the 50-yard dash and second place in the two-lap relay. W. Moore, '18, and E. A. Teschner, '17, secured the two places in the dash, while in the relay race the team was composed of Teschner, '17, A. E. Rowse, Jr., '18, H. W. Minot, '17, and W. Willcox, Jr., '17. In the three-lap relay the indoor intercollegiate record was broken by Cornell with a time of 4 minutes and 20 seconds. Yale was an easy winner in the six-lap relay in which Cornell was not entered.

In the N.E.A.A.U. Indoor Championships held in the Ninth Regiment Armory, Boston, the same night, the University secured four third places, while the junior 900-yard championship went to J. Knowles, Jr., '18.

On March 10 the University's representatives in the eighth annual indoor carnival held under the auspices of the Meadowbrook Club at Philadelphia won the mile intercollegiate relay, took third place in the mile handicap run, and a fourth place in the pole-vault. In the relay race the team won the intercollegiate championship against Holy Cross, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania in the record breaking time of 3 minutes 26 seconds. This time is four fifths of a second slower than the world's record, and bettered the Meadowbrook, Middle Atlantic and intercollegiate records by two fifths of a second. Capt. E. A. Teschner, '17, W. H. Meanix, '19, H. W. Minot, '17, and W. Willcox, Jr., '17, made up the University team. In two other races last winter the Tiger quartet won from the University, but in the race on March 10 the team beat Holy Cross, and forced Princeton to take third place. C. S. Babbitt, '18, took fourth in the pole vault with an actual vault of 11 feet. In the mile handicap run, J. D. Hutchinson, '19, won third.

In the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival held in Philadelphia on April 27 and 28, W. S. Blanchard, '17, tied with White of Syracuse for first in the 56-pound weight throw with a mark of 31 feet 5 inches; W. H. Meanix, '19, took second in the 440 hurdles; E. A. Teschner, '17, secured second in the 100-yard dash, and C. S. Babbitt, '18, and R. W. Harwood, '20, represented the University in a quadruple tie for fourth place in the pole-vault.

In the only Freshman meet this season, the 1920 track team triumphed over the Worcester Academy team at Worcester on Feb. 17, with a score of 40 to 32.

P. Squibb, '18, of Bernardsville, N.J., resigned from his position as assistant manager of the track team to go to France to drive an ambulance. L. B. Leonard, '18, of Lynn, has been appointed to his place.

Crew.

At the time crew practice was given up the first three University boats were rowing in the following order:

University A. — Bow, A. Potter, '17; 2, F. B. Whitman, '19; 3, H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17, captain; 4, J. M. Franklin, '18; 5, D. L. Moody, '18; 6, R. R. Brown, '17; 7, A. Coolidge, '17; stroke, J. C. White, '17; cox, A. A. Cameron, '17.

University B. — Bow, N. P. Darling, '17; 2, M. Wiggin, '18; 3, T. H. Fisher, '18; 4, K. P. Culbert, '17; 5, F. Parkman, '19; 6, A. W. Pope, Jr., '18; 7, N. Braser, '18; stroke, R. S. Ernynet, '19: cov. D. H. Read, '19

Tope, 3..., 7., 7. M. Mass, 16, 19.

**Emmet, '19; cox, D. H. Read, '19.

**University C. — Bow, A. Thorndike, Jr., '19; 2, H. S. Hail, Jr., '19; 3, W. H. Allen, '18; 4, J. A. Machado, Jr., '17; 5, W. Richardson, '17; 6, E. S. Brewer, '19; 7, P. M. Cabot, '18; atroke, D. Leighton, '19; cox, W. H. Derbyshire, Jr., '17.

bockep.

When the University hockey team lost its final game with Yale, 2 to 0, at the New Haven Arena on March 10, they

lost the title to the intercollegiate championship, leaving the series a quadruple tie between Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth. The University team was handicapped by the absence of Captain J. E. P. Morgan, '17, but despite this played a fast and snappy game. They were, however, prevented from scoring and though J. I. Wylde, '17, at goal made 18 stops, he was unable to prevent the puck slipping past him on the two occasions when Yale scored. No substitutions were made by either side. The summary of the game follows:

Harvard Yale. Rice, l.w. r.w., Stanley Baker, l.o. r.c., Armour Percy, r.c. l.c., Gould l.w., Laughlin Townsend, r.w. c.p., Bierwirth Thacher, c.p. Appleton, p. p., Landon Wylde, g. g., York Score - Harvard, 0; Yale, 2. Goals - first

half, Bierwirth, in 35s.; second half, Armour, in 12m. 30s. Stops - Wylde, 18; York, 10. Penalty — Laughlin, two minutes for illegal checking. Referees — McKinnon, New Haven. checking. Referees — McKinnon, New Haven, and Dr. Tingley, Boston. Time — Two 20minute periods.

The summarized scores of the year show that of the ten games played the University won seven. Thirty-two goals were made to a total of ten by opponents and in five games the opposing team was whitewashed. These results were forecasted at the beginning of the year by a full team composed of "H" men, with four others who played against Yale last season as first-string substitutes. The goals of the season were divided as follows: Percy, 9; J. E. P. Morgan, 6; T. H. Rice, 5; Townsend, 4; Baker, 2; Condon, 2; Baldwin, 1; Bright, 1; Fisher, 1; Kissel, 1.

The summary of the season follows:

Jan. 9. Harvard, 8; M.I.T., 0. 13. Harvard, 3; Dartmouth, 0. 20. Harvard, 1; Princeton, 2. 27. Harvard, 5; Queen's College, 1. Feb. 2. Harvard, 4; Princeton, 3. 9. Harvard, 4; McGill, 0. 17. Harvard, 0; Yale, 2. 24. Harvard, 2; Princeton, 0.

March 3. Harvard, 5; Yale, 0. 10. Harvard, 0; Yale, 2.

The following men won their "H" for the first time by playing in the Yale hockey series: W. C. Appleton, Jr., '17, of Cohasset; E. B. Condon, '18, of New York City: R. H. Kissel, Jr., '19, of Morristown, N.J.; and A. R. Martin, '19, of Cambridge; and Manager R. D. Hunneman, '17, of Brookline.

G. A. Percy, '18, of Arlington, has been elected captain of the University hockey team for the season of 1917-18. Percy prepared at Exeter, where he was captain of the hockey team and he was captain and right centre on the 1918 Freshman seven. For the past two years he has been a speedy and aggressive member of the University team, playing right centre. In the course of each season he caged a total of nine goals, a number considerably larger than that of any other member of the team.

E. D. Morse, '19, of Brookline, has been appointed second assistant manager of the University hockey team, and J. Pickering, Jr., '19, of Salem, has been appointed manager of the second team. Morse was manager of the Standish Hall hockey team and assistant manager of the 1919 baseball team in his Freshman year.

Second Hockey.

The University second hockey team closed a very successful season by defeating the Huntington School team 8 to 1. Many good men from this team will be available again next winter, and some of them will unquestionably prove of Varsity calibre. The results of the games on the second team's schedule follow: Harvard, 8, Stone, 0; Harvard, 6, Milton, 0; Harvard, 4, Exeter, 0; Harvard, 5, Middlesex, 0; Harvard, 3, St. Mark's, 4; Harvard, 8; Huntington, 1.

The following men have been awarded

the hockey "H-2d": R. R. Bishop, '19, of Newton Centre; C. A. Clark, Jr., '19, of Milton; R. S. Cook, '17, of Canandaigua, N.Y.; J. C. Harris, '17, of Brookline; L. Jackson, '19, of Newton Centre; G. H. Kissel, '17, of Morristown, N.J.; M. Phinney, '19, of West Medford; W. Platt, '19, of New York City; R. J. H. Powel, Jr., '18 (captain), of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.; C. W. Timpson, '18, of New York City; and E. V. French, '18 (manager), of Cambridge.

Freshman Hockey.

The following members of the Freshman hockey team who played in the Yale game have been awarded their hockey numerals: H. D. Bigelow, of Boston; E. Cabot, of Milton; F. C. Church, Jr., of Lowell; J. G. Coolidge, 2d, of Brookline; R. W. Emmons, 3d, of Boston; J. S. Higgins, of Winchester; E. C. Johnson, 2d, of Milton; W. J. Louderback, of Highland Park, Ill.; R. G. Payne, of Garrison, Md.; D. C. Seager, 2d, of Brighton; J. Stubbs, of Newton; H. G. Trevor, Jr., of New York City; N. S. Walker, Jr., captain, of Castleton, L.I., N.Y.; E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., manager, of New York City.

Minor Sports.

W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, wrestling captain and guard on last year's football team, won the heavy-weight boxing and wrestling championships of the University in the feature bouts of the tournaments held in the Union on March 9. His opponent in the boxing, G. K. Noble, '17, put up a good fight, but was easily outclassed. Snow won his second championship when he was awarded the decision over E. R. Roberts, 1L., weight man on last year's track team. The match was evenly contested, 4 minutes extra time

being necessary for decision. The summary of all matches follows:

Boxing: 115-pound class: C. W. Ozias, '20, defeated J. Bower, '19; 125-pound class, J. C. Hillery, ocC., defeated E. E. Bates, '17; 135-pound class: C. A. Morss, Jr., '19, defeated A. D. Kelso, '19; 145-pound class: 'R. Hoffman, '19. defeated H. Rogers, '19; 158-pound class: L. A. Wheeler, '18, defeated A. M. Geer, '18; 175-pound class: E. H. Kelton, '19, defeated A. A. Sayre, '17; heavy-weight class: W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, defeated G. K. Noble, '17. - Wrestling: 115-pound class: A. Green, '20, won from J. D. Schwartz, '18, by decision; 125-pound class: E. L. C. Davidson, '17, won from G. K. Crockett, 2G.B., by decision; 135-pound class: R. W. Killam, '19, won from E. Ettlinger, '18, by decision; 145-pound class: D. L. Hathway, '19, won from E. T. Martin, '19, by decision; time 13m.: 158pound class: W. G. Moyle, uL., won from L. R. Barker, 2L., by decision; 175pound class: S. Burnham, '19, threw T. M. Brown, '20, time 8m., 20s.; heavyweight class: W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, won from E. R. Roberts, 1L., by decision; time, 13m.

The University fencing team finished a creditable season when they secured second place in the intercollegiate championship fencing meet held in New York on April 6 and 7. The Navy won the championship with 27 matches won and 9 lost, the University pressing them hard with 26 and 10. Columbia, Yale, and Pennsylvania were third, fourth, and fifth. The summary of the season follows:

Feb. 23. Harvard, 7; Springfield Y.M.C.A. College, 2. March 3. Harvard, 8; Pennsylvania, 1.

March 10. Harvard, 2; Yale, 7. March 24. Harvard, 6; Columbia, 3.

The team was captained by W. H. Russell, '18.

Yale won the second annual meet of

the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association held in Hemenway Gymnasium on March 3. The University finished second, the final scores being: Yale, 26; Harvard, 101; Brown, 6; Technology, 4; Bates, 2; Tufts, 1. Four of the University team reached the final round, these being E. L. C. Davidson, '17, in the 125-pound class, R. W. Killam, '19, in the 135-pound division, S. Burnham, '19, in the 175-pound class, and W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, in the heavyweight class. Yale won six out of the seven final bouts, however, including the heavy-weight contest. In this match between Baldridge of Yale and Captain Snow of the University, Baldridge won by decision after a hard struggle. Davidson was the only final winner for the University.

University swimming team insignia have been awarded to the following men: M. B. Blanchard, '18, of Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Jackson, '19, of Wakefield; B. McNear, '19, of San Francisco, Cal.; S. J. Rogers, '17, of Cambridge; C. U. Shreve, 3d, '19, of Detroit, Mich.; H. Wentworth, '17, of Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Wirt, '19, of Brookline; and J. F. Cover, Jr., '18, of Lima, O., manager. The following members of the Freshman team were awarded their numerals: R. Ashton, '20, of Swarthmore, Pa.; R. G. Hadley, '20, of Cambridge; R. G. Stone, '20, 'of Brookline; P. K. Thomas, '20, of Peoria, Ill.; G. Tilton, '20, of Lexington; G. S. Worcester, '20, of Boston; L. J. Workum, '20, of Cincinnati, O.; and C. H. Watson, '20, of Lyons, N.Y.

The following members of the University wrestling team have been awarded their "w H T": S. Burnham, '19, of Gloucester; E. L. C. Davidson, '17, of Washington, D.C.; H. L. Ettlinger, '18, of St. Louis, Mo.; H. G. Killam, '18, of Cambridge; R. W. Killam, '19, of Cambridge; O. R. Lindesmith, '17, of Owatonna, Minn.; W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham; and H. R. Caley, '17, of Princeton, Minn., manager.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

BOSTON.

The annual meeting of the Club was held on March 21, the following officers being elected: President, emeritus, Henry L. Higginson, '55; president, Odin Roberts, '86; vice-president, R. F. Herrick, '90; treasurer, F. S. Mead, '87; secretary, P. W. Thomson, '02; directors to serve until April, 1920: W. C. Baylies, '84, David Cheever, '97, A. G. Grant, '07, J. A. Sweetser, '11.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the recent severance of diplomatic relations with the German Empire by

the Government of the United States of America was fully justified by the events which preceded and have succeeded it.

That the United States of America, in fidelity to their traditions and the principles of human freedom which they represent, of right and in duty ought to be, from now henceforward, in active and loyal cooperation with the nations leagued against the common enemy, and that the military, naval, industrial, and financial resources of the people of the United States of America should be promptly and vigorously organised, mobilised and used to that end.

That the Harvard Club of Boston pledges its steadfast and loyal support to the President of the United States of America in his leadership of the people to assert their rights on land and sea, and to uphold national honor and international justice.

Further Resolved: That copies of the resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the members of his Cabinet, to the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and to the Secretaries of all the Harvard Clubs in the world.

The Club invited the Military Training Camps Association to hold their lectures to Committees for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in Harvard Hall. Eleven meetings were held, the average attendance being about 300. Also by invitation of the Club the Naval League held six meetings, at which the average attendance was 100. The Lawyers' League held eight meetings for lectures on the duties of Judge-Advocate, the average attendance being 75.

CLASS SECRETARIES.

Owing to the war the annual meeting was postponed.

NEW YORK CITY.

On March 27 the Board of Managers appointed a Committee on Military and Naval Service to furnish information to members of the Club about opportunities for service in the present emergency. This Committee consists of the following members of the Club: Langdon P. Marvin, '98, chairman; Arthur Woods. '92, Commissioner of Police; Alexander M. White, '92, Aide to the Commissioner of Police; Arthur F. Cosby, '94, Exec. Sec., Military Training Camps Assn.; William R. May, '94, Medical Section, O.R.C., U.S.A.; Jerome D. Greene, '96; David M. Goodrich, '98; John R. Procter, '98, Major, C.A.C., U.S.A.; William M. Chadbourne, '00, 1st Lt., 12th Reg't, N.G., N.Y.; De-Lancey K. Jay, '03, Capt., Inf., O.R.C., U.S.A.; Richard Derby, '03, Medical Section, O.R.C. U.S.A.; Anton H. Schefer, '03; Herbert L. Riker, '03, Capt., Inf., O.R.C., U.S.A.; Paul L.

Hammond, '06, Lt. Com., U.S.N.R.F.; Francis R. Appleton, Jr., '07, Capt., Inf., O.R.C., U.S.A.; Edward S. Blagden, '08; Robert T. P. Storer, '14; J. S. Brown, Jr., '17. The Committee made a careful examination into the different opportunities for training and service, and on April 2 sent to all of the members of the Club a circular outlining such opportunities together with an enrolment card to register the members of the Club and their qualifications. This circular covered a wide field both of service and of training. Under Military and Naval Service it covered the Regular Army. Officers' Reserve Corps in its various branches, the National Guard, the Home Defense League, the Naval Coast Reserve, the Naval Aviation and the Naval Militia of the State of New York. Under another heading of Military and Naval Training Organizations it covered the College Men's Training Corps, mentioned below, the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, and the Naval Training Association.

Under Medical Service, opportunities in the Army, Navy, Hospital and the Harvard Surgical Unit were covered; and under Relief Work, the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the American Field Ambulance Service were particularly mentioned.

The response by the members of the Club was prompt and widespread, so that the Club has a reasonably complete registration. At this writing it is planned to coöperate with the other Clubs in New York through the Mayor's Committee as a clearing-house so that men will always be found available for the opportunities which will arrive.

The Committee also opened an office at the Club and had a member always

on hand to answer inquiries and to advise members as to the best service they could render.

Many members of the Club joined a College Men's Training Corps which was organized late in March to furnish an opportunity to the college men in and about New York to prepare for examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps or such other forces as Congress should call. The Corps was organized with the approval and under the supervision of the Officers at Governors Island. The Corps grew rapidly and although a large proportion of its members are at this writing planning to go to Plattsburg, the Corps will be continued for those who are unable as yet to enroll for the Officers' Camps or who are unable because of the large enrolment to get into the First Camp. The men in the Corps have had two drills and one lecture a week. The lectures were organized under Captain Ralph M. Parker, U.S. Cavalry, who conducted successful classes for the Plattsburg men during the winter. The officer in general charge of the Corps is Major John R. Procter, '98, C.A.C., U.S.A. He has been assisted by a number of officers of the Regular Army and of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Among the latter have been several Harvard men, including Howard C. Dickinson, '02, DeLancey K. Jay, '03, Herbert L. Riker, '03, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., '07, and Charles L. Appleton, '08. The honorary president of the organization is Robert Bacon, '80, and the treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., '97. Francis R. Appleton, '75, the president of the Harvard Club, is one of the vice-presidents. The chairman of the Executive Committee is Langdon P. Marvin, '98, and the other Harvard man of the Committee is Francis R. Appleton, Jr., '07. The membership of the Corps included representatives of most of the Eastern and some Western Colleges.

At this writing it is impossible to say just what members of the Club will attend the First Officers' Camp at Plattsburg, but a large number have applied. Many members have already received their commissions as Officers of the Reserve Corps. Several members were active in conducting the examinations for officers. Dr. Richard Derby, '03, a Major in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, was in general charge of the physical examinations which, for a time, were conducted in the Harvard Club.

On April 9 the largest gathering ever held in the Club occurred. It was a meeting of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, to which members of the Harvard Club were admitted, and about 2000 were in attendance. This necessitated conducting two meetings, one in Harvard Hall and the other in the new dining-hall. There must have been almost 1000 men at each meeting. The meeting in Harvard Hall was as usual presided over by Major Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., General Wood's aide, and the overflow meeting was presided over by Langdon P. Marvin, '98. The speakers at the two meetings were the same, Major-General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Captain Ian Hay Beith, of the 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Captain Louis Keene, of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force, Capitaine de la Greze, of the French Army, and Mr. Joseph McCabe, of London. The heartiest possible welcome was given to our Allies and to General Wood.

On Friday, April 20, a regular monthly meeting of the Club was held. The guests of the Club were President Lowell, Major Higginson, and five of the six French officers who had just landed that evening. President Lowell and Major Higginson spoke on the privileges, duties, and responsibilities of Harvard men in the war with Germany. General Wood was also to have been present and to have spoken on this subject, but was detained in Boston on his commission for the Government. Commandant Azan and Lieutenant Giraudoux (G.S. 1907-08) also spoke, the former in French and the latter in English. Commandant Azan spoke in particular on the bond between France and America, and Lieutenant Giraudoux expressed his satisfaction in returning to Cambridge and brought the greetings of the University of Paris. All of the speakers were enthusiastically cheered, and the best cheer of the evening was "Three Harvards and three Vive la France."

The six French officers, Commandant Azan. Commandant de Reviers de Mauny, Capitaine Dupont, Capitaine de Jarny, Lieutenant Morize, and Lieutenant Giraudoux, were the guests of the Club until they went to Boston on April 27. During their stay in New York they made a deep impression on the members of the Club by their courteous and modest bearing, their friendliness and geniality. The Harvard Club appointed a committee consisting of its officers and of Joseph H. Choate, '52, Robert Bacon, '80, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, and Jerome D. Greene, '96, to meet the officers on their arrival, and it was a real privilege to have them as our guests during their first week in America.

At the meeting on April 20, 1917, the Nominating Committee reported the following nominations: For president, emeritus, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52; president, Francis R. Appleton, '75; vice-president, Evert Jansen Wendell, '82; secretary, Jerome D. Greene, '96; treasurer, Harold Benjamin Clark, '01. Board of Managers (to serve until 1920), Robert P. Perkins, '84; Thomas W. Slocum, '90;

Frederick Roy Martin, '93; Langdon P. Marvin, '98; Richard Whitney, '11. Committee on Admissions (to serve until 1920), Frank R. Outerbridge, '96; Mark F. Sullivan,' 00; Charles Gilman, '04; Guy Emerson, '08; Paul Cushman, '13; John K. Hodges, '14; Theodore Sizer, '16.

The following minute was unanimously adopted by a silent rising vote:

The Harvard Club of New York City desires to record upon the minutes of the Club the deep sorrow caused by the death of Amory Glasier Hodges, of the Class of 1874, which took place at his residence in New York on the 8th day of March, 1917.

Mr. Hodges was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the 19th day of December, 1852. He attended the Roxbury Latin School, and entered Harvard in 1870. During his four years at Cambridge he was interested in many and various activities and early gained an assured position in the University life, becoming a member of important clubs and societies, and in athletics a well-known secondbaseman on the Varsity nine.

A few years after graduation he came from Boston and began a successful business career in New York. His interest in the Harvard Club was active from that time until his death. He was treasurer from 1895 until 1899 under the presidency of James C. Carter of the Class of 1850; and vice-president from 1911 until 1913. Elected president in 1913, he held that office three years, during a period of great development in the Club, in which additional land was acquired and the club house was more than doubled in size. He acted as chairman of the building committee in charge of this work and as president presided at the dedication of the new clubhouse on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Club on November 3, 1915. Upon his retirement from the presidency he was elected a member of the Board of Managers to serve until 1919.

Throughout his terms of office he was never content to be a leader in name only — the interests of the Club were always close to his heart and absorbed his daily attention. And to them he gave the benefit of his sound judgment and advice. To the unselfah conduct of such members as Mr. Hodges the Harvard Club owes the high position it holds today.

The news of his death came with a sense of personal loss to members of the Club, with many of whom he had been on terms of intimate association. The inspiration of his example will continue an incentive to his successors charged with the management of the Club. The fruits of his unwearying devotion to the Harvard Club and to Harvard College will remain an honorable and enduring monu-

ment to his fidelity. He has left a memory to be long and worthly cherished.

It is directed that this minute be spread on the records of the Club and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Hodges.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at a special meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City held on the 9th day of March, 1917, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the Club's hearty approval of the action taken by the President of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, in ordering the arming of American ships and in protecting the lives of American citizens; and

Whereas, the Club did by its said resolutions pledge to the Federal Government the loyal support of the Club in the most prompt and vigorous action that might be taken to assert and maintain the rights of American citisens

and the honor of the nation; and

Whereas, on the 6th day of April, 1917, the Congress of the United States did declare that a state of war existed between this country and the Imperial German Government, and did pledge the entire resources of the United States for the prosecution of the war to a successful termination;

Now, therefore, be it Revolved: That the Harvard Club of New York City pledges the loyal support of the Club and its members to the Government of the United States in the war with Germany and offers to the Government the facilities of the Club and the services of its members in any way in which they can be of service to the country; and be it further

Resolved: That the Harvard Club of New York City heartily endorses the stand of the President of the United States for universal obligatory military training and service; and

be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs throughout the world.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the members of the Harvard Club of New York City have learned with regret that their fellow member, Major-General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is about to be transferred from his post at the head of the Eastern Department at Governors Island to the Southeastern Department;

That from close association with him during the past years they have realised that not only they, but all classes of citisens in this part of the country, have found him to be their wise counselor and friend in all patriotic

activities; and

That the members of this Club take this opportunity to express to General Wood their admiration for his high character, their warm personal regard and their best wishes for his continued usefulness to the Nation.

Be it further resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to General Wood.

On Monday, April 30, the Club gave a farewell reception in honor of General Wood, who left that night to assume his new post as commander of the Southeastern Department at Charleston. There were a large number of members of the Club at the reception, at which the only two speakers were General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt. They were both of them enthusiastically cheered. After the speaking, the members of the Club filed past General Wood to shake his hand and give him their best wishes for the future.

Before the reception General Wood was the guest at a dinner, at which were present many of the members of the Club who are reserve officers, or who have worked on the Plattsburg movement with General Wood, and also many regular army officers. At this dinner the President of the Club, Francis R. Appleton, '75, presided, and speeches were made by General Wood, Joseph H. Choate, '52, and Theodore Roosevelt, '80. Among the other members present were Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, '92, Austen G. Fox, '69, Edward S. Martin, '77, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Francis Rogers, '91, Judge Learned Hand, '93. David M. Goodrich, '98, C. N. Bliss, Jr., '97, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., '97, Robert D. Wrenn, '95, George L. Wrenn, Jr., '96, and the other officers of the Club, - Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, vice-president; John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer: Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary. There were about 80 at this dinner.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

e₈e The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in University Notes.

1850.

Dr. H. R. STORER, Sec., Newport, R.I.

I am glad that thus far there is nothing for you from '50. Our reports have necessarily become but valedictorian, and therefore can hardly interest the majority of your readers.

1853.

John Erving (born July 6, 1833; died March 7, 1917) was a character sufficiently striking to hold his own easily among the thousands of graduates of Harvard now crowding the Register of the University. His pre-Revolutionary blood seemed to mark him for the Army, but finding the West Point cadetship, to which he had looked forward, otherwise disposed of when he was ready for it, he promptly accepted the changed situation and fitted himself for the Sophomore Class at Harvard. From the day when he appeared there, a stranger amongst us, a stalwart figure, tall, well-formed, erect, wearing the florid glow of health in his manly features, he predisposed everybody who met the newcomer to seek his better acquaintance. And the promise of his bearing was not disap-

pointed. Erving was born in Philadelphia, the son of a lifelong Army officer, Colonel John Erving, of the First United States Artillery, whose fifty-three years of service, first in the War of 1812, and then in Jackson's Indian wars, and in the Mexican War, had condemned him to the nomadic life to which the profession of arms is doomed. Accordingly young Erving attended school in Georgia and at various frontier posts, as well as a military school at Staten Island, and finally for five years in New York City. When he reached Harvard he became a boating man, and showed himself master of all the manly graces. To all this he was entitled by his rare inheritance. He was a lineal descendant of two Colonial Governors, - Shirley, of Massachusetts, and Langdon, of New Hampshire. His mother was a Langdon-Elwyn. His father's grandfather, the second John Erving, was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1747. And the Erving Professorship of Chemistry at Harvard was established by Major William Erving. graduated at Harvard in 1753. a great-great-uncle who left College just a century before the subject of this notice followed him there in his distinguished career. With Davis of '53, John Erving took the leading Boylston Prize for Declamation at the end of the Junior year. Earlier in that year he held the lead with Edward Pearce in Astronomy, - was abreast of Edward Pearce and James Mills Peirce in Curves and Functions, outstripping Eliot, Hosmer, and all the rest of the Class. He was third in Physics, and also in the "general term aggregate." Throughout the Senior year he was well to the fore in Optics, Natural Philosophy, Morality, Forensics, Natural and Revealed Religion.

In the final aggregate ranking of the Class he stood third. Erving was an LL.B. of the Dane Law School, having been enrolled there in 1853-54-55. He joined the New York Bar in 1856, and retired from an active practice of forty years in 1896, on account of illness. In the early years of his career, the Civil War found him a sergeant in the Seventh Regiment of New York State Militia. He served the country in 1861 and again in 1863. On some alarm in July, 1863, he left home so abruptly that he could not even stop to mail, to a brother-lawver in Boston. deeds which lay locked in his safe awaiting transmission. He wrote in pencil from the front to his correspondent: "I was about sending them, - I had no time to write a line on business to any one. The duty is disgusting: the departure very hard. But I thought I ought to go. I left a wife and a little one a few weeks old. . . . No pen and ink: feed on hard-tack and bacon: doing outpost duty with 'Yours Truly' as First Sergeant: as dirty a set in appearance as you ever saw." Erving married, in April, 1862, Cornelià Van Rensselaer, a granddaughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, the last of the Patroons. She was born in Albany, and died October 17, 1913. They had a large family of children, nine of whom survive.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec., 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, on his way to visit his son in Westfield, N.J., was knocked down on the platform by a baggage truck and broke his hip. He breathed his last at his son's house in Westfield, on Feb. 24. The injury was at first not thought dangerous,

but, at his advanced age, proved fatal. Cheerful to the last, he even gave in his usual correspondence to the Springfield Republican an account of the accident. Sanborn was the second of the seven children of Aaron and Lydia (Leavitt) Sanborn. He was born on Dec. 15, 1831, at Hampton Falls, N.H., where his father was Town Clerk. He grew up on the farm which his ancestors had occupied during six generations. As was customary a century ago in New England, such homes often abounded in books, and boys fed in those days on solid volumes, not on magazines. Sanborn had finished Plutarch's Lives before he was eight, and at eleven had begun to study Greek, when his father stopped him. He resumed that study, however, when he was fifteen, and says he continued it as long as he lived. He possessed an extraordinary memory of minute details, and throughout his life was eager to read not only books, but his fellow-men. He grew up in the midst of the oldfashioned Democratic doctrines which Isaac Hill advocated in New Hampshire; but numerous schisms had already begun to divide the faithful. Sanborn, from boyhood, showed a disposition to adopt extremely radical views on every subject, although he says he never heard an "abolition" speech until in 1851 he listened in Boston to Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker. The atmosphere of farmwork in New Hampshire tended to foster original thinking. His labor was frequently solitary in the woods and fields. He followed the mowers in the hay-fields, and liked to listen to the talk of the neighbors. Country people in New England were, in those days, very canny and sagacious, and used to talk over among themselves national questions and public issues as

seriously as if their decision was to settle them. Such conversation at the mill, and in the store, and on Sundays in the horse-sheds behind the meetinghouse, greatly interested this alert and unusually intelligent youth. Indeed, he says he was an earnest politician and theologian from childhood. Always genial and ready to make friends, he was a typical country boy, hungry for books and information of all sorts. While he says he never yearned at any time for large wealth or struggled for leadership, nevertheless, "along with this contentment in my station went a firm resolve not to be domineered over by others, either individuals or classes. I saw no reason why I should take my opinions from the majority or the cultivated minority, or from any source except my own, much-considering mind." His ambition was to lead a literary life, and during his early years he wrote, and sometimes printed in local papers, occasional verse and prose; and his taste for literary occupation grew strong. It happened that, just at this period and before he had conceived the idea of college education, he met, in July, 1850, a lovely and talented girl who had enjoyed every advantage which a cultivated home could supply. Miss Ariana Walker was the eldest daughter of Squire James Walker, so called, one of the leading citizens of Peterborough, N.H. Older than Sanborn by about two years in time, she possessed, besides the advantage of age, abundantly every charm which education and cultivated tastes and social opportunity afforded to a young and sensitive and highly gifted woman. From the moment of their first acquaintance, she won Sanborn's devotion, and the influence of the short years of their companionship dominated Sanborn's life to the end. I speak of her

feminine charm with knowledge, for, before I had ever met our classmate. I had myself the privilege of being her friend. Immediately after they met at Hampton Falls, Sanborn vigorously started to prepare himself for admission to Harvard College. He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1850 without delay. When he joined our Class in Cambridge, as a Sophomore, in September, 1852, Miss Walker had become the centre of all his hopes and aspirations, although hardly any of the Class except myself knew about her. Soon, however, her frail health began to give way, and finally it became clear to them both that her stay on earth was soon to close. Then her strong wish that he should inherit her little property led to their marriage on her death-bed, on Aug. 23, 1854; and on the 31st of August she breathed her last. Before his Senior studies at Harvard began, Sanborn was left alone. Never inclined to confidences, he had very few intimate friends among us. Indeed, this pathetic story of his marriage in the summer vacation was not known to most of his classmates until many years had gone by. Doubtless this profound experience in youth explains some of the eccentricities of his later life. Although apt to adopt extreme views, some of Sanborn's subsequent conclusions as to moral right in practical affairs seem strange. Sanborn was an artist in words, and given always to the free use of unlicensed speech. He became very intimate with Theodore Parker in 1852, and until Parker's death in 1860, Sanborn's views of politics and religion were deeply affected and shaped by that intimacy. It is fair to assume that Parker's bitter and uncontrolled use of violent words shaped Sanborn's modes of expression and style. Sanborn became his executor,



LOUIS ARNOLD William W. Richards Benjamin S. Lyman BBOT JAMES REED FRANKLIN B. SANBORN EDWIN H. ABBOT

All present at meeting of Class of 1855 held in Cambridge at Commencement, 1915.

and received his manuscripts; and his admiration for Parker was always unlimited. Parker's freedom in employing harsh epithets was seldom restrained, and Sanborn followed this example. His bitter expressions frequently cut far deeper than he probably was ever aware. The result was that this habit at last stirred up a curious ecstasy of detestation for Sanborn among some even of his classmates. Afterwards, his persistence in it aroused like emotions in not a few of the best and kindliest and most excellent citizens of Boston. Those traditional Bostonians, whom Mr. Howells in his story of Chance Acquaintance has portrayed with exquisite delicacy and fineness of touch and endowed with all the virtues in the character of Mr. Arbuton, simply abhorred Sanborn and all his ways during the first twenty years of his activity. They never were, then, and their successors still are, quite unable to acknowledge the real service Sanborn rendered to the blind, to the insane, and to the prisoner, and to the great army of desolate and oppressed. They seem quite ignorant of the extensive regions in this country where Sanborn's name will long live in grateful remembrance for the good he did, and for the seeds of charity and good-will he has sown. Mr. Arbuton never went West. That abnormal wandering which brought him and Kitty together in Montreal, was an episode. He knew Europe by heart, but was totally ignorant about life in Erie Creek, and hardly knew the existence of Montana and Oklahoma; yet, if Mr. Arbuton ever should explore these unknown regions of his country, he will find Sanborn more 'admired there than even the Good Samaritan. Sanborn's kindness of heart and readiness to lend a helping hand never failed; and it grew with time. The warmth of affection manifested in the old church at Concord, at the Christian burial of this radical reformer, showed how many really loved the old Ishmaelite, whose hand was so often raised against other men. The deep, fierce lines had faded from the face which was laid in the grave. The shaggy hair was gone. The beauty and semblance of his youthfulness had come back. Mr. Arbuton was not there; but Sanborn, in his last of earth, was environed by human affection, and many friends, old and young, who had learned to love him, crowded the church that rainy afternoon. In the spring of 1855, while Sanborn was still a Senior, he removed to Concord, and opened a small school, on the invitation of Mr. Emerson, for a few nice children of the town. He maintained this school successfully for eight years. He was selected in 1863 by Governor Andrew to be Secretary of the Board of State Charities. This consolidation of the various charitable institutions of the State had been at last effected with difficulty and after struggle by the efforts of the Governor and Peleg W. Chandler, and other wise friends. It was justly considered by Governor Andrew one of the great works which he accomplished. It was no slight honor to Sanborn that the realization of the hopes and plans of these judicious men should have been put into his hands. His success in Massachusetts in organizing its charities led to attempts to do the same thing in other places, where Sanborn was asked to help and in which he greatly aided. In 1868 he became and was for four years the editor of the Springfield Republican. His close connection and identification with that paper lasted until his death. For many years he wrote in it weekly letters, one literary, and one his general "Boston letter." This correspondence continued to be one of the chief attractions for that newspaper during the rest of his life. His unusual memory of facts and of persons and his skilful taste in detail make his letters now much missed from its columns. From 1856 to 1861 Sanborn was an enthusiastic worker in various schemes for building up Kansas into a free State, and he thus became, prior to 1859, closely associated with John Brown. He actually was in 1859 a participant in the formation and the financing of the schemes which developed in December, 1859, into the attack on Harper's Ferry, and the capture and execution of Brown. There is not room here to discuss Sanborn's connection with the John Brown raid, nor his share in that treason of levying war on the United The subsequent attempt to kidnap Sanborn at midnight from his house in Concord is fully reported in Sanborn's case, in the Boston Law Reporter, vol. 22, pp. 730 to 735, and vol. 23, pp. 7 to 20. Through all these stormy years Sanborn was among the armed abolitionists who accompanied Wendell Phillips to protect him from attack at public meetings and at his house. There is nothing more picturesque among the doings of that period; and its story ought to be appropriately presented in these graduate records; but it cannot be done here. It is true that Sanborn and his associates were very proud of what they did during these years. They believed this Brown raid to be of vast historical importance. They seemed to imagine that the Civil War and ultimate freedom of the colored race were the consequence of their own acts alone. The wheel revolved. The fly sat on the Therefore, the fly made the wheel go round. They took a single preliminary incident to be the real cause of the uprising of the North and the downfall of slavery. They overlooked the tremendous effect of Mrs. Stowe's book, Uncle Tom's Cabin; the education given the North by pursuing a hundred fugitive escaping slaves through its midst; the creation of the "underground railroad" on a hundred lines throughout the West and North; the effect throughout the free States of this demonstration of what slavery really was; then the firing on the flag at Fort Sumter; the sudden blossoming of United States flags all over free States in the next twenty-four hours; - all such events were, in the judgment of Sanborn and his companions, nothing in comparison with the fly sitting on the hub of the wheel. It is not unnatural, perhaps, that, after the Brown episode, Sanborn's intimate knowledge of its origin and share in it made it look big to him. Strange as it is that so bright a man was so self-deceived, we must not forget that it is human nature to take pride in the wrong thing, if that particular thing was partly our own act. In 1863 Sanborn became editor of the Boston Commonwealth, and thenceforth his strength was given to literary and benevolent work. He became widely known as a lecturer. In 1866 he helped to form the Clark Institution for Deaf-Mutes, the first successful attempt to teach articulation to deaf children in New England. Its president for two years, he saw it grow from a small school into a large institution with national repute. He called the meeting, out of which grew the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which our classmate, Theodore Lyman, some years later so generously endowed, and which finally grew into one of the most successful institutions in existence for the preservation of infant life which father and mother have deserted. Sanborn was in its active management until he removed to Springfield in 1868. After, in 1870, he succeeded his old friend, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, as Chairman of the Board of Charities of Massachusetts, he made, in 1875, the searching and historic investigation into the abuses of the Tewksbury Almshouse. Dr. Howe died while this investigation was pending, but after his death, Sanborn succeeded in forcing the whole establishment to be reformed, medically and morally, to the great comfort of many hundreds of poor people. In 1874 he called together the first Conference of Charities and had much to do with putting this institution on a sound basis. He wrote several of its publications, and gave its history in two reports. In 1877 he started and put through the investigation and reform of the Danvers Hospital and the Westboro Reform School. In 1878 and 1879, in cooperation with Governor Talbot and others, he reorganized in fact the administration of the Massachusetts State Charities for the care of children and insane persons, and in July, 1879, became Inspector of Charities under the new board then created. His improvement in the administration of our lunacy system was of very great value. He did good work in reforming the discipline of American prisons. In company with the late Dr. Wines, he wrote the general report on that subject for the international congress held at London in 1872, and in Stockholm in 1878. His writings on prison reforms would fill, with his other writings, literary, philosophical, and statistical, more than half a dozen octavos. He frequently wrote articles for the Atlantic, Scribners', the

Nation, the Independent, and other periodicals. After he made his home in Concord in 1872, he started and carried on for ten years, in concert with Mr. Alcott, Prof. Harris, Mr. Emerson, and others, the Concord Summer School of Philosophy. He wrote biographies of Dr. Howe, Alcott, Emerson, and of Thoreau with whom he at last became very intimate. He wrote the life and published the letters of John Paul Jones; and of Mrs. Shelley and of John Henry Paine. He was for years the intimate friend of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, and Chan-He is understood to have ning. thought the Summer School of Philosophy, which lasted for ten years in Concord, his most valuable literary success. He lived so long that those who best interpreted his busy life, are nearly all gone. A new generation has grown up which little appreciates how large a figure he stands among Harvard graduates who have really done much in their day. He published, in 1909, his Recollections of Seventy Years, in two volumes, but they cover only about half of his life. On Aug. 16, 1862, he was married to his cousin, Miss Louisa Augusta Leavitt, of Woburn. His widow and two sons survive him. - E. H. A.

1857.

Dr. F. H. Brown, Sec., 15 State St., Boston.

The Class of '57 has but little to add from time to time. We have but eight left, and all are peacefully passing through their autumn days. Nothing remains to be said except the expression of continued loyalty and love for Harvard College.

1859.

Charles Joyce White, son of Thomas and Sarah Joyce, was born in Cam-

bridge in a small house on Winthrop Street on Jan. 5, 1839. His father's mother, Mary White, was descended from the Massachusetts Whites of early colonial times, and in 1846 her son, his family, and their descendants were permitted by an act of the Legislature to adopt the name of White. Young Charles was educated in the Cambridge public schools and fitted for College in the Cambridge High School. He entered Harvard in the Class of 1859 and ranked high at graduation; he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and stood eighth in his Class. While in College he lived at home, at first on Appian Way and later in Farwell Place, and of course he was thus cut off from a good deal of the intimacy with his classmates which comes from rooming in the College Yard. In spite of this handicap he was chosen Class Secretary in 1875 and held that office for over forty years, until his death. For two years after graduation he was private tutor in the family of Charles G. Hanson, at Belmont, Md. In 1861 he accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the United States Naval Academy, which had been moved from Annapolis to Newport at the beginning of the Civil War. He remained at the Academy as Assistant Professor and afterwards as Professor, at first of Mathematics and later of Astronomy and Navigation, until in 1870 he was called to Harvard as Assistant Professor of Mathematics by the new President, Charles William Eliot. He was Registrar of the College from 1875 to 1888 and he was Chairman of the Parietal Board during nearly the whole period of his connection with the Harvard Faculty. He was promoted to a full professorship of Mathematics in 1885 and was retired

on a modest Harvard pension in 1894: and lived very quietly in Cambridge until his death on Feb. 12, 1917. While at the Naval Academy he published one admirable book, The Elements of Theoretical and Descriptive Astronomy, which has been used as a textbook at Annapolis ever since. Personally Mr. White was a charming man, in spite of a slight stiffness of carriage and manner, a kind of military air, which gave some people the impression that he was a bit of a martinet. He was rather reserved, modest to the extent of being almost shy, but bright and entertaining among his intimates. He was thorough and painstaking in everything he undertook, and he was the stanchest of friends. He was brought to Harvard by President Eliot because at the Naval Academy he had the reputation of being an unusually successful teacher. At the Naval Academy the teaching theory was simple. The lessons were set tasks that the pupils were required to perform, and the teacher was the drill-master whose business it was to see that there was no shirking. A textbook was used which the instructor was supposed to know from A to Izzard and which was to be driven into the student. The system was the old-fashioned recitation system at its baldest. After ten years spent in teaching of this sort, Professor White came to Cambridge just when Harvard College under President Eliot was beginning to evolve into a modern university. He was almost immediately picked out by Eliot for administrative work, and for nearly twenty years, as Registrar, the College Office and its discipline and the order of the College Yard were in his capable hands. As a matter of fact he combined most of the duties now performed by the Dean of Har-



vard College, the Secretary of the Faculty, the Recorder, Mr. Terry, and the Chairman of the Parietal Board. For years his teaching was practically confined to the required Freshman Algebra, a course in which he met the men once a week in small sections, and which he kept up mainly because it enabled him to know the names and faces of everybody in College. It used to be said of old Dr. Peabody that he never forgot the name of a student he had met. It was probably true of Professor White and he met every student in College. When in 1888 he gave up his administrative work and took up a full share of the teaching in his department, in spite of his thoroughness and his knowledge of his subject, he was necessarily out of touch with modern methods and failed to arouse enthusiasm in his students. The work by which he should be judged is the administrative work, to which his best energies were devoted during most of his connection with Harvard, and not his teaching, which was practically a side-show, his avocation, not his vocation; and his administrative work was excellent. He left his mark on several generations of students, who, although they did not love him, — he was too good a disciplinarian to be popular, - always spoke of him as absolutely "square." During the latter part of his life he was a lonely man. What old bachelor is not? Still, although he lived by himself in Prescott Hall, he boarded at the Colonial Club, where there was always a pleasant set of men at table. and he called with extreme regularity once or twice a month at the houses of a few old friends; and he was a member of the Cambridge Dramatic Club until, a couple of years ago, his increasing deafness cut him off from appreciating its plays. All his life he greatly enjoyed the drama and a week rarely passed without his appearing a couple of times at the theatre. One of his little eccentricities was that of preserving his play-bills. Not very long ago he boasted of having in his collection the program of every play he had ever attended. He was a great reader, especially of novels, but he was given to a good deal of browsing in other fields, particularly in Spanish literature, and toward the end of his life he surprised his friends and probably himself by renewing his acquaintance with Greek, and finding that he greatly enjoyed reading the old classics. - W. E. Byerly, '71.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, Sec., 52 Allerton St., Brookline.

The following is taken from the weekly Church publication, The Living Church, Feb. 3, 1917, p. 465: "At the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island, the Bishop of New York presided on Monday afternoon, Jan. 29, at the unveiling of a marble tablet, which the family had set up in loving memory of the late Rev. Ithamar W. Beard, who had for seventeen years served with distinction as chaplain at the chapel and at the City Home. Addresses were made by the Bishop, the Rev. Charles P. Tinker, and the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson. The Rev. Sydney N. Ussher read the service."

1863.

C. H. DENNY, Sec., 23 Central St., Boston.

John Howard Rand, son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Brown) Rand, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., June 25, 1841. He died in Reading, Feb. 13,

1917. He lived in Lynn at the time he came to College, and had attended the Lynn High School, but completed fitting for College at Chauncy-Hall School in Boston. After Freshman year his residence is given in the College Catalogue as Boston, not Lynn. After graduation he was for a while one of the proprietors of the Parks House in Boston, the firm name being T. B. & J. H. Rand. He then removed to New York City, and was a member of the firm of Rand Brothers, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel on Broadway, corner of 42d Street, and later of the Nevada, corner of the Boulevard and 69th Street. In 1893 he was manager of the Lake Hopatcong Club at Mount Arlington, N.J. In 1903 he writes that he has been manager of the Country Club of Westchester County, N.Y., for the past four years. In 1913 he was not in business, but residing in New York City. He was married. April 19, 1866, to Julia D. Spinney, daughter of William H. Spinney, of Lvnn. His wife died March 23, 1888. They had no children. - Adolphus Williamson Green, son of John Henry and Jane (Ryan) Green, was born in Boston, Jan. 14, 1843. He died in New York City, March 8, 1917. He fitted for College at the Boston Public Latin School. He taught school in Groton for about a year after graduation. In November, 1864, he became assistant librarian of the Mercantile Library in New York City, and afterwards librarian. In 1869 he took up the study of law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1873, and went to Chicago to begin the practice of the law there. In 1886 he formed a partnership with William C. Goudy. He was attorney for Hyde Park, then a suburb of Chicago, from

April, 1883, to April, 1885. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from June, 1884, to January, 1887, and delegate to various state and county conventions, over some of which he presided. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Law Institute in 1884, and vice-president of the same in 1885. He was president of St. Paul's Home for Boys in 1887. In January, 1890, he was elected general counsel for the Board of Trade of Chicago. He was delegate-at-large from the State of Illinois to the National Democratic Convention which met in Chicago in 1892, and was selected by the Illinois delegation to second the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in behalf of the State of Illinois. From 1893 to 1898 he was a lawyer with a constantly increasing practice, and after twentyfive years of hard work had reached the position to which he had been looking forward, - the head of a large law firm with the privilege of selecting just the kind of business he wanted. At the beginning of 1898 he was largely instrumental in forming the National Biscuit Company, and became the general counsel for that company; also one of its directors and a member of its executive committee. As the company developed he became drawn more and more into the business management, so that in the fall of 1898 he was forced to take the position of chairman of the board of directors, and became practically the chief executive officer. This necessitated his gradually giving up the practice of law. In 1905 he became president of the company and remained so for the rest of his life. In 1913 he wrote: "I am in fairly good health and work as hard now as I did twentyfive years ago; in fact, hard work is the

only thing that I do not get tired of." He lived at the Hotel Plaza in New York City in winter, and had a country place at Greenwich, Conn., but he spent much time in traveling over the railroads of the country in his private car, inspecting personally every one of the hundreds of agencies which the company has. He was married July 3, 1879, to Esther Walsh, daughter of the late Charles Walsh, of Chicago. His wife died Oct. 18, 1912. They had eight children, six of whom, one son and five daughters, survive them.

1864.

Dr. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec., 225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

William R. Robeson has temporarily left his home in Antwerp and is for the present living at the Continental Hotel in Paris; address, Munroe & Co.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

Eaton Sylvester Drone, the youngest child of William Drone and Elon Fishback, both of whom were Virginians, was born in Zanesville, O., Jan. 25, 1842, fitted himself for College and entered Harvard in September, 1862, with the Class of 1866. After graduating, he entered the law office of Hutchins & Wheeler in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1869, in New York City, where he began the practice of the law with his classmate, James W. Hawes. He continued to reside and practise law in New York for several years. He wrote numerous articles for each of the sixteen volumes of the American Cyclopædia and also for each volume of the American Annual Cyclopædia, since and including 1869, and also some articles for the

ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. He also wrote an abridgment of the American Cyclopædia. In 1879, Little, Brown & Company, of Boston, published his Treatise on the Law of Property in Intellectual Productions in Great Britain and the United States, embracing Copyright in Works of Literature and Art, and Playwright in Dramatic and Musical Compositions. In July, 1880, he was engaged by Mr. James Gordon Bennett to write editorials on law questions exclusively for the New York Herald, and thereafter he continued to live in New York, with the exception of a stay in Paris in 1899 and 1900. About 1904 he gave up active work and spent his time in travel and in the enjoyment of music in his house at Zanesville. He died of pneumonia, Feb. 2, 1917. He was married at Boston, Sept. 21, 1872, to Marie Louise Meyers, daughter of Warnet and Caroline Meyers. Their two sons and only children died in infancy.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

John Pickering Putnam, born in Boston, April 3, 1847, died there Feb. 23, 1917, in his 70th year. He was descended on his father's side from the father of General Israel Putnam. born at Salem, 1718. On his mother's side he was descended from Governor Thomas Cushing, acting Governor of Massachusetts (1780-1788); his grandfather on this side was Phineas Upham, a Boston merchant. At Harvard he was a member and secretary of the Institute of 1770; a member of the Natural History Society, being a "Curator of Ichthyology"; a member and artist of the Hasty Pudding Club; and secretary and treas-

urer of the Harvard Boat Club. He took a Boylston Prize for Declamation. He was stroke oar of the Freshman Class Crew, and rowed in four races on the Charles River. He rowed with Chandler ('68) in the racing shell double scull boat, L'Hirondelle, down the Hudson River from Albany to New York in May, 1867. After a short experience in a Boston mercantile house he visited Europe in 1869-70-71, and soon passed the difficult examinations for admission to the Ecole Imperiale des Beaux Arts in Paris. The Franco-Prussian War interrupted his studies. In November. 1870, he entered the Royal Academy of Architecture in Berlin. From 1872 till his death he was a practising architect in Boston. He labored for the introduction of the metric system in the United States. Among his publications are: The International or Metric System of Weights and Measures; The Open Fireplace in All Ages, an illustrated work; The Principles of House Drainage; Architecture and Nationalism; Improved Plumbing Appliances; and Sanitary Plumbing. His unusual inventive faculty and practical aptitude evolved a distinct advance in sanitation. In matters sociological he was deeply interested individually and as a collaborator. He was a member of the American Meteorological Society, the Boston Society of Architects, the First and the Second Clubs, the Nationalist Portfolio Club of Boston, the Cold Cut Club of Boston, the St. Botolph Club, the American Metric Bureau, the Boston Antiquarian Society, and the Cypress Musical Club. He married in 1885, Grace C., daughter of Edward O. and Elizabeth L. Stevens of Boston. His wife survives him. His daughter, Grace Elizabeth, was mar-

ried to Samuel Powel (Harvard 1908) of Newport, R.I. His son, John P. Putnam, '16, is a student of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. - A classmate furnishes the following: "Leverett Saltonstall Tuckerman died at his own house, No. 9 Hereford St., Boston, on the 19th of March, 1917. He was born in Washington, D.C., on the 19th of April, 1848, and had therefore lived just one month short of sixty-nine years. He was the son of John Francis Tuckerman, who graduated from Harvard in 1837, and Lucy Sanders Saltonstall of Salem. and hence of distinguished New England ancestry. He passed his boyhood in Salem in the midst of a large family connection, and at the private schools of that city he was prepared for Harvard College. He entered Harvard in 1864, and graduated with the Class of 1868. Without holding very high rank in College, he was a good student, and always stood well, being conscientious in his studies, as he was about everything else in life. He was popular among his classmates, and was made a member of practically all the leading clubs and societies of his day. These included the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, the St. Paul's Society, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, and the Porcellian Club. He was also interested in athletics, and pulled a stalwart oar on his Sophomore Class Crew. There could be no better proof of the affection and respect in which he was held in College, and which followed him on, than the fact that on the twenty-fifth Commencement Day after his graduation in 1893 he held the distinguished position of Chief Marshal in Cambridge. While in College he was also a member of the rather remarkable Club-table of fourteen of his classmates who got together in 1865, remained together throughout their College course, graduated together in 1868, and to a man all dined together again at the Somerset Club in Boston on the 12th of February, 1903, thirty-five years after graduation. After leaving College he returned to Salem to live and entered the law office of Perry & Endicott, with whom he remained associated until 1873, when Mr. Endicott (William Crowninshield) was raised to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Later Mr. Endicott became the Secretary of War of the U.S.A. Meanwhile Tuckerman had received his A.B. when he graduated from Harvard, his A.M. in 1870, his LL.B. in 1871, and had been admitted to the Bar in 1872. From this on he continued his law practice and the care of trusts in Salem and Boston, still living in Salem, until 1891, twentythree years after graduation from Cambridge, when he removed to Boston; and he has made this city his home ever since. Meanwhile in 1890 he became President of the First National Bank of Salem and of the National City Bank of Boston, and he held these positions for a number of years. Later, however, he gave them up and devoted his entire business time to his trusts and to certain charities in which he was interested, passing his winters in Boston and his summers at Nahant. He also spent some pleasant holidays in Europe in the years 1895, 1898, 1901, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, and 1913, besides taking a trip to our Pacific Coast. On the 10th of September, 1896, he married Miss Grace Richardson, the daughter of Henry L. and Frances M. Richardson of Boston, who survives him. He was a man of excellent attainments, of clear mind, discriminating judgment, and most refined tastes. He was an Episcopalian all his life and of a deeply religious nature. His father was recognized as a talented musician and composer in the community in which he lived, and his uncle, Salisbury Tuckerman, was a distinguished painter, so he came rightfully by his taste for and good judgment in music and in painting. He was a thorough conservative in his political views and opinions; in fact, the whole bias of his mind was toward conservatism. It seems hardly necessary to add that with such antecedents, with such a career and with tastes. Leverett Saltonstall Tuckerman was a man of the highest ideals, of absolute integrity, and of an unblemished life. A man honored and respected by all who knew him, and deeply loved by those who had the good fortune to command his friendship. Handsome, courteous, of rare purity and simplicity and personal dignity, he represented in his person and character one of the highest types of a Christian gentleman. He was an honor to his people, and to the land of his birth." — R. A. B.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, Sec., Second National Bank, Boston.

The Class will hold its usual dinner the night before Commencement at the Algonquin Club, and Thayer 5 will be open for the Class on Commencement Day. — Edward Haven Mason died at the Massachusetts Homcopathic Hospital on March 21, 1917, and Charles Evans Pope died suddenly at Evanston, Ill:, on March 29, 1917. Mr. Mason was born on June 8, 1849,

at Newton Centre. He lived a most useful life, serving quietly and efficiently the various interests with which he connected himself. He was married Feb. 1, 1877, to Lelia Sylvina Nickerson. He is survived by his widow and their three children, Mrs. H. Stanley Hyde, of Brookline, Miss Ella S. Mason, and Mrs. Harold P. Mills, of New York. Mr. Pope lived in Evanston, Ill., where he was a successful lawyer. He lived a most useful life and was a loyal citizen, being much loved and respected by all his friends and associates. Pope leaves a widow and four children, one married daughter, one unmarried daughter, and two sons, both unmarried.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec., 187 Gibbs St., Newton Centre.

The Class will have the use of Thayer 45 on Commencement Day. as usual. - The address of the Secretary is changed from 3 Ransom Road, Newton Centre, to 187 Gibbs St., in the same city. - John Francis Dwight died at Holliston on March 21. He was principal of the Rahway (N.J.) Institute from 1870 to 1876; master of the John Cummings School in Woburn for a year; sub-master of the Lincoln School in South Boston from 1877 to 1889; sub-master of the Thomas N. Hart School in South Boston from 1889 to 1895, and master of that school until his retirement in 1914.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec., 719 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

News has been received of the death of James Bradish Wells at Helena, Mont., on Dec. 13, 1916. He was born at Utica. N.Y.. Dec. 25, 1847, and

fitted for College at Phillips Academy, Andover. During his College course he was a prominent figure in baseball, as pitcher on his Class nine and centre fielder on the Varsity. He received the degree of LL.B. from the Columbia Law School in 1873 and practised law in New York City until 1879, when he moved to Helena. He was married in 1889 to Miss Antoinette Sadler, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who survives him, with a son, Lansing Sadler Wells, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Illinois, and a daughter Caroline. - William Rotch Ware died at his home in Milton, March 28, 1917. He was born in Cambridge Sept. 6, 1848, and was fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at L'École des Beaux-Arts, and was editor and publisher of the American Architect and Building News from 1875 to 1902. He was married in 1877 to Miss Alice H. Cunningham of Boston, who survives him with seven sons. - The Class Committee has presented the Class Great-grandchild with a handsome silver bowl, a reproduction of one made by Paul Revere, on which is the following inscription:

The gift of the Class of 1871 of Harvard College to William Amory Gardner Minot, the Class Great-grandchild, the son of Constance Gardner Minot, the Class Grandchild, the daughter of Constance Lodge Gardner, the Class Baby, the daughter of our Classmate, Henry Cabot Lodge, senior Senator from Massachusetts.

This inscription in square block letters extends round the outside edge of the bowl like a border, and on the bottom of the bowl is inscribed, also in square letters:

William Amory Gardner Minot, born December 8, 1916, in Berlin, while his father was attached to the American Embassy there.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec., 126 State St., Boston.

In December last George Franklin Babbitt was chosen by the joint Boards of Selectmen and Trustees of the Public Library of Brookline to fill a vacancy in the latter Board, and in March was duly elected by the Town as a Trustee of the Library for the term of three years. - Edward Webster Hutchins is president of the Boston Bar Association, having been elected to that office last fall. -Edward Belcher Callender died after a lingering illness at his apartment in the Hotel Gladstone, Roxbury, Feb. 5, 1917. He was born at Boston Feb. 23, 1851, the son of Henry and Adeline (Jones) Callender. His father was long engaged in the West India business. The family moved to Dorchester in 1860 where Callender attended the public schools, but his final preparation for College was in the School of G. W. C. Noble. He graduated with the intention of studying law and at once entered the law-office of Morse, Stone & Greenough in Boston, where he remained for a year and, after attending lectures at the Law School the following year, feturned to the same office. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in April, 1875, and in October following opened an office at No. 5 Tremont St., Boston. He always took a deep interest in politics and in the fall of 1876 was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Worcester, taking an active part in the Young Men's Reform movement at that time and making several speeches on behalf of the Republican candidates. In 1879 he was a Representative to the Massachusetts General Court from the Dorchester District, Boston, and again in 1897 and

1898 and in 1903. In 1904 and 1905 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1906 received the nomination as the Republican candidate for Congress from the 10th Massachusetts District, and although defeated cut down the Democratic majority one half. He was the author of several books, mostly of a political nature, among them being Thaddeus Stevens, Commoner, published in '1872; The Leg Pullers, a political novel published in 1895, and later The Gigantic Meddler. In 1906 he issued a small volume of poems entitled Fugitive Poems of E. B. Callender. He also contributed several articles to different law maga-Throughout his life he conzines. tinued the practice of law, moving from 5 Tremont St. to 68 Pemberton Square, when the former building was taken down, but several years ago he was obliged to confine his practice to his home in Dorchester on account of his physical disabilities, and for several years had been unable to take an active part in his profession. He maintained a cheerful courage throughout his sufferings, attended the Class dinners whenever able to do so and added greatly to the enjoyment by his eloquent speeches. -- George Schuyler Bates, the son of George Henry and Mary Holbrook (Covington) Bates, was born in Roxbury Dec. 19, 1850, and died suddenly of angina pectoris at his home in San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3, 1917. The family moved soon after his birth to Brooklyn, N.Y. He entered College from Phillips Exeter Academy. During his early life he suffered from hip disease which left him permanently lame. Immediately after graduation he entered the Law School and in the following spring became connected with the Boston Daily Globe as reporter and later as

assistant night editor. In 1875 he entered the Law School of the University of New York, in the following May received his degree of LL.B. and was soon after admitted to the New York bar. In 1876 he again took up journalism in San Francisco, where he remained until the spring of 1880, when he rejoined the editorial staff of the Boston Daily Globe. His health, however, at that time was not equal to the task, and after a short time in Chicago, where he undertook to practise his profession, he went South to Louisiana and Texas, where he was married, June 9, 1884, at Dallas, to Ellen Sanders Dixon, daughter of the Rev. Thomas F. and Sarah A. Dixon. He soon after returned to California and was connected with the Los Angeles Times until May, 1893, when he went to Riverside, to edit the Daily Enterprise, and, after remaining there for two years, became an editorial writer for the San Diego Union. This position he retained to the end of his life with the affection and high appreciation of his associates. In the notice of his decease published in the paper with which he was connected was the fol'owing: "San Diegans are familiar with his articles, but generally speaking they knew little of the man, for it may be said that most of George Schuyler Bates's life was spent at his desk or in other parts of the editorial rooms. But his associates all came soon to learn that, beside being one of the best equipped and keenest editorial writers in California, he was also one of the most lovable gentlemen who ever worked for a newspaper. The word gentleman has been used advisedly in the preceding sentence, for George Schuyler Bates's life was full of what might be called old-fashioned courtesy and a kindly natural

dignity which made his companionship doubly enjoyable to all who worked with him." Although closely devoted to his work and seldom taking any recreation or any vacation at all. he was an enthusiastic member of the Rowing Club of the city in which he lived. His wife and two of his four children. George Dixon Bates and Edwin Marvin Bates, survive him. -Edward Luther Parks, a temporary member of the Class, died at the Boston City Hospital, Feb. 9, 1917. He was born in Boston May 14, 1849, the son of Dr. Luther Parks (H.C. 1843, M.D. 1847) and Julia (Dale) Parks. He suffered seriously from illness in his early years and his education was greatly interrupted, but in 1865 he went on a sailing vessel to Labrador which restored him to such health and strength that he was allowed to go to Phillips Exeter Academy, and from there he entered College in 1868, where he remained for two years, much against his own will as he said. He then entered the Lawrence Scientific School preparatory for the study of medicine and subsequently entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his degree of M.D. in March, 1874. He remained in Philadelphia until 1877, serving as surgeon and instructor in various hospitals and medical schools. Returning to Boston he was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1877, and for the next ten years engaged in general practice here, with the exception of one year spent in Santa Barbara, Cal. In 1887 he went to Europe, and after four years' study in Vienna and Paris under distinguished specialists, returned to Boston in 1891, and thereafter continuously practised his profession here, giving particular attention to diseases of the eve. He was a member of the Puritan Club, of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the Harvard Club of Boston. In May, 1896, the graduates and members of Jefferson College formed upon his initiative a society known as the New England Association of the Graduates of the Jefferson Medical College, of which he was elected president. He was always interested in military matters and was once an active member of the First Corps of Cadets and at the time of his death was a retired member of that body. He was secretary of his Class at Exeter. He was never married.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, Sec., Framingham Centre.

William Appleton Bell died at Somerville on April 3. He was the son of Luther V. and Frances C. (Pinkerton) Bell and was born at Somerville, March 16, 1851. After graduation from the Medical School in 1876 he studied for two years in Europe and then began practice in Somerville, where he passed his subsequent life. Two sons survive him.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, Sec., 803 Sears Bldg., Boston.

Francis E. Babcock died on Feb. 22, 1917. He was born in Lowell, Feb. 14, 1852. He was a partner in the firm of Wingate P. Sargent & Babcock from 1884 to 1895, when he retired on account of poor health, and spent five or six years in southern California. He was president of the Gilbert Manufacturing Co. from 1901 to 1913, when he gave up business and went to live on the Eliot Farm in Dudley.

which had been in his family since 1810. - Amory G. Hodges died March 8, 1917. The first five years after graduation he was in the banking business in Boston, going to New York in 1882, where he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1885 he founded the banking firm of Halsted & Hodges, which continued until 1915, when the firm was dissolved, and the new one of A. G. Hodges & Co. formed, consisting of Hodges and Robert W. Locke, '03. During his College life he was interested in athletics, was a member of the University nine for two years, and belonged to the more prominent College clubs. He kept up his active interest in College and Class matters after graduation, was chairman of the Committee on Nominations of the Overseers of Harvard College, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association. He was a member of the Union, University, Racquet, Harvard, Loyal Legion, Yacht, and Broad Clubs of New York City; Rockaway Hunt of Long Island; Somerset and Harvard Clubs of Boston; and for a number of years, until shortly before his death, president of the Harvard Club of New York City, in which he took a deep interest.

1876.

EMOR H. HARDING, Sec., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

John Davis Mercur, son of Ulysses and Sarah (Davis) Mercur, was born at Towanda, Pa., July 15, 1853, and died there Sept. 19, 1916. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy, but left College early in the course. After three years' study at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated and received the

degree of M.D. in March, 1878. For a year he was resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital; then he spent a year in practice in Scranton, Pa., and later studied in Vienna. Mercur followed his profession in Philadelphia and Towarda until a few years ago, when he retired on account of ill He was a member of the health. Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. His first wife, Jessie Corinne Hildreth, died Nov. 11, 1896; his second wife, who was Sue Eyer Rahm, survives him.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, Sec., 511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

Henry Osborn Taylor has been suggested by the Harvard Alumni Association as a candidate for Overseer at the coming election. — The Secretary has not received any other news of importance in reference to the members of the Class. He is engaged in getting out the Seventh Class Report, which he hopes to have ready for distribution by Commencement.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, Sec., 5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

Holworthy 18 will be open as heretofore for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. — Thomas Cary
Friedlander died suddenly at his home
in San Francisco, Jan. 15. He was born
at San Francisco, Nov. 19, 1857, the
son of Isaac and Priscilla (Valentine)
Friedlander. He prepared for College
at Adams Academy, Quincy, and was
admitted in July, 1875. In 1877 he
left College and went into the grain
business in San Francisco. Jan. 1,
1886, he was made secretary of the
San Francisco Produce Exchange, and
Nov. 20, 1889, secretary of the Pacific

Coast Board of Commerce. He compiled the annual reports of the Produce Exchange from 1886 to 1894. He was also identified, to quote from the San Francisco Chronicle, "with many important business and financial transactions and with movements which made for civic betterment. As an organizer and executive he held a high rank, and his administration of the old commercial body was pointed out as an example to similar organisations the country over. It was through his efforts that the famous marine department of the Exchange was brought to a high standard and perpetuated from the old days of shipping to the present." When the Exchange was absorbed by the Chamber of Commerce some years ago, he became manager of the Merchants' Exchange Building. His wife and two sisters survive him.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec., 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Arthur Hale is vice-president of the Consolidation Coal Co., in charge of traffic and transportation, and also vice-president of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R.R. - Fletcher S. Hines has changed his permanent address to Ludlow, Vt. - The Class will dine informally at the Union Club, Boston, on Wednesday evening, June 20, the night before Commencement. - George Griswold, who died at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., on March 18, 1917, was the son of George and Lydia (Alley) Griswold. After graduation he was for some years connected with the firm of P. Lorillard & Co., in their tobacco business in Jersey City. Later he was attacked by a malady which severely crippled him and prevented his continuance in active business. From that time until his death he made his home at Tuxedo Park, where he was vice-president and general manager of the Tuxedo Park Association. His wife, who was Miss Emily Oliver Post, of New York, died in 1905. His son, George Griswold, who is a student at Columbia College, survives him.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, Sec., 8 Chestnut St., Boston.

John Kearslev Mitchell was born at Philadelphia July 13, 1859, and died at Philadelphia April 10, 1917. Mitchell prepared for College at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., entering College in 1877, joining the Class of 1882 in 1879 as a Sophomore, and leaving College at the end of that year because of ill health. He received his A.B. degree out of course in 1904, and in regard to it wrote at the time of the 25th anniversary: "The most remarkable thing that has happened to me since 1898 was to receive my degree in 1904, an honor for which I tried to express my gratitude to those of the Class who were at the dinner in that year." The degree was a deserved recognition of the distinguished work which he had done in his chosen profession since leaving College, and was a matter for rejoicing on the part of those of his classmates who knew him, and who had always held him in affectionate regard. After leaving College, he went to the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1883. After serving as resident physician at the Children's Hospital and at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, he spent a year in the hospitals of Vienna, Paris, and London. Upon his return he began practice in Philadelphia, giving

special attention to nervous diseases. and following in the footsteps of his father, the eminent neurologist and author, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. He was. in the course of his practice, Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on General Symptomatology, visiting physician at St. Mary's and St. Agnes's Hospitals, attending physician to the Church Home, physician for Nervous Diseases to the Presbyterian Hospital and to the Philadelphia Infirmary. It was in 1902 that be succeeded his father at the Orthopedic Hospital. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Neurological Association, and many other medical societies. Among the medical works which he published were Remote Consequences of Injuries of Nerves. Mechano-Therapy, Massage and Physical Education. He collaborated with his father in the writing of a book on Fat and Blood. His diversion was farming, of which he wrote amusingly in 1906, saying among other things that his concern with the health of Chester County had caused the State Commissioner to make him an Inspector of his Bureau for that part of the world. He was fond of horseback riding, which he combined, according to his own account, with digging in the garden and churning. He was a member of the Rittenhouse, the University Barge, the Pegasus, and the Franklin Inn Clubs. In 1890 he was married to Anne Keppele Williams, who, with two daughters, survives him. - George Wiley Cushing, born at Bedford, March 17, 1857, died at Shrewsbury, Feb. 26, 1917, was the son of the Reverend William Cushing, a Unitarian minister, and

Margaret (Wiley) Cushing. Cushing entered College from the Cambridge High School and left College at the end of his Freshman year. He immediately entered the employ of his brother's firm, J. S. Cushing & Co., printers, Boston, as proof-reader. When the firm transferred its establishment to Norwood in 1893, Cushing moved to that town, having previously lived in Cambridge and Arlington. Cushing continued his profession of proof-reader for many years, becoming the head proof-reader in charge of one of the largest staffs of proof-readers in the country. The firm, which became after a time the J. S. Cushing Company, did a very large amount of work, and in its service a vast amount of reading of great variety passed through Cushing's hands. He was a very diligent worker and formed a wide acquaintance with many publishers, and became possessed of a very thorough knowledge of books. As a citizen of Norwood he was interested in the affairs of the town, and was for a number of years a member of the School Committee and Chairman of the Board, as well as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Morrill Memorial Library. Members of the Norwood Literary Club of which he was a member were occasionally favored with stories by Cushing, though it is not known that any of these were published. He was for many years secretary of the Orient Lodge of Masons. He attended the Universalist Church, where he was at one time superintendent of the Sun-He was married at day School. Worcester in 1886 to Arabel Estelle Burgess. Their only child, Walter Burgess Cushing, was born in 1887, and died in 1910. His wife and two brothers and three sisters, one of

whom is Mrs. Charles H. Grandgent, wife of the Harvard professor, survive him. - Henry Swits Van Slyck, born at Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1859, died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1917, was the son of David Bernhard and Annie Eliza (Conde) Van Slyck. He entered College in 1877 from the Brookline High School, and left College in November of his Sophomore year, on account of ill health. went to Texas and was engaged chiefly in sheep and cattle ranching, going afterwards to Arizona, where he was occupied in the same business. In 1890 he became chief clerk in the General Freight and Passenger Office of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway at Albuquerque, N.M. Two years later he was promoted to be general agent of the division, and five years later he was traveling freight and passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, with headquarters at San Francisco. Later, in 1900, he became live stock agent for the road, at El Paso, Tex., and at the time of his death he was assistant general live stock agent for the same road, with his headquarters at Trinidad, Colo. His death, which was due to pneumonia, occurred at the Santa Fé Association Hospital at Los Angeles. Van Slyck was married in 1895 to Dell V., daughter of James and Eliza Hennersheets. — In the autumn, C. A. Coolidge returned from a trip to China, where he went on behalf of the Rockefeller Institute to see about establishing hospitals. - J. L. Paine is president of the Cambridge Club. -W. R. Thayer is first vice-president of the American Historical Association. - C. H. W. Foster is a trustee of the Harvard Mutual Foundation.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec., 89 State St., Boston.

The Class will celebrate its 35th anniversary simply, in view of the unsettled state of affairs, and will dine at the Algonquin Club in Boston on Wednesday evening, June 20. Other events that had been planned have been postponed to a future year. -Robert Cumming, of Glasgow, was on July 10, 1915, commissioned a captain in the 5th Scottish Rifles, and since Jan. 13, 1916, has been stationed in Egypt, part of the time at Ismailia. and since Nov. 9 last has been in charge of a camp of prisoners and suspects "somewhere in Egypt." His eldest son is driving an ambulance in France. - George Buell's son, Robert L., now in the Sophomore Class, sailed in February for similar work. - Godfrey Cabot has been increasing his interest in flying and is devoting much time to the training of young men. He has recently had built a sea-plane for his own use. - Daniel B. Fearing has been made president of the Board of Commissioners of Inland Fisheries for Rhode Island. He recently gave an exhibition at the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston of his collection of angling book-plates. - Henry H. Gilman has been made president of the Haverhill National Bank of which he has been many years a director. -Charles H. Goldthwaite is on the staff of teachers at Milton Academy. -William J. Rushmore has given up teaching and taken up a permanent residence at Berkeley, Cal. - Former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce of Waltham and Hon. Frederick S. Hall of Taunton were, on May 1. elected delegates to the Convention for the Revision of the Massachusetts State Constitution.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec., 2 Joy St., Boston.

A. C. Burrage has offered to the Government the hospital built and maintained by him on Bumkin Island in Boston Harbor for sick and crippled children, and also the use of his sea-going yacht, Aztec. Our Classmate further agrees to pay the cost of maintaining the hospital up to \$4000 a month for four months; and to defray the expenses of the Aztec as a hospital transport up to \$8000 a month for four months. - L. A. Coolidge was nominated at the State Primaries to be one of the delegatesat-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. He has accepted an invitation to be chairman of the sub-committee on welfare work of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense, the object of which is to secure efficiency in labor and industry. - The Rev. W. E. C. Smith resigned on March 19 the rectorship of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Dorchester, where he has been in charge since 1912. - Alonzo Wilder Pollard died of pneumonia on Feb. 8, at his home in Boston. The son of Marshall Spring Perry and Georgianna Pauline (Jones) Pollard, he was born in Boston, July 18, 1862, attended the English High School and prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. At graduation he received honorable mention in history, and ranked among those to whom Disquisitions were In December, 1884, he entered the office of Henry W. Peabody & Co., shipping and commission merchants, of Boston, with whom he continued for seven years, until 1891, when he joined his father's firm, Wood, Pollard & Co., importers and grocers, with which he was connected

until his death, having been president of the company since 1913. Pollard was an able business man, and his business interests and social affiliations were various and wide. He was a director of the Commonwealth Trust Co., a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a lieutenant of the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts. He held membership in the Exchange Club, the Country Club, the Eastern Yacht and New York Yacht Clubs, the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York, and the Massachusetts Automobile Club. His affection for his Class and his helpful interest and enthusiasm in all its affairs were never wanting; sympathetic and generous. he responded to every claim of friendship. His Classmates will cherish that happy memory of him on our 25th Anniversary, when, as our attentive host, he was at his genial and hospitable best. He was married April 12, 1887, at Brooklyn, N.Y., to Elise Welch, who, with a son and four daughters, survives him. His children are Anna (Mrs. James Murray Kay, Jr., who died in 1912), Frederick Wilder (1912), Elise (Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell), Pauline (Mrs. Jonathan S. Raymond), Katharine and Priscilla Pollard.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec., 70 State St., Boston.

Robert P. Perkins is one of the candidates for nomination for the Board of Overseers of the College. — Dr. W. S. Bryant sailed for France on Peb. 24 to take up work in the army hospitals there. — C. B. Davis is president of the Lexington Savings Bank, Lexington. — T. R. Plummer returned in April from France, where he has been with the United States

Embassy in Paris in work connected with the war. - Prof. J. R. Jewett has purchased a power boat and presented it to the Second Naval District, the headquarters of which are at Newport, R.I. Jewett's son will be a member of the unit which will man the boat. - E. A. S. Clarke is one of a committee formed to distribute among steel manufacturers the Government's war requirements in steel products. He is also one of a committee formed to look after the question of ferro alloys, particularly ferromanganese, which is essential in the manufacture of steel. - The Apostles' Creed To-day, an historical interpretation of the origin and growth of the Apostles' Creed, by Rev. E. S. Drown, is published by The Macmillan Company. - James M. Codman was elected a delegate to the Convention for the Revision of the Massachusetts State Constitution. - R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., has prepared for the Geological Committee of the National Research Council a statement entitled "What a Geologist Can Do in War," published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. in Philadelphia. It was prepared for the purpose of stating succinctly and clearly the competency of the geologist in war service, and is commended to the attention of commanding officers by Chairman Clarke of the Geological Committee of the National Research Council.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec., 16 State St., Boston.

The Class held a successful dinner at the Harvard Club on April 7, 37 men present. Those coming from the greatest distance were Dr. Edgerly from Iowa and Dr. William S. Thayer from Baltimore. Storrow reported for the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety. Dr. W. S. Thayer read a poem on "America, 1917." All the speakers took the war as their subject. Appropriate action was taken on the death of Deighton Simpson, son of Henry W. Simpson, killed in the aviation service of the English army. - Under the leadership of F. S. Billings the Class has sent two ambulances to the American Field Ambulance service in France. — The War Committee appointed at the Class dinner consists of F. S. Billings, chairman, Dr. Chadbourne, Nichols, Presbrey, and Wheelwright. Its object is to concentrate for war purposes. - B. B. Thaver has been mentioned for Overseer by the Alumni Association. - E. L. Dorr, L.S.S., is a captain in the Quartermaster's department on service buying horses and mules in Virginia. - R. W. Boyden is making speeches through New England at the request of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety. -A. S. Johnson is on the committee to provide Y.M.C.A. huts for the army. -Changes of address: W. B. Rand, 185 Franklin St., Boston; A. P. Smith, 704-705 Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia; A. B. Sawyer, 2638 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago (White Automobile Co.); F. Winthrop White, 527 5th Ave., New York City: Sidney J. Jennings, 120 Broadway, New York City.

1886.

THOS. T. BALDWIN, Sec., 77 Franklin St., Boston.

The annual subscription Class luncheon was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Feb. 17. Thirty-three men were present, as follows: T. T. Baldwin, G. G.-Bradford, S. Chase, A. D. Claffin, E. D. Codman, W. R. Dewey, P. R. Frothingham, C. Guild, M. G. Haughton, F. C. Hood, E. H. Hosmer, W. H. Howe,

E. B. Jennings, G. F. Jewett, F. A. Kendall, M. M. Kimball, H. Lyman, F. B. Mallory, J. M. Merriam, F. J. Moors, E. H. Nichols, J. N. Palmer, C. D. Porter, M. W. Richardson, W. H. Slocum, W. L. Smith, G. B. Stevens. W. B. Waterman, G. M. Weed. F. C. Weld, R. D. Weston, I. L. Winter, and G. W. Woodbury. Claffin presided. Frothingham spoke eloquently of the duty of the United States in relation to the present war; and short speeches were made by Haughton, Hood, Baldwin, Porter, Nichols, Winter, Jewett, and Weld. -T. W. Richards has been elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1917, and in February he was elected corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science of the Institute of Bologna, Italy. - B. Gunnison is teaching in the College of Emporia, Kan. His address is 1112 State Street, Emporia, Kan. - J. H. Payne has been transferred from Worcester, Mass., to the U.S. Navy Recruiting Station, Raleigh, N.C. - P. G. Bolster was a candidate for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. - G. Tompkins's address is Room 1408, 347 5th Ave., New York City. - C. G. H. Stephens's address is 517 Prendergast Ave., Jamestown, N.Y. - Edward Clarence Wright died in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24. He was born in Cambridge, Oct. 16, 1863, the son of William and Ellen Bruman Wright. In College he was a member of the Pi Eta and made his mark in athletics in the mile walk. Senior year he won that event in the Spring Meeting on Holmes Field in seven minutes and one second, breaking the intercollegiate record, and also won the same event in the Intercollegiate Meeting. After graduation he was a student for three years in the Harvard Law School, being a member of the Austin Law Club and taking the LL.B. degree in 1889. In 1890 he began the practice of law in Kansas City, and in the latter years of his life devoted all his time to real-estate and corporation law. In 1891 he married, in Kansas City, Annie Glines Porter. Their children were four sons — Edward Clarence, Jr., Chandler Porter, William, and Porter — and one daughter, Ellen, who died in childhood.

1887.

GEO. P. FURBER, Sec., 344 South Station, Boston.

The 30th reunion of the Class will be celebrated simply by a subscription dinner at the Union Club on Wednesday, June 20, and the usual exercises at Commencement on Thursday. Hollis 7 will be open to the Class as usual. - L. A. Johnson has moved his office to 301 Congress St., corner of Dorchester Ave., Boston. - A. R. Baum has moved his law office to 206 Foxcroft Bldg., 68 Post St., San Francisco, Cal. - Henry Jarvis Livermore was born at Lexington, May 27, 1865, son of Lionel Jarvis Livermore and Mary Ann Catherine Perkins. He died of apoplexy on Jan. 16, 1917, at his home in Medford. In the fall of 1887 he took a position in the office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. at St. Paul, Minn., where he remained for six months. In April, 1888, he returned to Boston and entered into partnership with his brother, J. P. Livermore, and began practising patent soliciting, which he continued to the time of his death. He was married, July 5, 1888, to Susan T. McKay, who died in October, 1894. In March, 1896, he was married to Elizabeth Hill, who survives him, together with three daughters, Clara Allina, Gwendolyn Jarvis, and Catherine Hill. -George Austin Morrison died suddenly at a dance in New York City on Nov. 29, 1916. The following is taken from a New York paper: "He had danced several times and then said he felt tired. While resting he became ill and a physician was sent for. Mr. Morrison died before the medical aid could reach him. He was interested in several corporations and was treasurer of the Metals Trade Corporation at 99 John St. Mr. Morrison was best known as an author of genealogical and historical works. He was the author of King Family of Rhode Island, Laurent de Camp and His Descendants, The Memorial History of St. Andrew's Society, and The King Heraldry. . . . He was a former president of the St. Andrew's Society, a trustee of the New York Genealogical and Biological Society, a member of the St. George's Society and St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Morrison belonged to the Lawyers and Metropolitan Clubs. His wife was Miss Magdalen S. Worden." Morrison was born March 26, 1864, a son of George Austin Morrison and Lucie Ann King. He had received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. from Columbia.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec., 12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

The Class will meet as usual in Holworthy 9 on Commencement Day, but no refreshments will be served there. The Alumni Lunch will be served in the large tent in the Yard. The morning exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre. — Perley Doe has moved to 384 S. Pearl St., Denver, Colo. — V. S. Rothschild is the treasurer of the Italian Red Cross Fund, 42 Leonard St., New York City. He has translated a drama by Marchesa Laura Gropallo entitled *The Soul of the People.* — Francis G. Caffey is to be the new Federal District Attorney in the New York City District.— Joseph Leiter is president of the Army League of the United States.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec., Andover.

Members of the Class living in New York and vicinity invited all their out-of-town classmates to a dinner at the Harvard Club in New York on the evening of Feb. 17. One hundred and six members were present. T. W. Lamont presided and acted as toastmaster. One of the most interesting parts of the program was a letter from Hashimura Togo, read by Dr. Greenough. Among the speakers were A. M. White, F. S. Newell, Arthur Woods, E. J. Lake, L. A. Coerne, Kay Wood, R. L. Agassiz, M. D. Follansbee, and A. R. Benner. There were songs by T. C. Tebbetts and Kay Wood. Lamont read a poem contributed for the occasion by A. J. B. Mellish, who was unable to be present. Copies of old songs were distributed at the tables and the Class joined in the singing with enthusiasm. The New York committee of arrangements included A. H. Lockett, chairman, W. N. Duane, M. E. Ingalls, T. W. Lamont, F. N. Watriss, and A. M. White. The musical part of the program was arranged by J. B. Sheffield. The out-of-town members of the Class who were able to arrive earlier in the day were entertained at a luncheon by T. W. Lamont, at his office, 23 Wall

St. There were between 55 and 60 present. Lamont also entertained all these men as his guests at a theatre party in the afternoon. - Owing to the fact that the country is seriously preparing for war it has seemed to the Class Committee inappropriate to hold an elaborate or expensive celebration of our twenty-fifth anniversary. Therefore the program originally announced has been greatly modified. The present plans, subject to later revision, are as follows: Tuesday evening, June 19, a gathering of the Class at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, followed by an informal supper. Wednesday, June 20, the Class will be the guests of W. Cameron Forbes at his home in Westwood. In the evening the Class Dinner will be held at the Algonquin Club. Thursday, June 21, the Class will attend Commencement in a body. - Rev. C. H. Blodgett expects to leave Boston April 10 to become rector of Grace Church, Colorado Springs, Colo. He will live at the rectory, 816 North Nevada Ave. - G. S. Curtis was elected a Selectman of Marblehead in February last. - Frederick Bruegger's play, You Can't Get Away from It, was produced at the Players' Workshop in Chicago for the week of Feb. 19. - C. S. Baxter, W. C. Forbes, and J. O. Porter are members of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety. - Dr. R. B. Greenough is lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.N., at present on active duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea. - Edgar Pierce is an ensign in the U.S.N.R.F., at present attached to the U.S. torpedo-destroyer Smith. - J. O. Porter is lieutenant (senior grade), U.S.N.R.F., at present in command of the First Naval District Training Station at

Marblehead with a force of 400 men. — A. M. White is connected with the New York Police Department as "Aid to the Police Commissioner" and in charge of the Home Defense League and of the Division of Bridge Defense. — Boats owned by E. B. Dane, Edgar Pierce, and Joseph Shattuck are now in the U.S. patrol service of the First Naval District. — Raiph Inglee Carter died at White Plains, N.Y., March 9, 1914.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, Sec., 721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

The mid-winter dinner of the New England Association of the Class was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Feb. 15. About 40 were present. Judge Stone presided, and the principal speaker of the evening was Stover. Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, recently returned from service on the Mexican border. In a most interesting manner he outlined the results of thirty years' practical observation of the national military system, both volunteer and regular, and urged that any well-rounded scheme for "preparedness" should include all of the four essentials recruitment, equipment, training, and He continued till a organization. late hour in answering questions and explaining details. - The tenth annual dinner of the New York City members was held at the Harvard Club there on March 30, 1917. About 40 men were present, including delegations from Boston, Honolulu, etc. Special decorations were provided by Cullinan, the new director of the clubhouse. Martin acted as toastmaster. and numerous speeches were made, chiefly on topics connected with the national situation. Fiske read a patri-

otic poem and Wilder illustrated the development of Hawaiian music, both vocal and instrumental, from the earliest times to the present day. - Murray Bartlett's present address is 182 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Cal. -Brabrook is with the North Midas Copper Company, at 50 Congress St., Boston. - Dibblee has removed his law offices from the Crocker Building to 732 Mills Building, San Francisco. - Fiske is secretary of the Lawyers' Preparedness Committee of Boston, with offices in the Sears Building. -Highlands is in the motion-picture business at 6 East 45th St., New York City. - Lucas has published a volume entitled Spiritual Interpretations: the Commandments, Beatitudes, Words. - Marvin is connected with the Pan-American Munitions Company at Albany, N.Y. — Roberts has returned from a residence of many years in Italy, and should be addressed at the Hotel Abbotsford, Boston. His recent novel, Nedda, has had a large sale. -H. G. Shaw has given up his work at the High School in Torrington, Conn., and removed to 346 Central St., Winchendon. - Soren has left the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., and gone to the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Conn. - Whitmore should be addressed at the City Club, 55 West 44th St., New York City. - Wilder has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts for the district embracing New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. - A. S. G. Clarke has been elected Judge of Probate for the District of Washington, Conn. He has been Town Counsel for Washington since 1913. - Cullinan has been appointed manager of the Harvard Club of New York City. - O. B. Hawes last September removed from a

fifteen-year pastorate at Germantown, Pa., to become minister of the Unitarian Church at Newton Centre: address, 29 Glenwood Ave. - Frothingham has published A Brief History of the Constitution and Government of Massachusetts. - Villard is president of the Philharmonic Society of New York City. - William Norman Cottrell died Dec. 2, 1916, at Chicago, after a lingering illness. He was born Nov. 26, 1871, at Mason City, Ill., the son of Norman and Mary Jane (Gamble) Cottrell, the family being of Massachusetts stock. He studied at Illinois Wesleyan University, and took the degree of S.B. in 1891. He then entered Harvard as a Junior and graduated with '93. Entering the Law School he took his LL.B. in 1896. He at once went into active practice in Chicago, and remained there, with the exception of a return to Mason City during 1899-1901. In 1906 he was elected Associate Judge of the Chicago Municipal Court for a six-year term; after which he returned to private practice and in 1914 organized the law firm of Beckman, Cottrell & Phillips. Besides the arduous demands of an honorable and successful professional life, Cottrell was deeply interested in the social and welfare work of Chicago, took an active part in local Republican politics, and divided his " leisure time between playing golf and farming in Central Illinois." He was a member of the Union League, University, City, Exmoor Country, Kenwood, and South Shore Country Clubs. In 1912 he underwent a serious operation for gallstones, from which he rallied slowly and never fully recovered. August 17, 1909, he married Mary Jane Caldwell, widow of Oscar Turner, at Chatham, Ill., who, with two children, survives him. - Louis Bertram Flower died of cancer of the bladder at Coronado. Cal., Feb. 17, 1917. He was born at Madison, Wis., July 7, 1870, the son of James Monroe and Lucy L. (Cones) Flower, the family coming from New York State. Three years later they removed to Chicago, where his father became one of the leaders of the bar and his mother a philanthropist of much prominence. He fitted at the University School of Chicago and entered the University of Wisconsin, but in his Junior year came to Harvard and was graduated with '93. He then studied for two years at the Chicago College of Law, was admitted to the bar and entered the office of Flower, Smith & Musgrave. Upon his father's retirement from this firm he went into the real estate business, and later into the Chicago Telephone Company and the grocery business successively, until his increasing ill health compelled him to abandon active life. On April 25, 1894, he married at Milwaukee Alice C. Rowley, who with one son survives him.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec., 107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class will hold its reunion as usual in Stoughton 23 on Commencement Day. There will be no luncheon there, as members are invited to the general luncheon of the Alumni Association. In the evening there will be a simple dinner at the Harvard Club. The purpose of our meeting there is patriotic, not convivial. A nominal price will be charged for the dinner, and those who can afford to do so are asked to send further contributions to G. C. Lee, 44 State Street, Boston. The money thus received will be used for charitable objects connected with

the war; part will be forwarded to Dr. Hugh Cabot, who is in charge of the Harvard Surgical Unit that went over to France in February to remain during the rest of the war. — Among the members of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety are C. T. Keller (Trucks and Motor Cars) and D. A. Ellis (Co-ordination of Aid Societies); Ellis is also a member of a committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that reported favorably on a plan for daylight-saving. — J. B. Woodworth is chairman of the committee, appointed by the National Research, on the use of seismographs in locating heavy batteries of the enemy. He has also been engaged for two years by the U.S. Geological Survey in preparing maps of certain parts of the coast which will be of use in case of the military occupation of this district. - J. D. Logan publishes in the April number of The Canadian Magazine an article entitled "The Psychology of Khaki." It traces the changes wrought in the view of life when one becomes a soldier and is based "on my own personal experiences as I observed them reflectively after enlisting in the King's service and donning the King's khaki as a private in the 85th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., Nova Scotia Highlanders." - M. Ladd has been appointed physician-in-chief of the children's department and of the hospital for children of the Boston Dispensary. He is instructor in pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School, has been assistant physician on the staff of the Children's Hospital, and is also consulting pediatrist of the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies. - O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard, spoke on the subject, "Is a General Rise of Prices

an Inevitable Consequence of War Finance?" at a meeting of the American Economic Association held at Ohio State University on Dec. 29, 1916. — Rev. Percy Gordon, formerly rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, is assistant to Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City. - J. C. Watson has resigned his position as Dean of the University of Nevada; his address is Rantoul, Ill. - J. H. Bennett is a partner in the firm of Wellington, Sears & Co.; address. 29 Washington Square, New York City.-G. T. Weitzel's address is apparently Frankfort, Ky.; further information will be welcome. - McP. Fraser, 62 Fuller Street, Dorchester. - Boris Sidis has published Causation and Treatment of Psychopathic Diseases (R. G. Badger, Boston).

1895.

F. H. NASH, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

On Jan. 26, 1917, C. F. D. Belden was appointed Librarian of the Boston Public Library to succeed Horace G. Wadlin. - In Jan., 1917, W. W. Comfort was appointed President of Haverford College from the conclusion of the present College year; address after June, 1917, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. He has published an article, entitled "A Lapsed Relationship," in the Dublin Review, 1916. -Rolfe Floyd, M.D. (Columbia) '99, has been made attending physician and pathologist to the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. This appointment will necessitate giving up his present position on the attending staff of the Bellevue Hospital. - S. B. McNear is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and also vice-president of the Sperry Flour

Co., which operates mills in nine of the large cities on the Pacific Coast. -A. J. Peters has resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and has been appointed by the Federal Reserve Board a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and vicechairman and deputy federal reserve agent of the bank. He is practising law in Boston. - In Feb., 1917, A. S. Pier published a novel entitled Jerry. — C. Y. Rice has a poem in the April Atlantic Monthly, "Chanson of the Bells of Oseney." - H. R. Talbot is in the American Red Cross. France. - W. S. Youngman was a candidate for election to the Constitutional Convention. - Arthur Lyon Cross, Professor of History at the University of Michigan, has published in the April American Historical Review, "English Criminal Law and Benefit of Clergy during the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries." — Philip Curtis died in New York City Jan. 21, 1917, after a few days' illness. For several years he had been a devoted Christian Scientist, and as he was attended by Scientists, from a strictly medical point of view it is hard to say what caused his death. In College he was fairly widely known, and his loving nature and intense loyalty gained him many very warm friends both in College and later life. Friendship to him was sacred. After graduation, except for a few vears, his life was neither happy nor successful. He had it in him to be both useful and happy, but, as he handled circumstances, life's riddle was never rightly solved. His friends understand the reasons, and that is probably sufficient. Some of them, at least, believe that had he been given a few more years, his sterling qualities would have met reward.

Even if, as some think, Christian Science can be blamed for his untimely end, yet it cannot be denied that to Christian Science must be allowed the credit of giving to him, after years of storm and trouble, the greatest peace and contentment he had ever known. Throughout life he was a most enthusiastic and loyal Harvard man.—A. W.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec., 30 State St., Boston.

Francis Mason is associated with the Cadmus Construction Co., constructing engineers, with offices at 120 Liberty St., New York City. -R. G. Morse is treasurer of Roger I. Sherman, Inc., manufacturers of canned goods, with offices at 125 State St., Boston. - T. G. Stevenson is associated with Adams & Co., bankers, at 13 Congress St., Boston. - C. S. Stillman is with W. P. Bonbright, Inc., at 511 Shawmut Bank Bldg., Boston. - Vernon Munroe has retired from business for a brief period; his address will be Spring Lane, Englewood, N.J. - Stoughton 20 is reserved for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. Lunch will be served in the Alumni Tent in the Yard..

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec., 60 State St., Boston.

The conclusion reached by the Class Committee, that the Twentieth Reunion be reduced to the minimum of expense and effort in the form of a simple Class Dinner, represents an apparently unanimous view, so far as any expression of opinion has come to the attention of the Secretary. Perhaps, under brighter skies, we may some day recover this vanished cele-

bration. — The war activities of the '97 host are not sufficiently a matter of record to appear in this number of the Graduates' Magazine. That a large number of men are already taking an active part is certain. David Cheever is assistant chief, under Dr. Cushing, of the first Harvard Surgical Unit, now preparing to embark for the French front at the behest of the Federal Government. - Percy Mackaye's community masque, Caliban: by the Yellow Sands, is soon to be produced in Boston. The proceeds from the performances are to go to the Red Cross. Davenport, Hallowell, and Gannett are actively assisting in making this significant production a practical as well as a dramatic success. -The name of R. H. Stevenson, Jr., appears in the list of nominees for Overseers; and that of N. P. Hallowell in the list of nominees for Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association. -E. H. Wells's permanent address is American Red Cross, Washington, D.C. — F. G. Shaw's address is 8 Rue Crevaux, Paris, France. Mrs. Shaw has been taking a conspicuous part in hospital administrative work in Paris. - H. Anderson writes from Villa Belforte, Locarno, Switzerland, on the shores of Lake Maggiore, on March 19; "While the war is near on all sides we have been spared its horrors, but now we have the food rations and the new U-boat menace to our communications with home." He expresses a high opinion of the Swiss army. — G. Benson is deputy county engineer of Clallam County, Wash. - F. P. Gay is a member of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation of the National Research Council, 1917. - F. C. Gratwick is the middle partner of the law firm of Swift, Gratwick & Potter, Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo,

N.Y. — W. B. Johnston's address is St. Botolph Club, Boston. He recently returned from France. — F. L. Tuckerman's address is 23 Victoria Road, Kensington, London, Eng. — E. Hollister is a member of the firm of Locke, Babcock, Spratt & Hollister, with offices in the Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec., Andover.

The Class spread will be held as usual in Holworthy 23 on Commencement Day .- L. P. Marvin is chairman and Major John R. Procter and D. M. Goodrich are on a Committee on Military and Naval Service of the Harvard Club (N.Y.). - Wm. Woodward is a trustee of the Union Trust Co. of New York City. - Col. Edward L. Logan, of the Ninth Regiment, M.V.M., is a member of the Military Committee of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety. - J. W. Prentiss is president of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms, New York City. - Rev. Wm. H. P. Hatch, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of Languages and Literature at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, announces his acceptance of the Professorship of the Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. — Henry T. Hooper is chairman of the Bangor, Me., Chamber of Commerce. He is also treasurer of Oren Hooper's Sons. -B. H. Hayes is chairman of the Home Guard at Andover. - Dr. A. H. Rice has returned from his exploration of the head-waters of the Amazon River. -J. W. Prentiss has been made treasurer of the committee appointed by the Harvard Alumni Association to raise

an endowment fund of \$10,000.000 for Harvard. - Geo. W. Hinman is a vice-president of the N.E. Federation of Harvard Clubs, and together with Haves is also a vice-president of the Harvard Club of Andover. - Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., is stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. - Prof. Robert M. Yerkes has been elected president of the American Psychological Association. - Peter Frandsen is secretary of the Nevada Harvard Club, and J. E. N. Shaw and L. P. Marvin, of the Harvard Clubs of New Bedford and New York City respectively. - Rev. Allen Jacobs, recently pastor of Christ Church, Plymouth, has accepted a call to a church in Muskogee, Okla. - P. B. Wells is teaching French at Ashbury College, Ottawa, Ontario, Can. - Juan F. Brandes at present is with James W. Howard, consulting engineer, 1 Broadway, New York City. - Francis C. Wilson is a member of the Tax Commission, New Mexico. - Samuel S. Hinds has announced the formation of a partnership with Frederick W. Kelsey for the general practice of law, with offices at 715 Citizens' Savings Bank Bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec., 7 Water St., Boston.

Arthur Adams, Secretary of the Class, is an ensign in the U.S. Navy, attached to the battleship Nebraska. His address is U.S.S. Nebraska, care of Postmaster, New York City. — W. L. Barnard is an ensign in the U.S. Navy, attached to the U.S.S. Dupont. For the present his address is care of Navy Yard, Charlestown. — Howard Coonley has been elected vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. — H. S. Dennison is director of the Bos-

ton branch of the Red Cross Supply Service, at 1000 Washington St., Boston. - J. D. Dole is chairman of the Territorial Food Commission of the Hawaiian Islands. — W. B. Donham is assistant executive manager and Washington representative of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety; address, State House, Boston. - J. W. Farley has been recommended for a major's commission at the Plattsburg Camp. - Dr. Rhoades Fayerweather has returned to France to be assigned to work by the American Red Cross Society. He is not connected directly with any of the units sent as such, but with other Johns Hopkins University doctors will perform special duties as requested. -Marshall Stearns is captain of infantry at the present Plattsburg Training Camp. — H. S. Thompson is director of the Department of Military Relief, Red Cross Supply Service. His headquarters will be for the present in Washington, D.C. His first work will be the organization of the Red Cross relief work throughout the military training camps of the country; address, 84 State St., Boston, Room 328.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec., 142 Berkeley St., Boston.

The annual New York dinner of the Class was held at the Harvard Club in New York City on March 10. Fifty members were present. The committee in charge of the dinner consisted of E. Cook, M. M. Foss, and E. E. Wheeler. M. Sullivan presided. The speakers were as follows: P. J. Sachs, who spoke about H. A. Yeomans, Dean of Harvard College, dwelling particularly upon his influence on undergraduate life; W. P. Eaton, who

read an amusing dialogue written in the style of Plato concerning Harvard and its Overseers; F. H. Simonds, who spoke on the war, particularly on the determination of the Allies to carry it through to victory: A. Drinkwater and W. M. Chadbourne, both of whom spoke about their experiences at the Mexican border last summer. On a suggestion, which seemed to arise from several parts of the room at about the same time and was put in shape by R. B. Bedford, some \$1350 was pledged absolutely, and more promised if needed, to send at least one ambulance to France as the gift of the Class. A committee, consisting of F. H. Simonds, chairman, R. B. Bedford, P. J. Sachs, W. M. Chadbourne, and A. Drinkwater, was appointed to attend to the details and obtain contributions from members of the Class in general. At the present time one ambulance has been sent abroad, and more than \$1000 has been received or promised toward the \$1600 needed for a second ambulance. — J. S. Dunstan became a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers, 42 Broadway, New York City, on Jan. 1, 1917. - F. O. Bartlett has recently published The Wall Street Girl. - W. L. Holt is analysing water for the New York State Department of Health. - T. H. Eaton is Professor of Agricultural Education at Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. He is secretary of the college. - A. A. Benesch is treasurer of the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O., and a trustee of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo. - F. Wilcock is with the Public Service Commission of New York, 120 Broadway, New York City. - Ralph Folks is Commissioner of the Department of

Public Works, Bureau of Manhattan, New York City. His business office is in the Municipal Building. - R. J. Davis has recently published America's View of the Sequel (Headley Brothers, London). - W. P. Eaton has published Plays and Players -Leaves from a Critic's Scrap-Book (December, 1916). - R. W. Kauffman has published The Mark of the Beast, a novel, and a volume of his poems. The Ancient Quest, is now being published (Robert Shores, New York City). - W. Lichtenstein delivered last winter a series of lectures at Evanston, Ill., on "South America, Past and Present." - H. A. Yeomans has been appointed Professor of Government at Harvard. - F. C. Smith, Jr., is interested in the Green Mountain Lime Corporation, which has a lime plant at Middlebury, Vt. He has been appointed by Governor McCall a member of the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission. -G. Manierre is vice-president of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee, and also chairman of its scholarship publicity committee. - C. Humphrey is president of the Harvard Club of Toronto. - R. B. Bedford is with R. S. Stokvis & Zonen, Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York City, whose business is machine tools. - R. M. McCurdy is engaged in the library of the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York City. — T. B. Shertzer is city manager of Portsmouth, Va. -J. Warshaw has written an article, " Préciosité after the Seventeenth Century," which appeared in Modern Language Notes this spring. - R. W. Stone has published United States Geological Survey Bulletin No. 624, "Useful Minerals of the United States." 412 pages, Feb., 1917; also Bureau of Mines Technological Paper

155, "Gypsum - Method of Preparation and Uses." - M. Seasongood is president of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, O. - W. Lichtenstein is chairman of the publication committee of the Caxton Club of Chicago, Ill. -W. N. Johnson is a maker of cabinets at Mattapoisett. - In June, 1916, Capt. A. Hasbrouck, after leaving Panama, was assigned as American Attaché of the American Legation at Guatemala City. This winter he has been ill at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., which is his present temporary address. - D. F. Davis is president of the City Club. Municipal Athletic Federation, National Municipal Federation, and the Hughes Alliance of Missouri, vice-president of the National Lawn Tennis Association, chairman of the St. Louis City Plan Commission, director of St. Louis Chapter of the Red Cross, and a member of the Rockefeller War Relief Commission. - A. H. Shearer has been a lecturer at Northwestern University. Evanston, Ill., this winter. At a meeting of the American Historical Association held at Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1916, he read a paper on "American Historical Periodicals." - R. A. Sanborn has published Horizons, a book of poems (Four Seas Company, Boston). He is publishing a series of articles on " The Fight " in The Soil, published by Coody's Gallery, 489 Fifth Ave., New York City. - B. J. O'Neill is president of the staff and chairman of the executive committee of the San Diego Diagnostic Group Clinic on the John P. Scripps Foundation, president of the staff of the San Diego County Hospital, and a member of the executive committee of Agnew Hospital. - H. W. Ballantine has been dean of the College of Law, University of Illinois, since Sept. 1,

1916. His address is University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. - C. Ruess is pastor of the Unitarian Church, Fresno, Cal., which is his business address. He writes: "I have perhaps already written to you that I have left probation work and returned to the ministry and am holding forth in the South San Joaquin Valley where raisins are born, - Fresno, Hanford, Clovis, Reedley, Dinuba, my preaching places." - E. E. Sargeant resigned from the legal department of the city of Spokane in July, 1915, and since September has been practising law, with offices at 400 Fernwell Building, Spokane, Wash. His home address is 408 Seventeenth Avenue, Spokane, Wash. - C. S. Thayer is superintendent of F. W. Mann Company, Medford, which is his business address. -M. Davis has been elected a director of the National Bank of Tacoma, Wash. He is treasurer of the Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club. His business address is 1023 A Street, Tacoma, Wash. - A. S. Hawks, previously assistant chief engineer of Busch Sulzer Bros., Diesel Engine Company, Second and Utah Streets, St. Louis, Mo., is now chief engineer of the company. His home address is 3945 Magnolia Street, St. Louis, Mo. - R. H. Johnson has published Johnson and Huntley's Principles of Oil and Gas Production (John Wiley & Sons), and is writing in collaboration Johnson and Popence's Applied Eugenics, now in manuscript. - H. W. Starr during the past year has been rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Charleston, S.C., which is his business address. His home address is 107 Cannon Street. Charleston, S.C. → C. N. Prouty is treasurer of Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., shoe manufacturers, Spencer. -C. R. Hayes is associated with William

A. Muller & Co., 55 Kilby Street, Boston, which has taken over the business of Crain, Jones, Bixby & Co., the firm which he was formerly with. His home address is Cottage Street, Hingham. - W. Morse's home address is Wheatland Hotel, Lancaster, Pa. - P. J. Sachs has been appointed Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard. - E. Cook has been appointed gynecologist and obstetrician at Gouverneur Hospital, New York City. — A. Drinkwater has been elected a member of the corporation of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Boston. - Addresses: Walter Lichtenstein, home, 2440 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill. - Ernest Sachs, business, Washington University Medical School, Euclid and Scott Aves., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Porter, care of Sollers, Phillips & Co., 111 Devonshire St., Boston; R. E. Pope, home, Dock Ledge, Marblehead; George Manierre, business, 622 Colby Abbott Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; August Grossman home, 5141 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Max Hirsch, business, 905 Mercantile Library Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; Edward Ingraham, business, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, home, 30 Irving St., Cambridge; Lawrence Brainerd, home, 3 Concord Ave., Cambridge; F. W. Doherty, home, 11 Wellington Road, Coolidge Corner Station, Boston; H. H. Fox, business, Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Ave., New York City; Henry A. Guiler, home, 420 Riverside Drive, New York City; C. H. McNary, business, Oakland Traction Co., Oakland, Cal., home, 315 East 19th St., Oakland, Cal.; C. E. Nixdorff, business, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City; W. E. Skillings, home, 516 Harvard St., Brookline; Sydney B. Snow, home, 108 Pinckney St., Boston; Edward L.

Adams, home, 1850 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.; G. A. Anderegg, home, 209 Wesley Ave., Oak Park, Ill.: Dunbar F. Carpenter, business, 731 Wells Fargo Bldg., San Francisco, Cal., home, 2901 Forest Ave., Berkeley, Cal.; R. O. Dalton, business, 90 Hamilton St., Cambridge: Manning Emery, Jr., business, Rotch Mill, New Bedford, home, 34 South 6th St., New Bedford; T. D. Brown, business, 264 Main St., Springfield, home, 237 Walnut St., Springfield; H. S. Howard, business, Clinic Bldg., San Francisco, Cal., home, 1200 California St., San Francisco, Cal.; George H. Wilder, business, 61 Broadway, New York City; W. C. Hess, home, Prince Bay, Staten Island, N.Y.; George H. Bunton, home, 7 Linnsean St., Cambridge; P. F. Brown, home, 102 Trowbridge St., Cambridge; Earnest Cary, business, 338 Harvard St., Cambridge; B. E. Eames, home, 1223 Beacon St., Brookline; Edwin Euston, home, 725 Madison Ave., Scranton, Pa.; G. W. Fleming, home, 1000 Park Ave., New York City; Emmet Harris, home, 57 West 58th St., New York City; J. H. Holmes, home, 29 West 12th St., New York City: C. A. Howland, business, 2 Coddington St., Quincy; R. H. Johnson, business, 306 State Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. H. Kirmayer, 38 East 60th St., New York City; Marklove Lowery, business, 1824 Sunset Ave., Utica, N.Y.; R. L. Mason, business, 15 Belmont St., Worcester; Mountfort Mills, home, The Apthorp, Broadway and 78th St., New York City; F. DeW. Washburn, business, 91 Haverhill St., Boston; C. H. Smoot, business, 140 Cedar St., New York City; Gurdon S. Parker, home, Syosset, L.I., N.Y.; W. L. Holt, business, 278 Yates St., Albany, N.Y.; T. H. Eaton, business,

Connecticut Agricultural College. Storrs, Conn., home, Storrs, Conn.; Edward Elias, business, 14 Oxford St., Cambridge; W. L. Collins, home, 20 Tremlett St., Dorchester; H. C. Bowers, home, Hartsdale, N.Y.; J. A. Aborn, home, 135 West 79th St., New York City; E. H. Graham, business, care of Taylor, Smith & Hard, 49 Wall St., New York City; Byam Hollings, home, 1075 Pleasant St., Waverlev: R. M. Mahoney, 39 Warren St., Salem; R. R. Whiting, home, Darien, Conn.; S. P. Beebe, business, 104 East 40th St., New York City; T. H. Whitney, business, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City; Walter Hampden, business, Cort Theatre, Chicago, Ill., home, 158 Waverly Place, New York City; J. H. Bufford, home, 25 Windsor Road, Brookline; R. W. Kauffman, business, Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.; N. R. Willard, home, 280 Broadway, Arlington; Derby Farrington, home, 11 East 41st St., New York City; P. S. Hall, business, 120 Broadway, New York City; W. G. Mortland, home, 724 So. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Clifford Norton, business, 15th and Willow Ave., Hoboken, N.J.; Ralph Pulitzer, business, 63 Park Row, New York City; N. W. Tilton, business, 320 Broadway, New York City; J. H. Trainer, Jr., home, 411 West 114th Street, New York City. - F. O. Bartlett has recently published The Triflers (Houghton Mifflin Company). - A. M. Tozzer has been re-appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Harvard.

1901.

J. O. PROCTER, JR., Sec., 84 State St., Boston.

The Class had its annual Boston dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on March 24. J. W. Hallowell, chairman of the Class Committee, presided and after making a statement with reference to the plan for giving an ambulance to the American Ambulance Field Service, introduced H. F. Hurlburt, Jr., as toastmaster. The speakers were Captain Constant Cordier, U.S.A., Commandant of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard; Lieut. Bernard, U.S.N., in charge of the patrol service of the Northeastern District; Allston Burr, '89, Metropolitan Chairman of the American National Red Cross; and C. Claffin Davis, '01, who has been for nine months driving an ambulance in France. Twenty-two members of 1901 from New York attended the dinner, and men were present also from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The total attendance was more than one hundred. During the dinner all of the members of the Class present joined the American Red Cross or extended their membership. Letters or messages were read from members of the Class already serving the country in various capacities, including Lieut. C. P. Palmer and Capt. H. T. Bull, who are on the Mexican border. -H. B. Kirtland is a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the U.S.A. Signal Corps. — R. S. Russell is a lieutenant in the Coast Defense Service of the Navy and an aide to Capt. Rush, who is in command of the Charlestown Navy Yard. - It is announced that L. H. Woolsey is to become solicitor for the State Department at Washington. He has been serving for some time as law adviser of the Department and has been especially employed as personal assistant to Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. - W. T. Foster has recently been chosen as chairman of the Uni-

versity Council of the Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service. - R. H. Dana, Jr., has been chosen, together with two other architects of distinction, to constitute a jury for the competition inaugurated by the New York Sun for the design of country houses. - Dr. Henry Lyman is a staff physician for the Harvard Medical School Unit assigned to Red Cross Base Hospital No. 5. - F. A. Eustis, who with F. Huntington Clark, a New York engineer, conceived the idea of a wooden ship fleet to transport supplies to the Allies, is associated with Major-General Goethals in the organizing and carrying on of this great work under the provisions of the law creating the Shipping Board. Eustis is an employee of the Board receiving a salary of one dollar a year. - Dr. G. C. Shattuck has arrived in France with the Harvard Surgical Unit under the direction of Dr. Hugh Cabot and expects to stay in France in this service until the end of the war. - J. W. Hallowell is chairman and E. T. Putnam is a member of the Committee on Supplementary Rations for the Relief of Children in Belgium. - I. A. Sibley, Jr., is with the Decatur Malleable Iron Co., Decatur, Ill. - A. B. Edwards is district manager of C. F. Massey Co., Kansas City, Mo. - C. A. McAlpine, who has been field secretary of the Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Union, has given up this position and removed with his family from Berkeley, Cal., to Philadelphia, Pa. His address there is 1701 Chestnut St. - W. G. Quincy has become associated with A. B. Leach & Co., 62 Cedar St., New York City. - C. C. Shippee has formed a partnership with P. B. Rawson and will conduct a general stock brokerage business under the name of

Shippee & Rawson at 111 Broadway, New York City. - H. W. French, of Gove & French, Inc., has moved from Akron, O., and will hereafter be in charge of the New York City end of the business of this company, which is located at 25 Beaver St. - W. B. Wheelwright has moved to Detroit, Mich., and his address there for the present is 114 Pingree Ave. - A. L. Sweetser is with the Huff Electrostatic Separator Company, 60 India St., Boston. - M. D. Miller, who has been living in Wollaston, has moved to Cleveland and has become associated with the Clothcraft Shops of which Richard Feiss, '01, is one of the active managers. - W. B. Newlin, who has been with the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company at Buffalo, N.Y., is with Gray & Reardon, 1017 Elm St., Dallas, Texas. - H. M. Brooks is at 750 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash. His home address is 4722 19th St., N.E., Seattle. - W. R. Humphreys, Assistant Professor of English at the University of Michigan, published an article in the April number of the English Journal, entitled "The Literary Study of the Bible in Michigan High Schools." - The Class has presented two ambulances to the American Ambulance Field Service for work in France and has also raised sufficient funds to provide the running expenses of one ambulance for one year. It is hoped that sufficient subscriptions will be made to provide for the running of the second ambulance for a full year. The funds have been presented to the chairman of the American Ambulance Field Service, and a letter of appreciation and thanks has been received from him by the chairman of the Class Committee. -The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day. No tickets of admission will be required, however, from members of the Class. The Class will hold no separate spread, but will join with the other classes in the joint spread to be held by all classes under a big tent in the Yard. — Mayo Cabell died on May 26, 1916, at Lynchburg, Va. He had been practising law for a number of years at Big Stone Gap, Va.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec., 44 State St., Boston.

This year it was proposed, as is the custom, to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the graduation of the Class of 1902. This was to be carried on in very much the same way as had been done by other classes in the years just preceding. A general outline of what was to take place was sent to the Class in Two Bits, a small Class paper issued in connection with the celebration by a committee of which A. E. Hoyle was chairman. When it was definitely settled that the United States had declared war on Germany, these plans were abandoned. It is my understanding that this action on the part of the Class of 1902 conforms with that taken by the other celebrating classes. As it is understood by the Class that Commencement Day will be celebrated as usual by the University, it is planned to hold on that day an informal luncheon in the College Yard for the benefit of the men attending, and in the evening a Class dinner will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel. This will be an informal occasion and will be paid for by those who attend. The Secretary has been engaged during the winter in preparing a Class Report, which will be ready for distribution about the 1st of June.

1903.
ROGER ERNST, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

On March 10, 1917, the Class held a dinner at the University Club in Boston. Over 100 men were present, and under the able and genial guidance of E. M. Parsons, who was chairman of the dinner committee and also toastmaster at the dinner, those who were present enjoyed one of the pleasantest reunions that the Class has ever held. A good many stunts were successfully performed, among them being a minstrel show in which A. R. Little, H. W. Read, and H. H. Flagg were the minstrels; an impersonation of himself by Richard Derby, which "took in" a good proportion of the audience, and impersonations by R. S. Foss and A. J. Hammerslough of a guest from the Class of Yale, '67, and a German officer, respectively. After the dinner, the gathering was adjourned to the Harvard Club for a couple of hours of song and talk. -It was planned to hold a Class dinner in New York some time during the spring, but owing to the declaration of war with Germany, this was indefinitely postponed. At the Boston dinner there was some discussion of plans for the Quindecennial Reunion next year, but at the present time, on account of the war, it is impossible to make any definite plans. - H. T. Emmons is an ensign in the U.S. Navy, at present stationed at Newport, R.I. - Richard Inglis has given up the practice of law, and entered the banking firm of Otis & Co., Cleveland, O., as a partner. — A. R. Little has removed his office to the Little Bldg., Boston. - G. S. Olive is an auditor and deviser of business systems, with offices at 904 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. -

J. P. H. Perry is with the Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Ave., New York City. - The following new addresses are reported: J. A. Abeles, care of Motor Car Equipment Co., 21 West 62nd St., New York City; Langdon Albright, 666 West Ferry St., Buffalo, N.Y.; R. E. Binger, business, 75 Cliff St., New York City, residence, 929 Park Ave., New York City; Cyrus Brewster, care of The Osborne Co., Newark, N.J.; Delafield DuBois, care of Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., 114 Liberty St., New York City; H. J. Forman, business, 416 West 13th St., New York City, residence, 129 East 17th St., New York City; N. F. Glidden, Glidden, Lyon & Co., 5 Nassau St., New York City; F. I. Haber, 44 Cedar St., New York City; J. H. Hall, care of Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., High Bridge, N.J.; W. L. Hanavan, 225 West End Ave., New York City; J. P. Hogan, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N.Y.; R. W. Locke, care of Amory G. Hodges & Co., 14 Wall St., New York City; H. S. Martin, business, 102 Madison Ave., New York City, residence, 15 West 69th St., New York City; T. D. Roberts, Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th St., New York City; Henry Schenck, 440 Riverside Drive, New York City; H. Ohashi, business, 54 Leonard St., New York City, residence,53 Hamilton Terrace, New York City; F. B. Riggs, St. Bernard's School, Gladstone, N.J.; S. A. Storer, care of Curtis Publishing Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, Sec., 515 Barristers Hall, Boston.

New York men of the Class of 1904 held their annual dinner at the Harvard Club on March 2. About 35 men were present. - Boston men of the Class of 1904 held a luncheon at the Harvard Club on March 10. F. D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Navy, gave an interesting talk on " Modern Naval Warfare." About 70 men were present. — " American Ambulancier at Verdun," by W. K. Rainsford, appeared in the December issue of The World's Work. - L. S. Hill, Jr., was recently elected president of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island. - Harry Bergson was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention from Wards 19 and 20 of the City of Boston. - F. J. W. Ford was recently elected a member of the City Council of Boston.

1905.

L. M. THORNTON, Sec., 60 Worth St., New York City.

Fitch Harrison Haskell is a member of the firm of Godley & Haskell; they have removed their office to 244 Madison Ave., New York City. — Sherman L. Lewis's address is now 77 Borton Ave., Akron, O. — Spencer E. Dickinson, Passed Assistant Paymaster, U.S. Navy, is serving on the U.S.S. Alabama. His address is care of U.S. Postmaster, New York City.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec., 111 Broadway, New York City.

On March 10, 1917, there was held at the New York Harvard Club the annual New York dinner of the Class. Notices were sent to the entire Class and 61 members attended. The dinner was a highly successful affair and was greatly enjoyed by all who were there, and also by the members of the Class of 1900, who were having a dinner in an adjoining room.—S. G. Wylie has changed his business address from 66 Liberty St., New York

City, to 115 Broadway. He is associated with the firm of McClure, Jones & Reed. dealers in bonds. - P. Ketchum is a member of the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley, 84 State St., Boston. — S. I. Langmaid is Professor of Law in Tulane University, New Orleans, La. — Kenneth R. Forbes's address is St. Mary's House, East Boston. - R. E. Wilbur's address is So. Bethlehem, Pa. -W. M. Shohl is State Senator in Ohio, representing the district comprising Hamilton County. He was elected last autumn on the Republican ticket. -The firm of Bond & Goodwin, with which R. E. Cropley has been associated, has been dissolved, and Cropley is now a member of the firm of S. N. Bond & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City. - S. Davis's address is 156 East 79th St., New York City - W. G. Graves is a member of the law firm of Sanborn, Graves & Appel, Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. - R. S. Cohen has changed his home address from 672 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City. to 281 Edgecombe Ave. His business address is 32 Broadway, New York City.

1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec., 2 Rector St., New York City.

Owing to the state of war existing between this country and Germany it has seemed appropriate to the committee having charge of our Decennial Reunion to cancel the elaborate plans they had prepared for the affair and to confine the Class activities to the ceremonies on Commencement Day and an informal dinner to be held in Boston on the night before Commencement, which it is hoped all those in a position to do so will attend. The committee hope that the elaborate celebration planned for this June will simply be postponed until the end of

the war. - D. Gardiner is a first lieutenant in the Third Battalion, Third Regiment of the City of London Royal Fusiliers. - W. Lovell received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action in France. He is at present a member of the French Flying Corps. - N. L. Hall during the past winter won the National Amateur Billiard Championship at 18.2 balk-line. Hall's victory was overwhelming and he did not suffer a defeat throughout the tournament. - H. Hagedorn has been devoting his time to the organization of the "Vigilantes," a society of literary men whose purpose is to stimulate patriotism and impress the country with the necessity for preparedness and vigorous action in the present war. -G. W. Bailey, formerly with W. H. McElwain Co., Boston, is general manager of the C. M. Brett Co., shoe manufacturers, of Hudson. - S. Fraser is practising medicine at 514 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. - J. A. Fayne is a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers. His office is at 42 Broadway, New York City. - H. F. Miller, Jr., is with the Hewitt Steel Co., Newark, N.J. -W. Lilly is practising law as a member of the firm of Lyon & Lilly, with offices at 37 Wall St., New York City. -C. L. Smith is principal of the High School at Bath, Me. - P. D. Hawkins is head of the Service Department of the Framingham Machine Works. His address is 68 Westland Ave., Boston. - H. W. Litchfield is Associate Professor of Classics at Amherst College. - T. W. Knauth is in Leipsic, Germany. - W. W. Aldrich and H. Tweed are practising law as members of the firm of Byrne, Cutcheon & Taylor, with offices at 24 Broad St., New York City. — F. R. Appleton, Jr., is a member of the law firm of Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt, 60 Wall St., New York City. — W. C. Mills's address is 36 Bromfield St., Boston. — P. R. Carpenter is a professor at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. — H. C. Dale's address is Laramie, Wyo. — V. H. Todd is Professor of Modern Languages at Jamestown College, Jamestown, N.D. — Edward Ballantine has composed a symphonic poem called "The Eve of St. Agnes," which was performed last winter by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. — A. E. Gilman died at Boston on March 12, 1917.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec., 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The Class of 1908 takes pleasure in extending congratulations to the Harvard Graduates' Magazine on the occasion of its one hundredth issue. - The annual dinner of the Class at the New York Harvard Club was held on April 19 and was attended by about 40 men. John Richardson, Dwight Brigham, and Stuart Montgomery were present from Boston. The room was decorated with flags of the Allied nations and six or eight extremely interesting informal talks were made by members of the Class active in various phases of national preparedness. This dinner was the second of a series held under the new plan of drawing forth the latent talent of the Class in various lines of endeavor. The plan seems to be very popular with the members of the Class and seems likely to grow in popularity as the years go on. In addition to informal talks patriotic songs were sung, together with solos by Ray Murphy and Paul Haskell. --The 1908 ambulance is now doing service in France. - W. T. Bostwick is associated with the Thomas J. Stew-

art Co., in Jersey City, N.J. The company is now operating three storage warehouses and hopes to have more. - The address of K. F. Brill is now Clairton, Pa. - Dwight Brigham, as assistant to the superintendent of the Boston & Albany R.R., is in active charge of the mobilization of the railroads in the division of the Northeast under the direction of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense. - E. B. Hughes is now connected with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, at 50 Congress St., Boston. - D. J. Knowlton, M.D., is with the Harvard Surgical Unit under Dr. Hugh Cabot in France. - O. F. Rogers, Jr., M.D., is now medical assistant in the Department of Health at Yale University, New Haven. -Edward Salsbury, who spent two years in the French Heavy Artillery in France, has been sent by the Government to its arsenal at Rock Island to assist in the work being done there. - Frederic Wilson Swain died at Milford on March 17, 1917, after a short illness of two weeks. He was born in Malden, July 9, 1886, and prepared for College at the Malden High School. In 1904 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, specializing in civil engineering, and graduated with the Class of 1908. After some months spent in the employment of the Tidewater Oil Co., he became associated as engineer with the New England Foundation Co., which position he occupied from Nov. 30, 1908, to Oct. 30, 1911, when he resigned to assume charge of the Concrete Column Department of the Milford Iron Foundry at Milford. This position he retained until his death. In June, 1912, he was married to Miss Berenice Cooley, of Malden, who survives

1909. F. A. Harding, Sec.,

52 Fulton St., Boston. The following are the changes in addresses which have come to the notice of the Secretary since the publication of the small Class directory in 1916: L. Bannister's business address is care of Hart, Stevenson, Walton & Senior, lawyers, 20 Nassau St., New York City. — E. R. Belcher is living on Brewster St., Plymouth. - R. C. Bliss is with the Browne & Sharp Co., Providence, R.I. - C. H. Burton, Jr., is with the Allied armies on the Western Front. His address is care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, Eng. - H. H. Chakmakjian is living at 5 Blossom St., Arlington Heights. - L. P. Clarke is living at 737 Park Ave., Rochester. N.Y. - J. P. Cohen is living at 105 W. Winchester St., Brookline. - P. N. Crusius is living in South Germantown, Wis. - E. P. Currier is now a partner with Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, bankers, 14 Wall St., New York City. - E. C. Cutler is a surgeon with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 66th St. and Ave. A, New York City. - C. DeL. Dederick is in the insurance business at 317 White Bldg., Seattle, Wash. - F. G. Dillard is with Dillard & Bacon, architects, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. - R. Ellis is with Ellis & Ellis, architects, 28 School St., Boston. He is living at Prescott Hall, Cambridge. --- M. L. Garfield is with the C. S. Scott Co., real estate, Belmont. -H. I. Gosline is a physician at the New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, N.J. - G. M. Grady is living at 9 James

St., Auburn, N.Y. His permanent

address is 114 Winthrop St., Taunton.

- G. Gund is living at 2665 E. Over-

look Road, Euclid Heights, Cleve-

land, O. - J. P. S. Harrison is manager of the foreign department of the Harroun Motor Corporation. — D. C. Heath can be reached through the Harvard Club of New York City. -J. J. Higgins is with the Iowa Telephone Co., Davenport, Ia. - M. F. Jacobson is with the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., 50 State St., Boston. - A. V. Jones is in the law offices of George P. Gardner, 40 State St., Boston. - F. H. Kendall is with Jackson & Curtis, bankers, 85 Congress St. Boston. - R. Lambe is with the Spencer Apiaries Co., Nordhoff, Cal. - J. A. Locke is living at 2 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain. - L. K. Lunt is practising medicine at 1630 E. 13th Ave., Denver, Colo. - O. Lyding is living at 12 Butler St., Dorchester Lower Mills. — C. D. Moss is with Strong, Sturgis & Co., bankers, 36 Broad St., New York City. - N. H. North is living at 58 Pleasant St., Brookline. - P. W. Page is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Springfield. - W. T. Pickering is with the Southwestern Advertising Co., Dallas, Tex. — Harold M. Pitman is associated with Elek John Ludvigh, lawyers, 31 Nassau St., New York City. - H. E. Porter's office is now at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City. — B. S. Pouzzner is living at 69 Kenwood Road, Brookline. - G. Rivera is living at 37 Oak View Terrace, Jamaica Plain. - N. S. Simpkins, Jr., is with Henry R. Dalton, insurance, 27 Kilby St., Boston. - C. W. Waldron is living at 14 Orchard Road, Brookline. - W. G. Wendell is in Paris, France, as representative of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York City. - W. F. Whittier is at Shorewood Farm, Crystal Bay, Minn. — E. E. Wise is in the insurance business at 92 Water St., Boston. - Since the directory was published,

there have also been two deaths: Norman Prince, who died in France on October 16, 1916; and Albert Edward Stockin. Stockin died at his home in Watertown on Jan. 11, 1917. He was stricken with tuberculosis in the middle of his post-graduate year at Cambridge and was obliged to leave College, at which time he was assured that a few months' rest would put him in condition to go back to his work. This promise, however, was not fulfilled and for eight years he patiently and bravely fought his battle, while everything possible was being done for him. His courage and hopefulness never failed for a moment, but the case proved to be hopeless.

1910.

C. C. LITTLE, Sec., 2 University Hall, Cambridge.

E. D. Adair is practising law. — E. C. Bacon is with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. - E. N. Bennett is with Brown & Adams, Boston wool merchants, and each year makes a trip to Buenos Aires in the business. - G. S. Bohlin is with the Interstate Commerce Commission, working on the federal valuation of common carriers in the United States. - F. W. Branch is practising law in Manchester, N.H., as a member of the firm of Branch & Branch. — G. G. Browne is in the Boston office of the banking firm of White, Weld & Co., New York City. - H. F. K. Cahill is in the steel business with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. — C. J. Cawley is purchasing agent for the Atlas Tack Co. at Fairhaven. - H. W. Cleary is with the Wheatena Co. and is a member of the City Council in Rahway, N.J. --J. O. Connolly is assistant metallurgist in the American Steel and Wire Co. in Worcester. — G. H. Crosbie is

in the insurance business with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. and with the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York City. - Isaac Davis is practising medicine. — E. L. Derby, Jr., is mining engineer for the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. - H. F. Drown is associated with four movingpicture theatres in Greater Boston, in the advertising and purchasing of supplies. - L. L. Edgar is in charge of a special department of the statistical bureau of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. - C. H. Ernst is working on the editorial staff of the Youth's Companion. - E. P. Farwell is in Chicago as the representative of the Babson Statistical Organization. - E. B. Frye, Jr., is in the employ of Estabrook & Co., Boston. - G. P. Gardner, Jr., is a member of the firm of W. H. Randall & Co., maritime securities, Boston. - E. B. Gillette is practising medicine in Toledo, O. - Montgomery Gregory is an Associate Professor of English at Howard University. - R. C. Hallowell is treasurer of the New Republic. - W. P. Haynes is instructor in geology at Wellesley College. - H. L. Hill. Jr., is farming at Los Altos, Santa Clara County, Cal. - Aaron Horvitz is practising law in Pittsburgh, Pa. -Leonard Huntress, Jr., is with the Didier March Co., manufacturers of fire-brick and refractory materials. -W. T. S. Jones is living in Waverly, O., engaged in general farming. - L. B. Killian was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood, Oct. 28, 1915. -W. H. Kurtz is practising law in York, Pa. - S. C. Lawrence is assistant superintendent of the Champion Fibre Co., in Canton, N.C. - P. R. Lieder has been teaching and writing. - F. W. Loomis has been studying physics and tutoring. - F. B.

McLeary is working for the World's Work, in the advertising department. - J. B. Malcom is with the firm of Dominick & Dominick as bond salesman. — C. F. Massey is raising apples in Winchester, Va. - C. A. Merrill is doing newspaper work with the Boston Globe. - H. V. Morgan is with the banking house of Elkins, Morris & Co., Philadelphia. - R. G. Munroe is in the export department of the American Woolen Co. - F. J. O'Brien is teaching at the Boston Latin School. - W. K. Page is in Chuquicamata. Chile, engaged in the erection of electric furnaces for the Chile Exploration Co. - R. H. Patch is in charge of research work in the Midvale Steel Co. - H. N. Platt is a member of the firm of Platt, Youngman & Co., insurance agents. - F. L. Radford is practising law in Detroit, Mich. - Eustace Reynolds is practising law in Buffalo, N.Y., as a member of the firm of Reynolds & Stevens. - A. F. Robinson is manager for Messrs. Gay & Robinson on their cattle ranch at Makaweli, Kauai, H.T. - C. D. Ryan is in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. -H. T. Schnittkind is employed in the publishing house of the Poet Lore Co. in a business and editorial capacity. -J. B. Shaw is in the Columbia Law School. - Lewis Smith is working for the Rumford Falls Power Co. -Samuel Spring is practising law and specializing in public utility work in San Francisco, Cal. — L. Y. Stiles is in the sales department of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston. - J. E. Thayer, Jr., is running a profitable apple and chicken farm. - G. J. Turner is working in the Western National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla. - T. K. Ware is practising law with his father in Fitchburg. - G. B. Wellman is studying at the Andover

Theological Seminary for the S.T.B. degree. — M. T. Whiting is at the Boston office of the Barrett Co., manufacturers of coal-tar products. — Herbert Wing, Jr., is Associate Professor of Greek at Dickinson College. — Philip Wyman is with the Baldwin Piano Co. in Cincinnati, O. — L. S. Mayo and C. C. Little are Assistant Deans of Harvard College.

1911.

J. A. SWEETSER, Sec., 50 State St., Boston.

C. D. Snow has been nominated by President Wilson as second assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Department of Commerce. - Clifton Taylor is general sales agent for the Electric Reduction Co., of Washington, Pa. - Dr. Horatio C. Meriam's home address is 65 Highland Ave., Salem. - P. H. Bunker's address is 90 Corey St., West Roxbury. - T. H. McKittrick is in a branch of the National City Bank of New York in Genoa, Italy. - W. M. Minot's address is 47 Strathmore Road, Brookline. — J. F.A. Giblin's address is 37 Mayfield St., Dorchester. Louis Auten is an automobile agent in Newton, Ia. - A. S. Jewett is now at 1820 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. - Paul Haynes is in the Plant Department of the New England Tel. and Tel. Co., Manchester, N.H.

1912.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH, Sec., Adams St., Milton.

Class Notice.

Annual Reunion Given Up.

Due to the present national crisis the Class Entertainment Committee has felt it advisable to cancel all plans for any official reunion during the

present year. The Committee has felt that the Class would desire to endorse and to reflect the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the nation's needs which inspires and guides the University today. What price the country must pay in the months to come for the ideals now at stake, no one can foresee; but that 1912 will bear her full share of the cost, whatever it may prove to be, no one for one moment can question. May her record be a brilliant and a proud one when next her members gather for a Class re-The Class is indebted to a committee of classmates in New York City, who had largely completed plans for a celebration this spring when the existing state of war became officially recognized by our National Government. Their entire concurrence with our views has reassured us in the position which we have taken.

R. T. Fisher,
R. B. Wigglesworth,
R. Lowell,
G. H. Balch,
P. R. Withington,
F. Gooding,
T. S. Ross,

1912 Entertainment Committee. - Ralph T. Alger is senior member of the firm of Alger & Kraus, contracting engineers, Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O. Waterworks and sanitary construction is the specialty of the firm. -G. H. Balch is an aviator in the Massachusetts Naval Militia Reserve. with the rank of ensign. He has been called into service. - I. C. Bolton is a provisional captain of a mounted machine-gun troop in a regiment of cavalry which is now being raised by the Ohio National Guard. N. C. Bolton is a provisional lieutenant in the same regiment. Their present home address is 10701 East Boulevard, Cleve-

land, O. - L. N. Clinton is with the experimental engineering department of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. His address is 822 Bloomfield Ave. - Richard Douglas is with the Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St., New York City. His home address is 37 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. -C. de L. Ensign is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O. - F. P. Foisie, formerly with the Cambridge Social Union, Cambridge, has recently entered the service of the American Red Cross in Washington, D.C., and has been assigned to the Bureau of Membership Extension. — J. G. Gilkey, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Bryn Mawr, Pa., has accepted a call to the South Congregational Church, Springfield. — C. W. Hubbard, Jr., has recently resigned from his position with the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates to become treasurer of the Tube Winding Co. In this work he is associated with his father, who is president of the company. His present business address is 51 Hayward St., Cambridge. - T. R. Kendall has been engaged in sanitary work as chemist for the U.S. Government in Panama, and now holds the position of engineering editor of the American City, 87 Nassau St., New York City. His home address is 261 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N.J. -H. C. Kittredge is teaching English at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. -Y. Y. Lee is at the government salt inspectorate of the Yunnan District at Yunnan Fu, China. - R. Lowell has served throughout the winter as chairman of the New England Division of the Military Training Camps Association. - W. H. Mansfield is assistant to the division engineer of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., and has headquarters at

New Orleans. - C. H. Marsh is with the Turner Construction Co. His address is Box 274, Norwich, Conn. -H. K. Moderwell delivered a lecture entitled "The American Theatre Growing Up," at a meeting of the Cleveland Centre of the American Drama League on March 12. - R. Murray has been promoted from assistant advertising manager to advertising manager of the Elliott-Fisher Co., Harrisburg, Pa. - G. F. Newton, Jr., is serving in the crew of the submarine-chaser Lynx, Boston. — E. J. H. O'Brien has recently published a book entitled The Best Short Stories of 1916, and Yearbook of the American Short Story. The book is dedicated to Richard Matthews Hallet, '08, author of Making Port, one of the stories of the collection. - J. R. Ottenheimer is with the Joseph, Joseph & Brothers Co. at their home office, 1242 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, O. — C. C. Perry is with the department of forestry of Newton, where his address is 200 Church St. - R. S. Potter, formerly an assistant cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, has recently been elected a vice-president of that institution. - B. E. Roberts, M.D. '16, is in the municipal laboratory of the Board of Health of Oskaloosa, Ia. - T. R. Schoonmaker is an assistant staff secretary of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York City. His home address is 485 East 38th St., Paterson, N.J. — E. C. Sprague is a lieutenant of field artillery in the New York National Guard. — C. F. Swigert, Jr., is vice-president and manager of the Electric Steel Foundry, 24th & York Sts., Portland, Ore. His home address in Portland is 1085 Thurman St. -H. G. Wellman is teaching history in the high school at Atlantic City, N.J. - G. W. Wightman has recently accepted the position of treasurer of the National Lawn Tennis Association. -R. B. Woolverton, radio engineer of the Federal Telegraph Co. of San Francisco, recently completed the new high-power naval radio station at San Diego. He sailed on Feb. 7 for Honolulu to superintend the construction of a similar equipment of Pearl Harbor, H.T.; and from there will go to Cavite, P.I., to install the third of the Government high-power stations. -Franklin Wyman is engaged in efficiency work with the Falulah Paper Co., Fitchburg. His address is 58 Summer St.

1913.

Walter Tufts, Jr., Sec., 50 Congress St., Boston.

Carleton Burr, after completing six months' service with the American Ambulance in France, is now connected with Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston. - The Secretary's address is now 50 Congress St., Boston. - The Second Report of the Class is now in the hands of the printer and we are in hopes that it will be complete and ready for mailing in the month of June. This will be a complete and up-to-date record of the Class as of that time. — Thomas C. Hardwick died after an illness of six weeks, at his home in Quincy, on April 20.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec., Chestnut Hill.

As the Second Class Report should be in the hands of every member of the Class by June 1, and as it contains the latest information concerning every one, there is little that the Secretary can add in these columns. If

any member should fail to receive a Report, let him please notify the Secretary and one will be sent him free of charge. - The Triennial Reunion planned for this year has been given up, owing to the Great War. There will be no function of any kind this June. However, the Class room on Commencement Day will be Stoughton 27, and any member in Cambridge will please make a point of going there in the morning. There will probably be light refreshments served there during the morning. Instead of the reunion, the Class is subscribing for an ambulance. Please contribute, so that the Class of 1914 can say, as other classes are now saying, that it has contributed its mite to the Great War. Checks should be made payable to Leverett Saltonstall, 50 State St., Boston. — D. R. Hanson is now financial editor of the Boston Journal. -J. S. Ewen's address is 3410 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. - E. R. Davis is teaching history in the High School, Brattleboro, Vt. - L. E. Snow has opened a store, "The Elite Boot Shop," at 25 School St., Boston. - Alan Hay is now with Marshall & Co., bankers, 70 State St., Boston. -W. R. Lough is now assistant cashier in the State Bank of Croswell. Mich .-T. E. Benner is principal of the Islesboro High School, Me. - F. H. Canaday is now with J. Roland Kay Co., advertising, Conway Bldg., Chicago; home address, 7011' No. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill. - N. Curtis, Jr., is with United Candy Co., 321 North St., Boston; home address, 9 Alton Place, Brookline. — L. K. Urquhart is now with Blake Bros. & Co., bankers, Boston. - F. C. Bryant's address is Allied Machinery Co., de France, 19 Rue de Rocroy, Paris. — H. G. Francke is now employment manager at the Boott

Mills, Lowell. — Addison L. Bliss died of pneumonia on Feb. 22, 1917, in the service of the American Ambulance at the American Hospital at Neuilly, France. "A greater loss to those who knew him could never happen."

1915.

MALCOLM J. LOGAN, Sec., 23 Ridgely Hall, Cambridge.

About 130 members of the Class held an informal dinner at the Georgian Hotel, Boston, on the evening of March 3, 1917. It was the second dinner of its kind that the members of the Class from Boston and vicinity have held, and, like the first, it proved to be a very enjoyable affair. Those present had the pleasure of listening to an interesting talk on submarines by Lieut. Warren, U.S.N. Later all went to see the Harvard-Yale hockey game. - J. H. Baker, T. J. D. Fuller, H. P. Trainer, and J. A. Richards have successfully passed the physical and mental examinations requisite for admission to the U.S. Aviation Corps and now are at the training school at Mineola, N.Y. - R. T. Gannett is with Parkinson & Burr, 53 State St., Boston. His home address is 3 Channing Place, Cambridge. - P. S. Reed is with the J. Walter Thompson Co., advertising, 201 Devonshire St., Boston. His address is Kirkland Court, Cambridge. — S. C. Swift is teaching in the Blake Country School, Lakewood, N.J. - R. E. Allen has been transferred from Edmonton to the St. Paul plant of Swift & Co. His address in St. Paul is 278 Dayton Ave. -Bancroft Beatley is principal of the High School at Northboro. — Wright McCormick is on the editorial staff of the New York Times. His address is 145 East 39th St., New York City. -

S. Frindel, Jr., is with Troop K. First Cavalry of New York, at McAllen, Texas. - B. C. Curtis, who has been with the American Ambulance Field Service since June, 1916, will return in April. His permanent address is 116 East 62d St., New York City. - Gilbert Whitehead has been appointed works chemist of the Ramsay plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. His address is Ramsay, Silver Bow County, Mont. - W. C. Hickey is with the Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo. His address in Kansas City is Coates Hotel. — A. K. Hobby is chief chemist of the Keystone Rust Proofing Co., Inc., Springfield. - W. E. Wolff is with Davis & Lagerman, real estate, Ryan Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. - C. E. Brickley is manager of the Boston office of A. H. Powell & Co., Inc., coal, 141 Milk St., Boston. - W. B. Byers is with the Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Co., Munhall, Pa.

1916.

Wells Blanchard, Sec., 126 State St., Boston.

Schuyler Dillon, who has received his commission as ensign in the U.S. Navy, is temporarily assigned to duty with Com. Cole, with headquarters at the Custom House, Boston. - R. F. Herrick, Jr., has also received his commission as ensign in the Navy, and is stationed on a patrol boat at Charlestown. - W. J. Bingham is with the First Guaranty State Bank at Quannah, Texas. - W. A. Clark, Jr., is at Millinocket, Me. - Philip Lowry has changed his address to 992 Charles River Road, Cambridge. He is in the Law School. - S. E. Nash is a member of the teaching staff of the Mill Brook School, Concord. — L. B. Morgan is at the University of Chicago. His address is 5548 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago. - B. M. Manesse is at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. His address is care of National Shawmut Bank, Boston. - C. M. Magoun is with the Northwestern National Bank, Sioux City, Ia. His address is 1616 Pearl St., Sioux City. -B. T. McCarter is with the United Fruit Co. at Banes, Oriente, Cuba. — G. H. Lee is studying landscape architecture at Harvard University. His address is 408 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill. -C. H. Jameson is at the Harvard Medical School. His address is 146 Mass. Ave., Boston. - C. W. Holmes is a special agent for educational matters of the Carnegie Hero Commission at Pittsburgh, Pa. His address is 2307 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh. — P. A. Hill is at the Harvard Law School. His address is 27 Dana Chambers, Cambridge. - O. A. Gundlach is superintendent of construction for the Mueller Construction Co., 632 E. Jefferson St., Chicago. - R. M. Dinsmore is clerk in the superintendent's office of the Canadian Pacific R.R., at Brownville Junction, Me. - W. W. Curtner is a graduate student at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. His address is Warm Springs, Alameda County, Cal. - A. L. Cleveland is in the first-year class at the Harvard Law School. His address is 127 Pine St., Belmont. -G. M. Browne is master in mathematics at the Stuyvesant School, Warrenton, Va. - On March 19, 1917, a daughter, Elizabeth Burgess, was born to Donald C. Watson and Mary Burgess Watson, 97 Hoyt Ave., Lowell. It is with great pleasure that the Class of 1916 welcome their Class Baby. - The first Class reunion was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on the evening of the Harvard-Yale hockey game. There was a very gratifying attendance, — about 100 members of the Class. The dinner was very informal, and most of the men went to the hockey game afterward. It is hoped that this is a fair prophecy of the reunions of the Class of 1916, and that in the future many more will attend. — Paul B. Boyd, who had been ill for some time with pneumonia at the Stillman Infirmary, died on Saturday, April 7, 1917.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Honorary Degrees.

RICHARD OLNEY,

WINSLOW WARREN.

Although my acquaintance with Richard Olney socially, professionally, and politically, extended almost from the time of his admission to the bar, and a rare opportunity was thus afforded me to watch with interest and confidence the development of his career, it is not easy to adequately portray in a short article, to those who did not personally know him, a man of his marked individuality and strong characteristics.

He was reserved and reticent to a degree, too little responsive in manner to make friends easily, yet to those who were really intimate with him he was a most agreeable and interesting companion.

His conversation, like his writings, was direct and incisive, with great felicity of expression and with a quiet vein of humor, and though never pedantic and entirely without effort to impress his listeners by his learning and scholarship, he conveyed to them a profound sense of his careful thought and extensive reading.

Of vigorous frame, fond of field sports, and games, even to his latest years, athletic in build and with an erect manly carriage, — for half a century he has been an imposing figure in the life of his city and State, and a worthy representative of the sturdy English and Huguenot stock from which he sprung.

He was born at Oxford, Massachusetts, September 15, 1835; graduated at Brown University in 1856, and at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1859. That bar was then at the height of its fame, and Mr. Olney immediately found himself in active professional competition with men of world-wide reputation. acquired by their surpassing abilities and thorough knowledge of the science of the law: such giants in their profession as Benjamin R. Curtis, Rufus Choate, Sidney Bartlett, Charles G. Loring, Henry W. Paine, and numerous others who then gave lustre to the bar.

He entered the office of that eminent and accomplished judge, Benjamin F. Thomas, and continued in association with him until the latter's death in 1878, and though he did not possess the judge's genial manner, it is curious to note how much he resembled him in many of his characteristics.

In 1861 he married the daughter of Judge Thomas, and took up his residence in West Roxbury, where he remained for eighteen years, removing thence to the city of Boston.

His progress at the bar was rapid and sure. Like most young lawyers he devoted his time at first to general practice and jury cases, but the lack of personal magnetism and forensic oratory made him less conspicuously successful before juries, and he soon found that corporation law and the law of wills and trusts were better suited to his talents. In the latter fields his arguments before the courts showed such thorough preparation, such lucid power of statement, and quick grasp of essential points, that

he early rose to prominence in the profession, and before his death was recognized as the foremost representative of the bar in Massachusetts, if not in New England.

In politics, Mr. Olney was a strong Democrat, yet his mind was always open to the questions of the day, and he had such utter disregard of temporary popularity or matters of expediency that he became an unique figure in politics and a constant enigma to the average politician. Like the Puritan of olden time. he was upright and downright, positive in his convictions, and fearless even to audacity in carrying them to their ultimate conclusions.

Under President Cleveland he filled the offices of Attorney-General and Secretary of State with conspicuous ability, and at once leaped into the front rank of our great statesmen. His most notable acts were in dealing with the Chicago riots in 1894 and in the Venezuelan boundary matter in 1895. In the latter case he was so prominent in the diplomatic discussion that many credited him with the authorship of the President's Venezuelan Message. It probably was the result of his counsel and advice, yet it was stated to me by Secretary Carlisle, who was then in the Cabinet, that that document was wholly composed and written by President Cleveland, and I have the authority of Mr. Olney's own statement to a prominent lawyer in Boston to the same effect.

Mr. Olney's retirement from office was an undoubted loss to the country. and repeated efforts were subsequently made, by the tender of high positions, to induce him to resume public office, but he declined them all, and preferred the dignity of a private citizen to all the fame public office might have brought him.

left an indelible impress of a highminded citizen, an eminent lawyer, and a great and courageous statesman. Such men are rare in any community, but the virtues which ennoble them in life, furnish encouragement to those who come after them in the grand example of civic duty, well and faithfully performed.

Divinity School.

S.T.B. '87. E. E. Atkinson, who was at one time master of St. Paul's School, Concord, died in Cambridge on Jan. 19, 1917. He was born in Newburyport in 1853, and after graduation from Harvard was ordained a Baptist minister. He later transferred his allegiance to the Episcopal Church; was rector of several parishes and for two years master of St. Paul's School. Mr. Atkinson had not been in active service for some years.

1899-1900. S. C. Beane, who for eight years has been pastor of the South Memorial Unitarian Church, at Worcester, has been installed as minister of the Channing Church in Dorchester.

Law School.

1867-68. Judge W. B. Stevens, of the Superior Court, resigned from the bench on March 1, 1917. He was appointed by Gov. Wolcott in 1898.

LL.B. 1893. C. F. Stearns, a Justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, has been named a Judge of the Supreme Court.

LL.B. 1898. Judge C. W. Barrows has been elected president of the Economic Club of Providence, R.I.— J. E. Allen, of Keene, N.H., has been named as Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. For many years he served as Judge of the Cheshire County Probate Court. He is a graduate of Dartmouth.

LL.B. 1904. D. A. Rollins, formerly Upon the Nation and the State he has Clerk at the Brookline District Court, has been sworn in as a Special Justice of the same court.

1906-08. J. B. Davis has been appointed Secretary of the Federal Loan Bank, of Louisville, Ky.

LL.B. 1909. H. C. Haskell, who has been for ten years Probation Officer, has been appointed Clerk of the Municipal Court, Brookline, to succeed D. A. Rollins.

L.S. 1915. On Dec. 23 another name was added to the list of Harvard men who have died for France, when Howard Burchard Lines, of the American Field Ambulance Service, died in the Argonne after a very brief illness due to exposure and overwork. Lines was buried on Christmas morning in a small village not a kilometre from the German trenches. The French flag was wrapped around the coffin, but the boy's comrades saw to it that the American flag was placed as a pillow under his head. Just before his death Lines had been recommended for the Croix de Guerre.

The School will in June celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. The School began with one professor, Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. Joseph Story began, for the School, its real era of progress, and this by giving to its service the time he had to spare from his duties as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. From these modest beginnings the School has grown to be one of the great institutions of the land, numbering on its active roll 858 students. Methods have been developed which have revolutionized the teaching of law. Professors of law are now consulted in practical as well as in theoretical questions. Professor Frankfurter, one of the most inspiring of teachers, was to have told of the work of the Law School in this issue of the Magazine, but was prevented because of necessary service to the Government. An account of the exercises in commemoration of this important anniversary will be published in the next issue of the Magazine.

Medical School.

Dr. M. A. Jewett, '81, was one of the American Consuls recalled from Germany with the staff of Ambassador Gerard. He had probably been in the consular service longer than any one else in the German Empire.

M.D. '87. J. F. Ferry was instantly killed in an automobile accident at Harvard, on Jan. 21. Dr. Ferry has long been a practising physician in Cambridge, and was formerly City Physician.

M.D. '98. D. B. Brough, who has been in the Health Department of the City of Boston for many years, has been appointed Deputy Health Commissioner, Head of the Medical Division. Dr. Brough is a graduate of Princeton.

1914. B. H. Alton, General Hospital 22, B.E.F., France, care of Army Post-Office, S-18. - J. E. Aub, Mass. General Hospital, Boston. Said to be instructor. - J. P. Bill, Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Harvard Medical School, Instructor. - H. R. Brown, Rochester Homosopathic Hospital, 244 Alexander St., Rochester, N.Y. Pathologist. — C. H. Fiske, Western Reserve University Medical School, Cleveland, O. - T. A. Foster, American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris, France. Dec., 1916 - Feb.. 1917. — Horace Gray. 290 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Private practice. Assistant to Dr. Joslin. March-June, 1916, at Johns Hopkins. - J. A. P. Millet, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases, Buffalo, N.Y. - O. F. Montgomery, General Hospital 22, B.E.F., care of War Office, London. — W. A. Morrison,

337 Kuckhoff Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Is prospering in private practice. - Way Sung New, Harvard Medical School, Shanghai, China. - W. R. Ohler, 268 Brookline Ave., Boston, Assistant to Dr. Joslin (summer of 1916) and interested in chronic nephritis under Dr. O'Hare at the Boston City Hospital. - J. L. Stoddard, 226 Newbury St., Boston. Publications: "A Case of Open Ductus Arteriosus," Archives of Internal Medicine, xvi. 1915; "Torula Infection in Man," by J. L. Stoddard and E. C. Cutler, Monograph No. 6 of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 1916; "A Note on Experimental Nephropathy from Some Bacterial Poisons," by J. L. Stoddard and A. C. Woods, Journal of Med. Research, 1916; "Studies on the Action of Toxins and Protein Degeneration Products on the Eye," by A. C. Woods and J. L. Stoddard, Arch. of Ophth... 1916. - Stanley Cobb, 206 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md. Assistant in Physiology at Johns Hopkins Medical School; Assistant in Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Specialty, nervous and mental diseases. Publications: "Studies of Inheritance in Rabbits," Carnegie Inst., 1909, collaborator; "A Clinical and Pathological Study of 100 Infants," by R. M. Smith and S. Cobb, Archiv. of Pediat., 1915; "Hæmangioma of the Spinal Cord," Annals of Surgery, 1915. - W. H. Cook, 10 Dana Street, Cambridge. Specialty, pathology. First Assistant in Pathology, Boston City Hospital. - E. P. Lehman, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo. Assistant in Surgery. -Samuel A. Levine, Rockefeller Hospital, New York. Specialty, internal medicine, particularly diseases of the circulation. Research Assistant at the Rockefeller Hospital. Received a Moseley Traveling Fellowship for the present academic year (spending part of it in America and

part in Europe). - Lawrence K. Lunt. 203 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Colo. Specialty, internal medicine. - Donald Munro, The Covington Apts., 87th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. Specialty. surgery (general). Assistant Visiting Surgeon to University of Pennsylvania Hospital. - Henry B. Richardson, 902 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. Assistant in Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical School. Publications: "Glycogen Formation in Liver," Biochem. Zeitschr., vol. 70, p. 12, 1915; "Internal Secretion," Zeitschr. f. Biol., vol. 67, p. 57, 1916. -Harry C. Solomon, 583 Beacon St., Boston. Specialty, psychiatry and neurology. Instructor in Psychiatry and Neurology, Harvard Medical School; Clinical Psychiatrist, Psychopathic Hospital, Boston; Investigator, Mass. Commission on Mental Diseases. - Carl Binger, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore Md., Assistant in Department of Pharmacology.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

The Graduate School of Business Administration began soon after the outbreak of the war in Europe to plan for usefulness in connection with both supplies for the army and general economic readiness. A military committee was formed to consider the feasibility of establishing courses in military supply, to be open especially to army officers who might wish to avail themselves of the School's facilities for the study of business - just as naval constructors have been availing themselves of its facilities for instruction in industrial management. The imminence of war delayed development of the original plan, but hastened action in other directions. The formation of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which many Business School students joined, automatically directed the School toward the preparation of its own students in the Corps, who were already trained in the School for the handling of supplies and records and funds, for detail to supply work as officers of the line. If changes in the plans for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps remove Business School students from Cambridge, as seems probable, the instruction will take the form of either more elementary instruction, for supply service, of the younger students of the Corps who remain in Cambridge, or of more advanced work, for Quartermaster Corps service, of graduates of the School and others who may register for this specific instruction. Cooperation with Army authorities will determine the final decision. Probably instruction will begin on June 4 and continue three or four weeks. With regard to personnel. the instruction will be under the direction of Captain Bowen, U.S.A., assistant to Captain Cordier, who has had long experience in supply service, and a quartermaster sergeant detailed from the Army for this instruction. The work will be divided into three fields: supply will be treated by Assistant Professor Cherington, who has charge of the marketing courses in the School; accounting and finance, by Professor Cole, who is a reserve captain in the Quartermaster Corps; and transportation, by Professor Cunningham, who is not only president of the New England Railway Club, but has been working actively for several months on the Committee on Military Rail Transportation. Outside of this field of instruction, the staff of the School is represented in the Government war service by Constructor Coburn, of the Charlestown Navy Yard; by Assistant Professor Copeland, who is now serving in Washington on the Commercial Economy Board, and by Dean Gay, who is one of the five members of that Board.

LITERARY NOTES.

*** To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the Magarine if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

The most recent addition to the admirable series of "chief writers" anthologies published by Houghton Mifflin Company is Chief American Prose Writers (1916), edited by Prof. Norman Foerster. There is a distinct place for such a volume of the best American prose and the editor's choice from nine authors would be hard to improve on. In so far as possible he gives complete selections, such as five stories of Hawthorne and six essays, along with two addresses, of Emerson. The other selections are certainly as representative as one could wish, considering the limits of 620 pages. The volume is fully as valuable for the general reader as for the secondary school or college student.

Vie de Bordeaux, by Pitts Sanborn (Nicholas L. Brown, Philadelphia, 1916), would be worthy of scarcely even passing notice were we not all avid at this time for first-hand impressions of French people and French cities. The present reviewer, who happens to have a rather intimate acquaintance with Bordeaux, fails to find in Mr. Sanborn's seventeen poems in vers libre any notable, or for the most part any clear, impressions of that city in war time. Only in the dedication, where the author condescends to rhyme, is there poetic feeling which satisfies any but an enthusiast for contemporary free verse. The best lines are these:

"Seek not to turn all vintages to blood; Leave me one city, war, on a brown stream, The crumbling cornices, the dust, my dream."

Pamphlets received: Fourth Annual Report of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer Research, and of the Laboratories of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, 1915-1916. An excellent little pamphlet of 61 pp., giving the reports of the different officers, diagrams and statistics. - Historical Light on the League to Enforce Peace. World Peace Foundation, Pamphlet Series, vol. vi, no. 6. - Against the Laws of God and Man, by Theodore Marburg. Bulletin no. 25 sent out by the American Rights League; a vigorous plea to the United States to support its rights. - Life, Art and America, by Theodore Dreiser, reprinted from the February, 1917, issue of The Seven Arts. A bitter attack on America, full of rhetorical questions and exclamation points. by a man angry that America has not discovered supreme art in his vulgar novels. - California Earthquakes, A Synthetic Study of Recorded Shocks, by H. O. Wood, '02. An important pamphlet of 180 pp., giving the record, with innumerable tables and diagrams, of all recorded earthquakes. - The English Criminal Law and Benefit of Clergy during the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries, by A. L. Cross, '95. Reprinted from the American Historical Review, April, 1917. — American Policy Memorandum on the in Nicaragua. Convention between the United States and Nicaragua Relative to an Inter-Oceanic Canal and a Naval Station in the Gulf of Fonseca, Signed at Managua, Nicaragua, on February 8, 1913, by G. T. Weitzel, '94, former American Minister to Nicaragua. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916. -The Peace Terms of the Allies, by J. W. Headlam. London: Richard Clay & Sons, 1917. An interesting pamphlet of 32 pp., stating what the Allies are fighting for and making telling com-

ments on the various peace proposals of Germany. - Symposium on International Law: Its Origin, Obligation and Future. Reprinted from Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. Lv, no. 4, 1916. Valuable papers by John Bassett Moore, Charlemagne Tower, Prof. G. G. Wilson, P. M. Brown and D. J. Hill. - Canada's Champion Regimental Band, a critical study of the musicianship of the Band of the 85th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., Nova Scotia Highlanders. An essay on the appreciation of concert and martial music, by J. D. Logan, '94. - The Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission and its Work in Massachusetts, by Dr. R. W. Lovett, '81. Reprinted from Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Jan. 11, 1917. - The General Education Board. Report of the Secretary, 1915-1916. — The Indebtedness of Chaucer's Works to the Italian Works of Boccaccio, by H. M. Cummings. University of Cincinnati Studies, vol. x (part 2), 1916. \$1.25. A valuable, scholarly study, extending to 200 pages. - The Mexican Policy of President Woodrow Wilson as it appears to a Mexican, by Manuel Calero, Minister of Foreign Relations and Ambassador to the United States under Madero. New York, Smith & Thompson, 1916. A restrained and intensely interesting criticism of the actions of the American Government in its unfortunate treatment of the Mexican problem; a really valuable contribution to history. - The Necessity of Federal Water Legislation, by Rome G. Brown, '84. An address delivered before the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, Minn., on Oct. 9, 1916. — Harvard Commencement Days, by Albert Matthews, '82. Reprinted from the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, vol. XVIII. Cambridge, University Press, 1916. A complete and probably definitive study

of the Harvard Commencement Days since 1642. Part of it was reprinted in the Graduates' Magazine. - California Earthquakes during 1915, by A. H. Palmer, A.M. '99. Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, vol. vi, no. 1. - Tariff Making by Log Rolling, by Guy Emerson, '08. Reprinted from The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Publication no. 983. A telling plea for a reasonable discussion and settlement of American tariff problems; something which all friends of good government hope may be accomplished by the new Tariff Commission. - The Boston Social Survey, an enquiry into the relation between the financial and political affairs of Boston, by Grover J. Shoholm, '15. Copyright by the author, 1916. — The Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Oahu College, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 20-21-22, 1916. A full report of the proceedings of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of this oldest and most important of American schools in the Pacific.

SHORT REVIEWS.

Some Factors in the Problem of Rural Credits. A Review of K. N. Robins's Farm Mortgage Handbook. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1916.

Although agricultural credit has been a subject of insufficient importance to be played up in high type on the front pages of our big newspapers, it has recently served as one of the telling issues in a national, presidential campaign. And today, with other momentous questions of agricultural industry, it may develop into a factor of national welfare. Such a development would come about through its functioning as an agent in the productive process. For example, if

the current expenses chargeable to wages have been greatly increased by the competition for labor among employers, it is not unlikely that the present anxiety over a diminution of land under cultivation is indirectly attributable to the lack of farm banking facilities; this through the fact that sufficient funds are not available for the advance to laborers of the higher wages demanded. Just as in manufacturing, so in agriculture, the entrepreneur must have circulating capital enough to cover at least his prime costs. "Nothing but prime cost enters necessarily . . . into supply price for short periods." 1 Wages of farm labor are a part of prime cost, and as such they are a sine qua non of production. Wherefore it follows that that share of circulating capital which pays for labor must be forthcoming, or the industry which lacks it must curtail its production. Now, if the farmer entrepreneur is not in a position to borrow money to meet the extra heavy labor charges, he has no alternative but to reduce the acreage under cultivation. This is the connection between inadequate banking facilities for farmers and the anticipated shortage of food supplies.

Kingman Nott Robins, in his recently published Farm Mortgage Handbook, makes it perfectly clear that the facilities for short-time credit in farming are inadequate.² The only remedy he finds "lies in the direction of better men and better farming rather than in changes in the machinery [of banking]... better men and better farming can bring about conditions under the present machinery

¹ See Marshall's Principles of Economics, book v, chap. rv, sec. 6, chap. v, sec. 6.

³ The new Rural Credits Act, which follows the plan outlined by the Farm Mortgage Bankers Assn., for which Mr. Robins is speaking, has, in accord with that plan, neglected to provide for short-time credit. For a good criticism of the Act see Herrick in the Atlantic of Jan., 1917.

just as favorable as they deserve.... The inherent defects in the situation at present... are improvidence, ignorance, inertia, carelessness.... These and other defects of moral hazard entail an inevitable penalty of scarce capital and high rates, unless charity and gratuity be substituted for businesslike credit." He goes on to say that "such financing is not properly a phase of rural credit, but rather a measure of rural economics or philanthropy...."

The animus of the banker, whose chief concern is profits for himself and his clientèle of investors, is palpably exhibited in these observations. Indeed, the thesis which he sets out to prove is that there is only one kind of credit that may properly and feasibly be advanced to farmers, namely, long-time mortgage loans, such as are handled by farm-mortgage bankers. The class of farmers to which this sort of credit is granted is limited. It is made up of the American farmers who are "primarily and typically . . . business men . . . use credit as such, . . . buy and sell land as such. . . . " They are to be found only in certain parts of the country, in Iowa and in some of the other corn-belt States. For these men both short- and long-time credits are available, but not for others unless they pay high interest rates.

Still there is another point of objection in this treatment of the conditions of credit facilities. Mr. Robins seems to be under the impression that the typical farmer is more of a land speculator than he is a home-maker. "The American farmers," he assures us, "have no great attraction for the old home." If this is so, God help us as a nation! But even admitting that it is so, a premise which may frankly be denied, he claims that it holds true only of a restricted number of farmers in the States mentioned. What of those, then, who are not "typi-

cal," those who are home-builders in other sections of the country? To these, presumably, credit at current rates of interest is denied by the farm-mortgage companies. In fact, he gives statistics which show that 7 to 10 per cent is the usual rate charged to farmers in the States of Minnesota, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California. In view of these figures his generalization, that "in respect to the terms on which longtime rural credits are granted, they are satisfactory and suited, in a large degree, at least, to the American farmers' wants and requirements," is as "preposterous" as that of the publicist whom he censures for asserting that "6,000,000 common, everyday farmers - the producers of the great mass of agricultural products - are unable to secure credit at reasonable rates in small amounts for a short time. . . ." Indeed, if 7 to 10 per cent is paid by these farmers for longtime credit, and, as he has specially pointed out, higher rates must be paid for short-time credit, the preposterousness of this assertion may reasonably be called in question.

But these observations which he makes in respect of credit facilities are primarily directed toward the conclusion that the amortization feature in farm mortgages is undesirable and impracticable. He argues that the "typical" farmer is in such strong financial circumstances that he can conveniently and safely keep on using credit for an indefinite period. In so far as this is true, it is undoubtedly a splendid example of the enviable business situation of these farmers; and just in so far is it a reason why we should not concern ourselves

with this class of farmers when discussing the needs of agricultural credit. In other words, the real question of rural credits is to be found in those sections where the farm-mortgage companies do not find profitable fields of operation. And it is here that the plea for the amortization plan can be maintained, on the ground that the small farmer, who has little besides his home to offer as security for a loan, needs extra safeguards in using credit. Aside from the bearing on the question of the peculiar integration of business and home economy which does not exist in the most usual manufacturing and commercial industries, but which intimately affects the business relations of the small farmer, there are the obvious advantages of the amortization of loans in the matters of safety and convenience. The annual payments on the principle of the loan are thus rendered distinct from other expenditures or savings, and this helps the farmer to keep his financial bearings. Further, it doubly assures the payment of interest, and, at the same time, adds a yearly increment to the farmer's equity in the mortgage. This fact in itself is an answer to Mr. Robins's objection that the farmer is deprived of the full advantage of his available credit. For, if additional borrowing is necessary, this accruing equity furnishes the basis for a new loan.

Now, to what extent, even among the farmers with whom the farm-mortgage companies can afford to do business, is the advantage of full credit made available? One third of the value of the farm, appraised merely as land, not as a going business, is the amount allowed on a first mortgage, at the reasonable rates of 5 to 6 per cent in the favored States. Anything beyond this must go as a second mortgage at 10 per cent. A loan, then, amounting to two thirds of the value of the farm, would cost 8 per cent

of the proceeds realized. But this is actually less than two thirds of the value of the real farm, that is, the farm as an industrial organization with earning power. In fact, Mr. Robins candidly admits that the conditions are extraordinary. "No other basis of security," he says, "could under such conditions [that is, with its earning power utterly neglected] yield more than a fraction of what would be considered its true value as a basis for financing, . . . industrial plants are valued as going concerns." Thus it appears that even the farmers who are considered the best risks by the mortgage companies are paying 8 per cent for loans amounting to a half or less of the value of their plants as going concerns. (Two thirds of the value of the land would certainly amount to not more than one half of the value of the farm with its earning power taken into account.) Our inevitable conclusion, then, is that even in long-time credit the farmers are not getting facilities that would be deemed adequate by the ordinary industrial unit.

If they were getting such facilities it is probable that there would be fewer tenants in these same farming States (where interest rates now are, according to Mr. Robins, "satisfactory"). Because, as a matter of fact, there are a larger number of tenant farmers in these States than in other States (where rates on mortgage loans are higher) is not a reason for concluding that the comparatively low rates in the former constitute any causality in the fact of this larger degree of tendency. Mr. Robins, with pardonable enthusiasm for his business, is again, as in the instance where he dealt with the characteristics of the "typical farmer," trying to dispose of certain substantial, economic problems by the short-cut method of making a guess. Two points in this question of tenancy

and interest rates must have attention. First, tenancy in the United States is a stepping-stone to ownership; and where land is high-priced, there will be fewer men who can buy outright, and therefore more men who are on the way to becoming proprietors, who have reached the stage of tenancy. Second, land values will, ordinarily, be high where rates of interest are low. This fact Mr. Robins emphasizes, but without taking cognizance of the first point; and this omission leads him to his erroneous conclusion regarding the effect of low interest rates on tenancy. It is not true that low interest rates give rise to a higher degree of tenancy in those States where the farm-mortgage bankers operate; for, as a matter of fact, as has been demonstrated in the preceding paragraph. interest rates to farmers there are actually very high. What is true is, that because of high land values and high interest rates to farmers, the acquisition of land through borrowing is made exceptionally difficult; consequently those who are expecting to become owners can accumulate the requisite amount of money more quickly by renting land than by borrowing money, land rentals being regulated by the current rate of interest, which is below the rate charged to farmers borrowing money. It is evident that if farm-mortgage bankers could see their way clear to lending money to farmers at 5 and 6 per cent instead of 8 per cent, one of the causes of tenancy would be removed.

The foregoing criticisms would not have been necessary had Mr. Robins confined himself to the object set forth in his introductory chapter, namely, to help investors to "familiarize themselves with" the long-time mortgage investment. But in the first chapter, where he discusses the subject of rural credits in general, he tries to maintain an argu-

ment against a government rural-credit system other than that in vogue among present farm-mortgage banks. He does this by simply ignoring the form of rural credit most needed, namely, short-time loans to small farmers, whose situation does not present attractive features to these existing rural-credit institutions. The book as a whole would have been better without this first chapter.

As Professor Carver clearly states in his Foreword: "The opportunities for government activity in the field of rural credit are of two kinds. In the first place, there is the opportunity for enabling acts of various kinds which will permit the organization of institutions which can meet the credit needs of farmers as those of merchants and manufacturers are now met. In the second place, there is the need for legislation which will standardize and stabilize credit conditions and methods. In their need for standardization, rural-credit institutions do not differ from others. . . . Standardizing a business consists merely in holding all competitors up to the best methods of the best competitors. What these methods are. Mr. Robins has set forth in this book." In all but the first chapter the book does just this, and just in so far is it valuable. But where, in the first chapter, it attempts to deal with the former of the two kinds of opportunity for government activity, to this extent it exceeds its proper limits, and presents material which is unsubstantial and logically weak.

The other nine chapters, however, are as good as the first one is poor. This latter part of the work may well be called a salesman's hand-book, and, as such, it is a splendid performance. After reading it one is much tempted to go forthwith to the nearest farm-mortgage banking company and invest in farm mortgages. The arguments in favor of

this type of investment, which he advances one after another with forceful clearness, are not only valuable to the investment salesman, but also to the intelligent investor. Especially important is the emphasis which is laid on the fact that Eastern capital fights shy of farm mortgages, and this to its own disadvantage. The experience of life-insurance companies to the effect that "of all the assets having a value little subject to fluctuations, mortgage loans are unexcelled," and the fact that "more investors turned to farm mortgages during the financial uncertainties of the early months of the European War than ever before," lend strong support to the priority, in point of safety, claimed for this form of investment. And that "the rate of interest will be found equal to that of other securities, in most instances greater," gives additional strength to the claim. These facts are all attested by good authority.

Perhaps more interesting than any other argument advanced in favor of the investment qualities of the farm mortgage is the statement that the "total investment of foreign funds (from Great Britain, France, and Holland), in these securities, of Canadian mortgage companies, exceeds \$500,000,000." This is, indeed, a fact to which investors of Eastern United States may profitably give attention. And this brings out another valuable and important service which the book renders, namely, the sound business reasons that it finds for the directing of capital toward agriculture. If half a billion dollars of foreign capital has gone into Canadian agriculture and another half-billion of American insurance companies' investments, together with a billion dollars of the assets of savings banks and trust companies into American agriculture, and if experience has demonstrated that such

investments are both safer and more remunerative than many of the more popular forms of investment securities, it is time for the investment public of the conservative East, which has heretofore eschewed farm mortgages, to look to its laurels. On the matter of safety, Mr. Robins cites the replies of banking departments of various States to queries concerning the number of failures of state banks due to such loans, that "not a single instance of failure due to realestate loans was noted." One is inclined to give emphatic assent to his conclusion that "if the qualities of security and stability of income, of exemption from care and acceptable duration (these last two qualities are shown to be guaranteed by the farm-mortgage companies, which are of long-established reputation), be accepted as the most important ... for purposes of pure investment, we believe it safe to assert that no investment ranks higher than the farm mortgage, as defined in these chapters."

But Mr. Robins not only describes in great detail the peculiar qualities of the farm mortgage, which recommend it to careful and intelligent investors, but also presents an instructive account of the methods of negotiating and marketing these mortgages. This part of the book, together with the parts devoted to the early history of farm-mortgage banking in this country, forms excellent material for classroom study of this phase of rural economics. Besides this, there is much food for thought in his discussion of the comparative advantages of rural and urban real estate as the basis of mortgage security. And in the treatment of this subject he throws out interesting sidelights on the theory of urban rents, which bring in question the importance of site rents based on anything but permanent natural advantages.

What he says in the Introduction re-

garding "the pioneer character" of the work he has undertaken is true. Even the voluminous reports of the Commission to Investigate Rural Credits in Europe give little beyond a mere jumble of facts gathered in a more or less haphazard way, and without any proper correlation and adaptation to domestic conditions. There is much to be done in this direction and we may feel grateful to Mr. Robins for what is altogether the best statement of prevailing conditions of the machinery of rural credits that has yet appeared.

International Realities, by Philip Marshall Brown. New York: Scribners, 1917.

What is reality? has been a traditional field of metaphysical controversy, frequently with no further result than the discovery that what is most "real" to one is the type of "unreality" to an-"International realities" to some might suggest a study in geography and natural frontiers, or perhaps statistics of national populations, armies, and commerce. Others, recalling the now oft-repeated phrase, "Not what men really are, but what they think they are!" may associate "international realities" with such things as nationality, patriotism, etc. Still others, emphasizing the "really," may find the same phrase authority for the opinion that individuals, with similar desires and a common humanity, are the only "international reality."

Professor Brown's view does not readily fall into any metaphysical category, but it is clear that, for him, international realities are certain truths which continually confront the man practically engaged in diplomatic affairs, such as the predominant influence of nationality, the inequality of states, the non-justiciability of many

questions, the interdependence of states, and the non-existence of theoretic "sovereignty."

Although many of these conclusions scarcely tally with accepted texts on international law, even those employing a positive and "realistic" method, the reason is obvious. The text-writers have used as data cases decided on such premises as the equality, independence and sovereignty of states, whereas the data used by Professor Brown are from experience of the conduct of diplomatic negotiations. The standpoint of the jurist and diplomat yield different results.

Whether or not the author proves that his "realities" are any more real than some others is unimportant. The main interest of the book lies in the reflections and suggestions on practical international problems upon which Professor Brown, an experienced diplomat himself, is well qualified to speak.

One of the most interesting chapters is that dealing with "The Limitations of Arbitration." Carrying out ideas, suggestive of Admiral Mahan's book on Armaments and Arbitration, he shows by a study of recent wars and arbitrations that in the main the former dealt with conflicts of policy, wholly insusceptible of settlement by arbitration, whereas the latter dealt with matters of a kind immediately recognizable as justiciable. The significance of these facts, not altogether encouraging to those who hope speedily to abolish war by a world court, is ably expounded. Neither arbitration nor a true world court can settle questions not governed by law and insusceptible of compromise. Any attempt to do so is likely to be as unsatisfactory as the Dred Scott case was in settling the issues which led to the Civil War. The question is not one of judgment, but of choice of policy.

In a chapter on "International Ad-

ministration," while appreciating the need of allowing a high degree of autonomy to states and of leaving the administration of international law, for a time at least, mainly to national agencies, the author suggests that much of value for the cause of peace may be accomplished through the administration by international agencies of various danger spots on the world's surface, such as the Suez Canal, Tangier, Spitzbergen, and possibly Constantinople, and the increase of agencies for the administration of international utilities, such as the Universal Postal Union, the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Telegraphic Union, etc.

Under the suggestive title, "Ignominious Neutrality," Professor Brown feels constrained "to ask whether in a war of far-reaching effects and significance it is possible for any self-respecting nation to maintain a perfect neutrality or remain truly neutral" (p. 126). The League to Enforce Peace and similar movements are regarded as symptomatic of a growing feeling that neutrality is impossible in a war of considerable dimensions. "The League is a bold enunciation of the duty of intervention to preserve peace. It is a frank abandonment of the idea of neutrality" (p. 137).

Other subjects discussed are "The Dangers of Pacifism," "Pan-Americanism," and "The Democratic Control of Diplomacy." On the last subject, Professor Brown's practical acquaintance with diplomacy is evident, and the objections he offers to a popular control of either diplomatic methods or foreign policies are of a kind not to be lightly brushed aside. In this chapter the merits of a professional as compared with a representative diplomatic service are ably discussed, with a conclusion in favor of the latter.

In his final chapter, dealing with "The Substitution of Law for War," the author points out some interesting historical analogies and emphasizes the serious difficulties in the way of a better world adjustment. After sternly repudiating the doctrine of Balance of Power, which is given rather a narrow interpretation, he lays down three principles regarded as sound. They are (1) a "community of interests" is necessary in order to form a stable nation: (2) autonomy or local self-government must be respected: (3) international freedom of trade must be encouraged. Professor Brown insists that the end of international law is the adjustment of the peaceful relations of nations, not the belligerent. Hague conventions should be framed dealing with such questions as the rights of aliens, and foreign creditors, and the responsibility of states for losses on account of illegal acts or civil disturbances, as well as many mooted points of international private law.

As a whole the book is stimulating and suggestive. The arrangement and sequence of ideas is not always obvious and many of the suggestions are not fully developed. To the reviewer the part dealing with practical matters seemed more happy than the purely theoretic discussions. The former has about it a convincing atmosphere of "reality" and first-hand information. By emphasizing the real value of nationalism, the dangers of a thin, premature internationalism, and the practical "realities" which must be considered in any scheme for replacing war by law, this book furnishes a needed antidote for much recent superficial theorizing.

The book is dedicated to Professor G. G. Wilson, of Harvard, which in itself furnishes the reader, suspicious of "war books," with a guaranty that this is not another of the rhetorical superfluities with which the press of the last few years has been overburdened.

Collected Poems, by John Russell Hayes, '89. Philadelphia: The Biddle Press, 1916.

Those who have admired and loved Russell Hayes's poems will contemplate his latest volume with mixed feelings. It is a pleasure to have between two covers all the verses which we have long enjoyed in separate publications; it is matter for regret that the author has reprinted everything—has seen fit to collect rather than select.

The poet might well have practised some of Tennyson's forbearance, suppressing many of his less worthy pieces, and trusting that no enthusiastic editor of the future would reprint them even in an appendix. Mr. Hayes has, by reprinting, put a certain seal of approval on numerous trifles of a moment that cannot possibly add to his fame as poet. Among these are tributes to every passingly noticeable member of the Swarthmore Faculty for the past twenty-five years, every visitor whose words or appearance appealed to him, every scene connected with the career of the College since he has been connected with it. In addition to these there are a number of quatrains, sonnets, etc., the composition of which is due to the poet's exposure for a day or an hour to a great writer or teacher. It may have afforded him pleasure to record thus in rhyme the inspiration received from contact more or less close with Walter Pater, Lloyd Mifflin, Canon Rawnsley, Professors Norton and James; but a book of clippings from Philadelphia dailies and the college weekly would be a sufficient immortality for them.

Having said so much in disparagement, one finds in the Collected Poems a great deal to commend. It is a quiet book; and this very fact gives it a distinct value for the present day, when feverish pursuit of gain or enthusiastically active patriotism leaves us little time for contemplation. It were well if many might make the acquaintance of Mr. Hayes, and find in his verses relief from "the debate and jargon of modern life," which have sent him to the "woods and friendly fields."

The title-poem of his first published volume, The Old-Fashioned Garden and Other Verses, which has the post of honor in the collection, is a cheery catalogue of flowers unfamiliar to most young gardeners of today. The fifty or more compositions accompanying it include some delightful poems on the individual flowers of his unique garden; and a number of attractive sonnets, most notable of which, perhaps, is In Poet-Land, beginning:

O who will leave sad care and go with me To that enchanted land where poets dwell!

the two series of Swarthmore Idylls are made memorable by The Planting of the Elms, the poet's first really successful exercise in blank verse; and by Watching the Stars, an ode for the dedication of Sproul Observatory.

Of Mr. Hayes's compositions to date, however, the present writer is inclined to think three are "booked for immortality," as Whittier said of the Nautilus. These are Molly Pryce and its sequel, Roger Morland, two idyls of

The Quaker days of long ago;

and the unique essay in verse, In Memory of Whittier. In these the poet displays a skill in blank verse that gives him a worthy place in our literature. They also make it impossible for him to excuse less meritorious performances by quoting Burns's lines —

I am nae poet, in a sense, But just a rhymer like by chance.

Though his inspiration has come from many and varied sources, and though most of the greater English poets are suggested in occasional lines scattered through the volume, Mr. Hayes belongs to the school of Wordsworth, Bryant, and Whittier, and, in a less degree, of Burns. The simple life, especially in the country; nature in all her "visible forms" and "various language" - "flowers and trees and even the silent hills"; the fundamental virtues of "goodness, honor, truth"; the great voices of the universe, whether speaking through poets, flowing streams, great teachers, symphonies of the masters, or the every-day occupations of an upright life. - these are the burden of his song. His ambition he sets forth in the Epilogue to his book:

Here at ending of my Book
As I take a backward look,
I remember youthful days
When I loved and longed to praise
Beauty round me everywhere;
—
All the world to me was fair,
Bright with sunshine, music, flowers,
Kindly friends and golden hours.

And his feeling of not entire satisfaction — not shared by the reader —in these words:

> Now at end of many days Still I love and long to praise Beauty, goodness, honor, truth, Still despairing as in youth Of recording justly well Half of all that I would tell.

Isaac Mayer Wise, the Founder of American Judaism, by Max B. May, A.M. '90. New York: Putnam's, 1916.

A great and good man died, and on his tombstone his friends enumerated his many accomplishments and then withdrew satisfied, thinking they had told the story of his life, and by and by the man was forgotten and only the name of his works remained.

A biography is the story of a personality, not the enumeration of a list of deeds.

Samuel Johnson would never have come down to us as a man, if Boswell had merely written a catalogue. A biographer must do something more than classify accomplishments; he must infuse into his recital the breath of the living; he must make his hero human, and he must show his private as well as his public side. Then and only then can the world know the man as he was, as he lived. And this, I take it, is the true purpose of biography.

Judge Max B. May in his book, Isaac Mayer Wise, the Founder of American Judaism: a Biography, has attempted a creditable work, but he was so overcome by what seemed to him the importance of his man's accomplishments that he has given us the accomplishments and not the man. From what we can gather from the book, Isaac Mayer Wise was neither human nor spiritual, but a series of public reactions.

True, many things about Wise are told in the volume. We get a smattering of his boyhood and education, his early environment and struggles. We get his emigration to America, his establishment as a rabbi, and the religious conflicts into which he entered. We are told how alone and unsupported he took up the cudgel of reform Judaism as opposed to orthodoxy, how he aroused the hostility of his public, but how, unchanged and unchanging, he adhered to his course. We see how he perceived the needs of the Jewish Church in America. how he recognized the eternal necessity of some sort of cooperation, some method of training the teachers of the coming generation, some means of controlling the widespread religious entities, and then we see all his ideas by painful evolution worked out and made concrete in the institutions that now bear his indelible stamp — the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

But while we are given a view of Wise's important works, these are not presented to us as incidents in the life of a man, but as a scaffolding around which the man himself is loosely built. If the writer had attempted merely to give an historical survey of the three great contributions of Wise's life, handling each chronologically and complete in itself, he could hardly have succeeded better. In fact, so distant is the major part of the work from the spirit of true biography that the writer found it necessary to create, under the special caption of "Personal Activities and Characteristics," a separate chapter to do the work for which the whole volume was ostensibly intended; that is, tell the living, human story of the man. But even here the author has failed in his purpose. Judge May's book forms pleasant reading of historical matter of great interest to American Judaism, but he has not succeeded in writing a blography of Isaac Mayer Wise.

William Orne White: A Record of Ninety Years. Edited by Eliza Orne White. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917.

This little volume is the record of an unpretentious, but happy and honorable life. Mr. White was a Salem boy, who graduated from Harvard College in 1840 and from the Divinity School in 1846. He entered the Unitarian ministry, his longest 'pastorate, covering 27 years, being at Keene, N.H. He retired in 1878, but lived until February; 1911, — the last survivor of his Class. The record of his career, told largely in quotations from his own spicy letters, gives a delightful picture of the simple New England life of the last century in a family which

practised the Emersonian precent of plain living and high thinking. The passages of most interest to Harvard men who were not acquainted with Mr. White will be those in the chapter which describes his life in Harvard College. He entered in the fall of 1836, in time to be present at the celebration of the 200th anniversary, at which "Fair Harvard" was sung for the first time. Soon after entrance, Sept. 13, 1836, he describes the work prescribed for Freshmen: "Yesterday we recited our lessons as usual. In Herodotus at ten, in Livy at eleven, in geometry at 2 P.M. Today, instead of Herodotus, we recited in Buttman's Greek Grammar, which I have bought. We get a lesson I believe every Tuesday in it. On Thursday we recite in Grecian Antiquities, which I have also got. Tomorrow (in locum Livii) we recite in Zumpt's Latin Grammar."

As remote from the life of the present undergraduate is his account of a disturbance which occurred in College. "One of the Juniors sent off was proved to have been unjustly dismissed and this it is probable excited somewhat the ire of his classmates and led to the blowing up of sundry windows in University Hall and the lower floor of Hollis. One Junior has been since sent away, whether for suspicion of that I am uncertain, or for scraping at prayers. — the latter I think. The President gave notice at prayers that the faculty had determined to present to the grand jury at Concord in December the names of such as they had reason to think connected with the explosions, unless a full confession should be made before that time. The evening after this there was an explosion louder than before."

Cambridge was in those days a small village with country close about it. A student of a year or two ago might have written the following description of the

College Yard, but how remote and idvllic is the farther view: "You can stroll about the College grounds, and see where trees have been decapitated, and annihilated, and transmigrated; you can look into the new library, and see how neat and handsome the interior promises to be, and the progress it makes pretty rapidly towards completion; and exhausted by your walk, expend your remaining strength in ascending to my castle in the air, where from the window of my bedroom, . . . you shall gaze out upon the green beauties of Prospect Hill, and the busy, fluttering windmill on its summit, together with the bright fields and trees intervening, and then wheel yourself around, and see the hills and trees of Watertown."

Mr. White's ewn generation has passed from this earthly stage, but this brief record of his life will be of interest not only to those who remember him, but to all who love to taste the New England life of our grandfathers.

Rights and Duties of Neutrals, by Daniel Chauncey Brewer. New York: Putnam's, 1916.

Mr. Brewer has not attempted to present a technical exposition of the law of neutrality; in fact, the reference to the Flad Oyen as in "L. C. Rob. Adm. Rep." (p. 19) and the citation from "Sir Walter Scott's" decision in "the Boedus Lust, Rob. Adm. Rep. v, 246" (p. 222) create a suspicion that the author is an amateur in international law.

The book is rather an attempt to criticize the present rules of international law on rational principles and to indicate the practical and philosophical foundations for the law of neutrality. Dealing with the latter aspect, Mr. Brewer points out that neutrality is only a "means to an end," the end being

"the safety and prosperity" of the country (p. 191). When neutrality no longer conserves this end, another policy should be adopted. The elimination of space and time by modern inventions renders each nation more dependent upon others, consequently the habit of viewing international law from the standpoint of the "single state with its selfish interests very much in mind" must yield to that of the "community of civilized states" (p. 240). There would seem to be an implication that neutrality is impossible where questions of world importance are at issue.

Among the more interesting criticisms of existing international law are those dealing with the law of contraband, which are regarded as incompatible with the freedom of the seas. Belligerent maritime rights, the author thinks, should be determined by analogy to the concept of "dominium." Where effective force is maintained by a belligerent over a portion of the sea, there visit and search should be allowable, and not elsewhere. This virtually reduces belligerent maritime rights to effective blockade.

Although criticizing the law as it is, in some respects, the author recognizes that a bad law is better than none at all, and that amendments to the law should not be made to fit the occasion; consequently, in discussing events of the present war, the author attempts to apply the existing law as a standard, and commends the attitude of the American Government, which he believes to have been in accord with this principle.

Effective force is recognized as a necessary condition for the maintenance of law, and hence such measures as embargo and preparedness are advocated for neutrals. Such measures, by maintaining law, act not only to the advantage of the neutral, but to that of belli-

gerents as well by preventing the origination of a system of retaliation and counter-retaliation (p. 3).

Though evidently not an authority on international law, Mr. Brewer has made some suggestions which perhaps might be overlooked by the lawyer sunk in technicalities of the subject. His view is optimistic, as is indicated by his citation, with approval of the statement made by Hall, in 1889 (p. 244): "If the next war is unscrupulously waged, it will be followed by a reaction toward the strengthening of law."

Brand, a Dramatic Poem, by Henrik Ibsen. Translated into English verse, rhymed and in the original metre, by M. M. Dawson. Boston: The Four Seas Company, 1916.

The great danger with any translation, however perfect, lies in the introduction between author and reader of a middle-man, who may warp and disfigure beyond recognition the original purpose and meaning. In so far as the translator submerges his own personality in that of the author and gives us not his conception of the original, but what he—from earnest study of author and work—feels that the author, right or wrong, conceived—just in so far is the translator successful.

Brand is a supremely difficult piece of writing for translation. The form and content of the poem are inextricably knit together, with, throughout, a subtle mesh of symbolism. To retain the values of idea and meaning, yet secure a readable, un-ornate English, and a beauty of verse that will enhance the value of the poem, seems a superhuman task. Yet Mr. Dawson, a sincere and able craftsman, who himself feels the cruelty of any attempt to transplant Ibsen's thoughts from their native tongue, succeeds through reverence and

love in achieving the reproduction of the spirit and color of the original Danish Brand. Feeling that Brand was much too great a masterpiece to form merely a volume in a translation of Ibsen's complete works, Mr. Dawson has devoted some twenty-five years to this work, and the result entirely justifies his care and devotion. The poem was written essentially for a Danish public; it can have universal appeal only through the excellence of its poetry and richness of expressed thought.

Mr. Dawson's translation gives us a poem splendidly sustained in vigor of phrase to the very end, and yet never allowing the poetry to inundate the thought that wings the words. He has succeeded in reëstablishing Ibsen's mood by a deft manipulation of the same rhythms and rhymes as Ibsen originally used. No greater tribute could be paid to Ibsen's genius than the labor spent by an English poet in trying to present to his countrymen a portion of the glory of Brand. And no greater proof than this quarter-century of study and concentration upon the reaching of an ideal could be asked of Mr. Dawson's admirable powers and sincerity of purpose.

Rest Days, by Hutton Webster, Ph.D., Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Nebraska. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916.

In this thoroughly scholarly effort, Professor Webster has made a minute investigation into the subject of early law and morality as approached from the standpoint of "rest days," or periods of cessation from ordinary activity, and has attempted to show the beginnings and development of such "rest" periods, and the place they hold in the superstitions and religious life of the peoples. The traditions of all primitive races have afforded him the materials for his

researches, and the results of his investigations comprise the contents of this bulky volume.

The Professor first discusses "taboo" days, as they exist among the scattered aborigines, then "holy" days, as well as the institution of "market" days. Finally the lunar superstitions and festivals of all peoples are carefully presented, and from the above mass of facts gathered from a multitude of sources adequately acknowledged in the ample footnotes the Professor draws his conclusions. The book closes with special chapters on the Babylonian "Evil" Days, the Hebrew Sabbath, and "Unlucky" Days in general. To the student of anthropology, interested in this branch of the work, the volume will prove a contribution to scholarly literature.

A History of the Third French Republic, by C. H. C. Wright, A.M., Professor of the French Language and Literature, Harvard University. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.

The author of this volume has succeeded in placing before the public an effort both pleasing and instructive. The work is characterized by little of the pedantic dryness so common to the usual historical effort, and while there is no super-abundance of authoritative citations, sufficient evidence is given to satisfy the student of history that the book is fairly authoritative.

It is the tone of the book that is especially charming, and suggests the work of a man to whom the incidents presented have been the actual occurrences of his own life. This makes possible an almost conversational style that seeks to instruct the reader by holding his interest rather than impress him by being overwhelmingly scholarly.

The book begins with an intimate

account of the Franco-Prussian war admirably presented in smooth-flowing English, presents the details of the institution of the existing French government and continues on through the administrations of all the presidents from Adolphe Thiers to the present incumbent, Raymond Poincaré. In an extremely entertaining manner we are shown how the present government, the most permanent and stable of any since the Revolution, was the result of accident and compromise rather than of any well-ordered plans. The whole process of French constitution building is likewise thrown open to us, and we are taken through the mases of all succeeding French political changes in a manner far different from that of the ordinary political biography. The Egyptian and Morocco affairs are thoroughly discussed, the Panama scandal is leniently presented, and the Dreyfus case is touched upon. All phases of the Church question are taken up, as well as the French contribution to the political radicalism of the Continent. All the movements that have gone to form present-day French political life are shown in their inception and development. The reader who desires to understand present-day France can hardly do better than to examine this volume.

The Jig of Forelin, by Conrad Aiken, '10. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1916.

Following close on Turns and Movies comes Mr. Conrad Aiken's latest volume of verse, The Jig of Forslin, which he calls a "symphony." The theme, says the author in his preface, "is the process of vicarious wish fulfilment by which civilized man enriches his circumscribed life and obtains emotional balance. It is an exploration of his emotional and mental hinterland, his fairyland of im-

possible illusions and dreams: ranging. on the one extreme, from the desire for a complete tyranny of body over mind. to the desire, on the other extreme, for a complete tyranny of mind over body; by successive natural steps . . . in either direction. . . . Forslin is not a man, but man." Nothing daunted by such an ambitious program, Mr. Aiken assures us also that the poem is "somewhat new both in method and in structure," and he admits no restrictions, for he says, "my intention has been to employ all methods, attitudes, slants, each in its proper place, as a necessary and vital part of any such study as this." We wonder if Mr. Aiken realizes how far he is a literary descendant of the æsthetic Catholics among the early German romanticists and also of Baudelaire. He is at his unctuous best when he describes a priest at midnight opening the golden coffin of a vampire - or worse. Forslin certainly has a hectic career. He spends most of his time in being "betrayed into an acid pool of love." "Goblins with serpents in their hair" and "dust of lotosflowers" burning in censers surround him! Yet in such a romantic environment Forslin can hear "the ragtime from a cabaret," and "crumpling a roseleaf," he is capable of asking, "How much shall we tip the waiter?" Mr. Aiken defends in the preface "this eclecticism or passage from one part to another of the poetic gamut," but most readers will feel that he spoils an unquestionable vigor of conception and phrasing by an "eclecticism" run mad.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

** All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

William Orne White ('40): A Record of Ninety Years, edited by Elisa Orne White. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. Cloth, 276 pp. \$1.50 net.

International Realities, by P. M. Brown,

A.M. '12. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917. Cloth, 226 pp. \$1.40 net.

Catalogue of Arretine Pottery, by Prof. G. H. Chase, '96. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Folio, boards, illustrated. \$2.50 net.

Sinbad, A Lyric Phantasy, by Percy Mac-

A Confusion of Tongues, by Paul Revere Frothingham, '86. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. Cloth, 145 pp. \$1.25 net.

A Confusion of Tongues, by Paul Revere Frothingham, '86. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Co., 1917. Cloth, 256 pp. \$1.25 net.

Cycles of Personal Belief, by Waldo E. Forbes, '02. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.. 1917. Cloth, 149 pp. \$1.25 net.

The Pauline Idea of Faith in its Relation to Jewish and Hellenistic Religion, by W. H. P. Hatch, '98, S.T.B. '06. Cambridge, the Harvard University Press, 1917. Harvard Theological Studies, II. Paper, 85 pp. \$1.00.

Oxford Poetry, 1916. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1916. Paper, 60 pp. \$.36 net. (To be procured in America from Messrs. Longmans. Green & Co.)

Virgil's "Gathering of the Clans," by W. Warde Fowler, M.A. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1916. Cloth, 96 pp. \$1.20 net. (To be procured in America from Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.)

A Lonely Flute, by Odell Shepard, Ph.D. '16. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. Cloth, 82 pp. \$1.25 net.

The Basis of Durable Peace, by Cosmos. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917. Cloth, 139 pp. \$.75.

The Poets of the Future: A College Anthology for 1915-1916, edited by H. T. Schnitt-kind, '10, and W. S. Braithwaite. Boston: The Stratford Co. (1916). Cloth, 147 pp. \$1.25.

The Soul of the People, by Marchesa Laura Gropalia, translated by V. S. Rothschild, '91. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co., 1917. Cloth, 137 pp. \$1.25.

Songs of Daddyhood, by A. E. Trombly, '13. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1916. Cloth, 77 pp. \$1.00.

Three Peace Conferences, by C. D. Hasen, Ph.D., W. R. Thayer, '81, and R. H. Lord, '06. Claimants to Constantinople, by Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1917. Cloth, 93 pp. \$.75.

Matthew Arnold, How to Know Him, by S. P. Sherman, Ph.D. '06. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. (1917). Cloth, 314 pp. \$1.50 net.

The Modern Student's Library. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, n.d. The Ordeal of Richard Feneral, by George Meredith, edited by W. D. Howe, '95; The History of Pendennia, by W. M. Thackeray, edited by W. D. Howe, '95; The Return of the Native, by Thomas Hardy, edited by W. D. Howe, '95. Cloth, 3 vols., \$.75 net, each.

The Validity of Religious Experience, by George A. Barrow, '03. Boston: Sherman, French & Co., 1917. Cloth, 247 pp. \$1.50 net.

Cases on Legal Ethics, by G. P. Costigan, Jr., '92. American Casebook Series. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1917. Cloth, 583 pp.

620

MARRIAGES.

- *,* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine, in order to make this record more nearly complete.
- 1875. William Henry Holman to Josephine S. Heydrick, at Mead-ville, Pa., April 5, 1917.
- 1882. Guy Waring to (Mrs.) Elizabeth Wadsworth Burgess, at Mattapan, April 9, 1917.
- 1891. Perley Doe to Myrtle Rosetta Porter, at Medford, Feb. 18, 1917.
- 1892. Frederic Newell Watriss to (Mrs.) Helen Barney Alexander, at Roslyn, L.I., N.Y., April 11, 1917.
- 1897. Herman Morris Adler to Frances Porter, at Hubbard Woods, Ill., March 17, 1917.
- 1898. Laurence Allyn Brown to Harriet Addams Young, at Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1917.
- 1898. William Jay Hale to Helen Dow, at Midland, Mich., Feb. 7, 1917.
- 1898. John Rankin McVey to Irene C. Sullivan, at Dorchester, Feb. 9, 1917.
- 1898. Edward Austin Waters to Margaret White, at Cambridge, May 5, 1917.
- 1900. Frederic Clinton Kidner to Marjorie Butler Mellish, at Detroit, Mich., April 28, 1917.
- 1904. Henry Taft Eaton to Ina Alice Kissel, at New York, March 24, 1917.
- 1904. Arthur Wait to Faith Levering Marsh, at South Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1917.
- 1906. Joseph Ingalls Eldridge to Helen La Forde, at Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1917.
- 1907. Harrison Clifford Dale to Beulah May Garrard, at Laramie, Wyo., June 5, 1916.

- 1907. Samuel Prescott Fay to Miriam Fiske, at Paris, France, May 30, 1916.
- 1907. Ward Mayhew Parker Mitchell to Eleanor Washington Swann, at Richmond, Va., June 7, 1916.
- 1907. William Leavitt Stoddard to Elizabeth Marie Southard, at Boston, May 1, 1916.
- 1908. William Van Brunt Findley to Marie Thel McGovern, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 15, 1917.
- 1908. Francis Minot Rackemann to Dorothy Mandell, at Boston, April 28, 1917.
- 1910. Lee Merrill Martin to Vera Nadine Patterson, at Wakefield, Que., Feb. 1, 1917.
- 1911. Albert Astrin to Deborah Rudginsky, at Boston, Nov. 20, 1916.
- 1911. Michael Corcoran to Helen Louise Good, at Brookline, Jan. 24, 1917.
- 1911. John Anderson Sweetser to Violet Shepley, at Boston, March 17, 1917.
- 1912. Samuel Crocker Bennett, Jr., to Elizabeth Jackson, at Milton, April 21, 1917.
- 1912. Jesse Charles Bowles to Louise Amelia Collins, at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17, 1917.
- 1912. Laurence Haskell Chenoweth to Elizabeth Sutherland, at Farmville, Va., April 14, 1917.
- 1912. Thomas Wentworth Fernald to Gwendolin Moore, at Brookline, April 11, 1917.
- [1912.] Davis Hutchins to Pauline Lambert Davis, at Milton, March 31, 1917
- 1912. William Henry Mansfield to Margaret Heap, at New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1916.
- 1912. Richard Merrill Marble to Mary Cotton Dana, at Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 27, 1916.

- 1912. Alexander Coxe Yarnall to Elise Latrobe Hopkins, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1917.
- 1913. James Hathaway Coon to Althea L. Barrington, at New York, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1917.
- 1913. Derric Choate Parmenter to Caroline Standish Weed, at Plattsburg, N.Y., April 14, 1917.
- 1914. Harold Wadsworth Birch to Elizabeth M. Burdett, at Belmont, April 9, 1917.
- 1914. Randolph Bradstreet Dodge to Eunice Lothrop, at Brookline, April 14, 1917.
- 1914. Henry Gilbert Francke to Madeleine Brewer, at Jamaica Plain, April 9, 1917.
- 1914. Alan Mortimer Hay to Genevieve Morse, at Newtonville, April 10, 1917.
- 1914. Irving Pichel to Violette Wilson, at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 1, 1917.
- 1914. William Sutcliffe Sagar to Lillian Walworth, at Lawrence, April 10, 1917.
- 1914. Carleton Byron Swift to Lila Leonard, at Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1917.
- [1914]. Philip Jerome Warshawsky to Sadye S. Goldberg, at New York, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1917.
- 1915. William Henry Claffin, Jr., to Helen Atkins, at Belmont, April 21, 1917.
- [1915.] Richard Smith Emmet to Katherine Dahlgren, at New York, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1917.
- [1916.] Robert Mudge Curtis to Isabelle Baker, at Chicago, Ill., Jan., 1917.
- 1916. Edwin Bertram Dallin to Ruth M. Morton, at Chelsea, March 14, 1917.
- 1916. Edward Mitchell Townsend, Jr., to Katherine Lynch Doty, at Waltham, April 28, 1917.
- 1917. Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt to

- Grace St. John Lockwood, at Boston, April 14, 1917.
- 1917. Homer Loring Sweetser to Mary Nagel, at St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1917.
- 1917. Edward Allen Whitney to Peggy Busk, at New York, N.Y., April 21, 1917.
- [1918.] William Augustus Read to Edith Fabyan, at Boston, May 10, 1917.
- S.B. 1907. Charles Beals Whitney to Elizabeth Waring, at Bedford Hills, N.Y., June 8, 1916.
- S.B. 1908. John Wheelwright Wendell to Gwendolyn R. Despard, at New York, N.Y., April 12, 1917.
- S.B. 1912. Theodore Reed Kendall to Helen Wilbur Brown, at Providence, R.I., Jan. 10, 1917.
- LL.B. 1904. Edward Thomas Broadhurst to Bertha Louisa Bassett, at Springfield, Feb. 17, 1917.
- L.S. 1901-03. William Henry McClintock to Agnes B. Sutherland, at Springfield, Feb. 15, 1917.
- L.S. 1906-07. Aylsworth Brown to Blanche Buxton, at Springfield, April 14, 1917.
- LL.B. 1910. Walbridge Smith Taft to Helen Howard Draper, at Boston, Feb. 10, 1917.
- LL.B. 1911. Howard Wyman Cowee to Elsie Kirschner, at Worcester, Jan. 21, 1917.
- LL.B. 1912. Robert Humphrey Montgomery to Mary Frances Murray, at Newton, Feb. 20, 1917.
- L.S. 1918. Walter Ellsworth Hess to Isabelle Jane Richards, at Houlton, Me., April 14, 1917.
- M.D. 1889. Allen Greenwood to Hope H. Whipple, at Pawtucket, R.I., March 8, 1917.
- M.D. 1902. John D. Adams to (Mrs.) Ethel L. Hesse, at Montclair, N.J., April 14, 1917.
- M.D. 1915. Merritt LaCount Jones to

Grace Hayward Ivers, at Cambridge, March 17, 1917.

G.B.A. 1914–15. Samuel Dow Wyman to Marjorie Rice, at Springfield, April 12, 1917.

622

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months. With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

> Henry Herbert Edes, Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

- 1852. Joseph Hodges Choate, LL.B., LL.D., b. 24 Jan., 1832, at Salem; d. at New York, N.Y., 14 May, 1917.
- 1853. John Erving, LL.B., b. 6 July, 1833, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at New York, N.Y., 7 March, 1917.
- 1855. Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, b. 15 Dec., 1831, at Hampton Falls, N.H.; d. at Westfield, N.J., 24 Feb., 1917.
- 1857. Francis Henry Brown, M.D., b. 8 Aug., 1835, at Boston; d. at Boston, 16 May, 1917.
- 1858. Samuel Pasco, b. 28 June, 1834, at London, Eng.; d. at Tampa, Fla., 13 Feb., 1917.
- 1859. Charles Joyce White, b. 5 Jan., 1839, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 12 Feb., 1917.
- 1863. Adolphus Williamson Green, b. 14 Jan., 1848, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 8 March, 1917.
- 1863. John Howard Rand, b. 25 June, 1841, at Portsmouth, N.H.; d. at Reading, 13 Feb., 1917.

- 1863. Horace Winslow Warren, b. 19 June, 1842, at Boston; d. at Milton, 3 Feb., 1917.
- 1866. Eaton Sylvester Drone, b. 25 Jan., 1843, at Zanesville, Ohio; d. at Zanesville, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1917.
- 1868. John Pickering Putnam (formerly John Amory Putnam), b. 3 April, 1847, at Boston; d. at Boston, 23 Feb., 1917.
- 1868. Leverett Saltonstall Tuckerman, LL.B. and A.M., b. 19 April, 1848, at Washington, D.C.; d. at Boston, 19 March, 1917.
- 1869. George Hill, b. 5 May, 1843, at Rochdale, Eng.; d. at Summit, N.J., 27 Dec., 1916.
- 1869. Edward Haven Mason, b. 8 June, 1849, at Newton Centre; d. at Boston, 21 March, 1917.
- 1870. John Francis Dwight, b. 20 Aug., 1844, at Plymouth; d. at Holliston, 21 March, 1917.
- 1871. James Bradish Wells, b. 25 Dec., 1847, at Utica, N.Y.; d. at Helena, Mont., 13 Dec., 1916.
- 1871. William Rotch Ware, b. 6 Sept., 1848, at Cambridge; d. at Milton, 28 March, 1917.
- 1872. Edward Belcher Callender, b. 23 Feb., 1851, at Boston; d. at Dorchester, 5 Feb., 1917.
- 1873. William Appleton Bell, M.D., b. 16 March, 1851, at Somerville; d. at Somerville, 3 April, 1917.
- 1874. Francis Eaton Babcock, b. 14 Feb., 1852, at Lowell; d. at New York, N.Y., 2 Feb., 1917.
- 1874. Amory Glazier Hodges, b. 19 Dec., 1852, at Roxbury; d. at New York, N.Y., 8 March, 1917.
- 1877. Daniel John Mitchel O'Callaghan, b. 12 June, 1855, at Worcester; d. at New York, N.Y., 2 Nov., 1916.

- 1877. William Shepard Seamans, b. 27 Dec., 1854, at Brookline; d. at New York, N.Y., 6 Feb., 1917.
- 1880. William Tilden Blodgett, b. 20 Dec., 1856, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 31 Jan., 1917.
- 1880. George Griswold, b. 3 April, 1857, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., 18 March, 1917.
- 1881. Emerson Hadley, b. 27 Dec., 1857, at Marion; d. at St. Paul, Minn., 11 Nov., 1916.
- 1881. John Kearsley Mitchell, b. 13 July, 1859, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 10 April, 1917.
- 1888. Francis Lewis Clark, b. 21 June, 1861, at Bangor, Me.; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 18 Jan., 1914.
- 1883. Alonzo Wilder Pollard, b. 8 July, 1862, at Boston; d. at Boston, 3 Feb., 1917.
- 1883. Edward Williams Stephens Tingle, b. 14 July, 1863, at Wheeling, W. Va.; d. 24 July, 1916.
- 1885. Charles Albert Peterson, b. 25 Nov., 1861, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 4 Dec., 1916.
- 1886. Edward Clarence Wright, LL.B., b. 16 Oct., 1863, at Cambridge; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 24 Feb., 1917.
- 1888. Francis Bryden Dana, b. 14 Aug., 1865, at Boston; d. at Boston, 11 April, 1917.
- 1892. Robert Inglee Carter, b. 10 Sept., 1868, at Petersham; d. at White Plains, N.Y., 9 March, 1914.
- 1894. John Michael Minton, LL.B., b. 23 Mar., 1872, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Forest Hills, 6 May, 1917.
- 1896. John Artemas Longley, b. 15 July, 1872, at Shirley; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 17 Aug., 1915.

- 1896. Francis Deak Pollak, b. 5 March, 1876, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 5 Oct., 1916.
- 1903. Otis Horton Bramhall, b. 2 Feb., 1881, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 21 Nov., 1916.
- 1910. Henry Montgomery Suckley, b. 18 Feb., 1887, at Orange, N.J.; killed at Saloniki, Turkey, 26 March, 1917.
- 1913. Thomas Chandler Hardwick, b. 24 April, 1891, at Quincy; d. at Quincy, 20 April, 1917.
- 1913. John Nicholas Indlekofer, b. 30 Oct., 1886, at Weston, Ohio; d. at East Bridgewater, 11 Jan., 1917.
- 1913. Eugene Russell McCall, b. 1 Nov., 1890, at Winterset; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 1 Oct., 1916.
- 1913. Guy Cranston Weeks, b. 23 July, 1877, at Clarksville, Ohio; d. at New York, N.Y., 4 Oct., 1915.
- 1915. Stanley Bagg Pennock, b. 15 June, 1892, at Syracuse, N.Y.; d. at Newark, N.J., 27 Nov., 1916.
- 1916. Paul Bridgman Boyd, b. 20 June, 1895, at Hartford, Vt.; d. at Cambridge, 7 April, 1917.

Scientific School.

- 1901. Francis Erastus Holiday, b. 30 Jan., 1865, at Bedford, Iowa; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 31 Dec., 1916.
- 1908. Frederic Wilson Swain, b. 9 July, 1886, at Malden; d. at Milford; 17 March, 1917.
- 1910. Rollin Powers Smith, b. 14 April, 1886, at Shoreham, Vt.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 20 March, 1917.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1877. John Williams White, Litt.D., b. 5 Mar., 1849, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Cambridge, 9 May, 1917.

Medical School.

- 1856. Ephraim Cutter, b. 1 Sept., 1832, at Woburn; d. at West Falmouth, 25 April, 1917.
- 1862. George Dresser, b. 9 May, 1838, at Antrim, N.H.; d. at Chicopee, 16 May, 1914.
- 1866. Newton Ramsey Colter, b. 30 July, 1844, at Sheffield, Sunbury Co., Can.; d. at Fredericton, N.B., Can., 7 April, 1917.
- 1867. Joseph Andrews, d. at St. John, N.B., Can., in 1917.
- 1867. Edward Balch Knight, b. 27 March, 1845, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Providence, R.I., 8 May, 1916.
- 1874. Edward Tobey Tucker, b. 29 Sept., 1849, at New Bedford; d. at New Bedford, 10 April, 1917.
- 1875. Justus Crosby French, d. at San Diego, Cal., 6 Mar., 1917.
- 1877. James Richards Foster, b. 2 May, 1844, at Foxboro; d. at North Attleboro, 8 Nov., 1916.
- 1877. Edward Dyer Peters, b. 1 June, 1849, at Dorchester; d. at Dorchester, 17 Feb., 1917.
- 1883. Thomas Edward Cunningham, b. 5 Jan., 1851, at Prince Edward Island, Can.; d. at Cambridge, 27 Feb., 1917.
- 1887. Thomas Bernard Shea, b. 9 April, 1861, at Boston; d. at Boston, 25 March, 1917.
- 1893. Francis Henry Barnes, b. 14 Nov.,
 1865, at Fitchburg; d. at Fitchburg, 11 Dec., 1915.
- 1900. Edward Stark Parker, b. 23 May, 1874, at Derby Line, Vt.; d. at Pawtucket, R.I., 18 Feb., 1917.
- 1902. Herbert Seymour Gay, b. 21 Feb., 1871, at Belchertown; d. at Boston, 21 April, 1917.
- 1902. Harry Pringle Robinson, b. 23 Nov., 1875, at Plattsburg, N.Y.; d. at Amesbury, 28 Nov., 1916.

1908. Francis James Hogan, b. 4 Feb., 1882, at St. John, N.B., Can.; d. at St. John, N.B., Can., 1 Mar., 1917.

Veterinary School.

1886. Daniel David Lee, b. 2 March, 1865, at Charlestown; d. at Jamaica Plain, 22 March, 1917.

Law School.

- 1858. Richard Olney, LL.D., b. 15 Sept., 1835, at Oxford; d. at Boston, 8 April, 1917.
- 1863. Charles Sidney Ensign, b. 26 July, 1842, at Hartford, Conn.; d. at Newton, 10 April, 1917.

Cemporary Members.

The College.

- 1872. Edward Luther Parks, b. 14 May, 1849, at Boston; d. at Boston, 8 Feb., 1917.
- 1881. George Wiley Cushing, b. 17 March, 1857, at Bedford; d. at Shrewsbury. 26 Feb., 1917.
- 1887. Edward Addison Bulkley, b. 4 April, 1865, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Albuquerque, N.M., 3 March, 1916.
- 1904. Arnold Collamore Heath, b. 10 Sept., 1883, at Newtonville; d. at Boston, 8 March, 1917.
- 1913. Joseph Gist Russell, b. 13 Nov., 1889, at El Paso, Tex.; d. at Newton, 28 Jan., 1915.
- 1914. Addison Leech Bliss, b. 22 Nov., 1891, at Springfield; d. at Paris, France, 22 Feb., 1917.
- 1917. Randolph Howard Hitchcock, b. 13 Nov., 1892, at Pukoo, Molokai, Hawaii; d. at Cambridge, 5 Feb., 1917.
- 1918. Ronald Wood Hoskier, b. 21 Mar., 1896, at Bristol, R.I.; killed in France, in April, 1917.
- 1918. Everett Tryon King, b. 26 Oct., 1895, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 22 Feb., 1917.

1918. Saliba Ameen Saliba, b. 14 Sept., 1894, at Mt. Lebanon, Asia Minor; d. at New Bedford, about 18 Feb., 1917.

Scientific School.

- 1859. Julius Allen George, b. 30 June, 1841, at Mendon; d. at Mendon, 30 Jan., 1917.
- 1892. Elliot Channing Cowdin, b. 28 March, 1872, at Paris, France; d. at Mount Kisco, N.Y., in April, 1917.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

- 1907. Cicero Floyd Watts, d. at Abilene, Texas. 12 March. 1917.
- 1911. Jonathan Risser, b. 29 Jan., 1869, at Summerfield, Ill.; d. at Topeka, Kans., 21 March, 1917.

Medical School.

- 1870. Warren Wilbur Pillsbury, b. 10 Sept., 1848, at Manchester, N.H.; d. at Newburyport, 1 April, 1917.
- 1892. George Edward Hyde, b. 25 Feb., 1874, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 29 Dec., 1916.

Law School.

- 1844. Daniel Saunders, b. 6 Oct., 1822, at Andover; d. at Lawrence, 19 April. 1917.
- 1865. Edward William Cornelius Humphrey, b. 23 May, 1844; d. at Louisville, Ky., 22 March, 1917.
- 1871. Charles Greenough Chick, b. 7 June, 1846, at Lebanon, Me.; d. at Hyde Park, 25 April, 1917.
- 1914. Francis Bergen, b. 30 Jan., 1892, at Montclair, N.J.; d. at Glen Falls, N.Y., 11 May, 1917.

Officer not a Graduate.

John Edward Russell, Lecturer on Theology 1893-1894, b. 8 Jan., 1848, at Walpole, N.H.; d. at Williamstown, 25 Feb., 1917.

CHANGE IN THE COM-MENCEMENT PROGRAM, JUNE 21, 1917.

Because of the large number of men who have entered or who are training for service and who will be absent from Cambridge, it has been decided to hold the Commencement exercises this year in Sanders Theatre. The following changes will, therefore, be necessary in the program:

Attention is especially called to the fact that the distribution of tickets will not be on the plan announced in the earlier notices.

Candidates for degrees do not themselves need tickets of admission to Sanders Theatre. A limited number of tickets are available for candidates for the use of their friends. These tickets will be distributed under the direction of the Deans of the various Schools on Friday, June 15. No candidate will receive more than one ticket. No tickets will be available for alumni.

No members of the teaching staff other than members of the various Faculties will be entitled to tickets. Faculty members may apply for one ticket each for a member of their family. Inasmuch as the change in program occurs at a late date, it will not be possible to send out printed application blanks. In order to obtain tickets, however, application should be made immediately in writing by members of the Faculties to the Acting University Marshal, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

It was not long since that some one remarked, — it sounds like T. Roosevelt, '80, — "In the course of time the United States will pretty surely back itself into the war." There seemed ground enough for this pessimistic assertion.

The Administration was executing, to all appearances, an endless series of advances and retreats. The advances looked like feints; it was hard to see the strategic value of the retreats. But critics realized, after the German Ambassador removed himself, his suite, and such plots as he could not conveniently leave behind him, from our shores, that there must at last come a moment when no further retreat, strategic or pusillanimous, would be possible. On April 2d the Administration held its face unflinchingly to the sunlight and spoke brave and patriotic words. Congress translated those words into action, and at last America may frankly side with the Allies in defense of democratic civilization. Retreat is no longer possible. Pacifists and anti-patriots of all sorts must keep silent or rave behind soundproof doors.

Harvard College is but a tiny part of the nation, but, before the declaration of war, it had the advantage of greater solidarity and, above all, of earnest leadership. President Lowell recognized the inevitable, and in numberless ways he began to prepare the College, while the country at large drifted. He was admirably supported by a united Faculty and by all the leaders among the student body; the Crimson had fortunately quite recovered from its pacifistic aberrations of two years ago. There was a pacifist group, of course, very noisy but very small, in comparison with similar groups outside almost negligible. Like all such groups it pretended to represent the community spirit, but the student body gaily pricked the bubbles of its sophistry and laughed away its pretensions in yellow posters advertising the Union of American Nincompoops. Since the declaration of war it has pretty well disappeared and some of its members

have even intimated that they would support the Government.

Elsewhere in the Magazine are discussed separate phases of Harvard activity. The University notes, nevertheless, can hardly be more than a summary of the preparedness activities of the University since other activities have almost ceased. The students think of little else, khaki is the rule rather than the exception. It is probable that even the most rigidly professional professorial mind has been somewhat distracted from its normal course. Many professors, indeed, are devoting a good part of their time to the service of the nation. Dr. Harvey Cushing is a member of a committee of eleven medical directors to work out a standardization of medical and surgical supplies. Prof. E. F. Gay is a member of the Commercial Economy Board designated by the Council of National Defense to mobilize the commercial interests of the country for effective and economical distribution of commodities. Prof. O. M. W. Sprague is a member of the committee of the National Chamber of Commerce to advise the Government on questions of war finance. Like several other Faculty members Prof. Sprague has written much on war subjects. He advocates paying all expenses of the war through taxation. Prof. Eugene Wambaugh is delivering a series of lectures on Military Law to fit lawyers for service as judge advocates. Professors Lyman. Greenough, R. B. Perry, W. B. Munro, and many others, are giving a large part of their time to the instruction of students in military matters. Over 200 members of the Faculty signed a memorial to President Wilson endorsing the basis on which he urged the nation to declare a state of war existing. Student activity has been centralized in the Reserve

Officers' Training Corps. The Harvard Regiment of last year was superseded this year by a course in military science. to count toward the degree. Enrolment was disappointingly small but before the mid-years, when the international situation had become acute, it was decided to encourage further enrolments, the work of the second half-year. greatly intensified, to be allowed to count as a half-course. The numbers promptly increased to over one thousand. On Feb. 13 a great meeting was held, at which President Lowell and others urged the students to do their utmost duty to the nation. The Crimson printed telegram after telegram from graduates of the standing of Senator Lodge and Major-General Wood, as well as telegrams of congratulation from various officials in America and abroad. The whole College was stirred and responded promptly and enthusiastically. When war was declared the University authorities were prompt to act. The intercollegiate athletic schedules were canceled. It was announced that students entering the service of their country would be allowed to take final examinations during the first week in May, and it was clearly understood that those compelled to leave before that time should be given credit for the work of the year, on condition that they kit in good standing.

The question of the standing of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was very perplexing, the War Department hesitating to make a final decision. Only at the very end of April was it decided that there should not be a regular training camp for officers in Cambridge, and the students who had been in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps were urged to enroll in Plattsburg or one of the other regular military camps. The work in Cambridge will be continued,

however, for those students who are not of the age to be accepted at Plattsburg.

On April 27 six competent French officers sent by the French Government, of whom Major Azan, of the Infantry, is chief, arrived to help in the training of the students. They will probably spend a good deal of their time in aiding the regular military instructors in teaching such students as remain in Cambridge because they are under age or could not gain admission to Plattsburg. Their coming is more than a help to the University. It is a help to the whole country, as much of their work will consist in informal conferences with regular army officers on the lessons of the present war.

Although the majority of the students have associated themselves with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, many have gone into other branches of the national service. A great number have enrolled as Naval Reserves, and at the present moment some are probably already in active service. Others have joined the Flying Corps, which is training in Florida and at Squantum. They will not only be fliers but will serve as instructors for new men taking up this branch. Some students also have gone into the Signal Corps, and are already actively at work at Newport and elsewhere.

In the departments of the University other than the College work is quickly being pushed. The Business School is training men for the Quartermaster's Department, and has furnished many of its members to act as advisers on Committees of Public Safety and on National Committees organized to mobilize the resources of the country. In the Law School the students were urged to continue their course, but it was finally decided that those who enter the federal training camps or are called into the

national service might omit the final examinations of the year, getting credit for the year's work after they pass the final examinations of the succeeding The Medical School will undoubtedly carry its work straight through, so students will be enabled to graduate very much sooner to take up positions as Army or Navy doctors. This School also is furnishing expert advice with regard to military medicine. The same may be said of the Dental School. The Dean has already notified the Massachusetts Regiment that the School will give any care necessary to the teeth of the men.

The University has offered to the Government its laboratories to aid in making all kinds of experiments as to explosives and chemistry connected with the war.

The war further is visible in Cambridge from the fact that the Museums have been closed.

In summary it can only be said that Harvafd University is doing its best in all its departments to be of assistance to the National Government, and that it is pushing forward necessary preparedness in every possible manner. The spirit of the University throughout is admirable.

Robert Reece ('11) has received a commission as lieutenant in the British Royal Flying Corps.

Allen Shortt, of the Class of '17, has been awarded the British Military Cross for distinguished services in France. He led a company of his men across the neutral zone between the trenches and captured almost single handed a German machine gun. He has been several times mentioned for bravery. Shortt is said now to be in a German prison camp.

Addison L. Bliss, '14, died of pneumonia in Paris, just as he was about to

take up the work of a driver in the American Ambulance Field Corps.

Henry M. Suckley, '10, was killed at Saloniki, where he was driving an ambulance. The explosion which killed him was that of an aerial bomb. Suckley had been granted the Croix de Guerre. It is said that his name will be proposed for the Legion of Honor.

D. H. Ingram, '16, writes very interestingly of his work with the Y.M.C.A., attached to the British Army at Mesopotamia.

The ambulance drivers who have returned from France have formed a permanent organization, of which C. C. Davis, '01, has been elected president. The work of recruiting for the American Ambulance Service and for Richard Norton's Ambulance goes on in Cambridge. It is felt that the men serving in this way are as truly serving their country as they would be in voluntarily enlisting here in any of the Army units. The University has made the same regulations in regard to credit to be given the men who go abroad for this service as it has made for those enlisting in the U.S. Army.

President Meiklejohn, of Amherst, will be the Phi Beta Kappa orator at the exercises during the Commencement week.

Prof. Ernest C. Moore, of the Department of Education, has accepted an appointment as president of the Los Angeles Normal School.

Prof. W. H. Schofield has been elected president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, which was established to promote friendly relations between the United States and Scandinavian countries.

Prof. Persons, of Colorado College, has been teaching in the Economic courses formerly given by Prof. Taussig, who has taken up his work on the Tariff Board. Prof. Persons is the Exchange Professor from Western Colleges.

The National Canners Association has offered a large sum annually for three years to Harvard University to investigate the subject of food poisoning, with special reference to canned goods. The investigation is to be carried on at the Medical School under the direction of Dr. M. J. Rosenau.

A scholarship known as the Victor Emanuel Chapman Fellowship has been established at Harvard University for the purpose of enabling one or more French students to study in the University each year. The fund establishing the scholarship amounts to about \$25,000. Chapman, it will be remembered, was killed while flying in France.

STUDENT EXPENSES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Introduction.

During the year, many letters come to the Medical School inquiring about expenses, and in several of these letters the writers ask for information as to the possibilities of earning one's way, wholly or in part, through the Medical School. It is hard to give the desired information except in a general way, but it was felt that a series of facts, revealing the actual cost to the student in the Harvard Medical School for one academic year, with what added information could be obtained as to just how the student can meet this cost, would be of considerable value and service to the prospective student at the School.

With this end in view, a circular letter was sent out to the members of four classes, the last class to graduate and the three upper classes, a total of about 320 men. Information was asked for the period covering the previous aca-

demic year of 1914–15, when these four classes were enrolled in the Medical School.

Over one third of the men answered, the usual proportion from such inquiries. The statistics obtained in 63 per cent of the replies were given as "closely approximate," while about 16 per cent were "exact," and about 21 per cent were "estimated." The expenses of the four classes did not vary to any marked degree, but the total expense in the first year averaged somewhat more than in the other three years. It will be noticed that in the case of three of the classes, the total payments to the Medical School are less than the tuition fee. This is due to the fact that the tuition fee has recently advanced \$25.

It is of interest to note the comparative expenses in one Middle-Western medical school and in one small New England medical school, figures from the same having been submitted by two men transferring from these schools. Although the tuition at each of these two medical schools is much less than that at the Harvard Medical School, the total expense of each of the two men does not fall very much below the average total school, and is higher than the total expense of a good many individuals in the latter school.

A discussion of each question of the circular letter follows, with statistics as obtained. Not a very large proportion of replies contained remarks, but those which were deemed of real value to such a collection of facts and figures have been added.

TOTAL EXPENSE.

To the first question, "What was your total expense during this period (Sept. 15, 1914, to June 15, 1915)?" the results obtained were as follows:

4th year class: 3772.95 Average total expense 1829.16 Minimum total expense 200.00 Number of replies 19 3d year class: \$770.16 Average total expense 1304.69 Minimum total expense 316.00 Number of replies 27 2d year class: \$715.39 Average total expense 1431.00 Maximum total expense 350.00 Number of replies 22 1st year class: Average total expense \$805.92 Maximum total expense 1854.84 Minimum total expense 250.00 Number of replies 250.00	Average board per capita for the four classes
Average total expense for the four classes	### date of the third question. ### date of third question. ### date of the third question. ### date of the third question. ### date of third quest
BOARD AND LODGING. In answer to the second question, "What was the cost of board?" we felt justified in eliminating all who boarded at home, if only for two out of the three meals each day. 4th year class: Average board. Maximum board. \$249.79 Maximum board. \$20.00 Minimum board. \$150.00	2d year class: \$96.93 Average cost of lodging
Number of replies — 13 3d year class: \$206.60 Average board	for the four classes

Od mane alama

Average total payment Number of replies — 23	\$219.16		
1st year class: Average total payment Number of replies — 48	\$235.14		
Average total payment per capita	\$221.22		

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The fifth question, "What amount did you spend for traveling expenses?" brought in a wide range of figures, according as the student commuted daily, took trips during Christmas and Spring vacations, or merely spent the necessary sum for street-car fares. The average traveling expense per capita for the four classes was found to be \$61.80, the minimum \$5, and the maximum \$515.95.

PERSONAL EXPENSES.

The sixth question, "What was the total of your personal expenses not included in questions 2, 3, 4, and 5?" apparently was not clearly understood by all. This item was intended to include cost of books, clothing, club dues, etc. Some who live at home state that their personal expenses are nil, showing that they do not understand the question. In presenting the following statistics in reply to question 6, we have omitted the figures from those who apparently misunderstood the question.

4th year class: Average personal expense Maximum personal expense Minimum personal expense Number of replies — 15	\$284.14 900.00 75.00
3d year class: Average personal expense Maximum personal expense Minimum personal expense Number of replies — 26	\$256.81 672.74 52.40
2d year class: Average personal expense Maximum personal expense Minimum personal expense Number of replies — 20	\$190.38 490.00 35.00

1st year class:	
Average personal expense	\$233.94
Maximum personal expense	931.01
Minimum personal expense	35.00
Number of replies — 46	

SCHOLARSHIPS, LOANS, ETC.

In answer to the seventh question, "Have you received a scholarship or other financial award during this period? If so, how much?" of the total number of 124 replies, 22 had received scholarships ranging from \$30 to \$300. These were divided among the four classes as follows: 4th year, 3; 3d year, 4; 2d year, 6; 1st year, 9. Three members of the second-year class had received loans varying from \$70 to \$400 in amount.

- WORK NOT IN THE CURRICULUM.

The eighth question reads, "Have you received remuneration for services? If so, (a) for what work? (b) What was the total financial remuneration for this period? (c) What remuneration other than financial (meals, room, etc.) - its nature and estimated monetary value?" Of the 124 who replied, 38 had received some remuneration for services rendered, either financial or in the form of board, room, laundry, etc. These 38 from the four different classes are divided among various kinds of work as follows, a few being engaged in more than one kind of work: -

Hospital assistant
Salesman
Teaching
Library clerk
Laboratory assistant
Night telephone operator
Musician
Y.M.C.A. clerk
Literary work
Auto operator
Night nurse
Dentistry
Social service

Agricultural work. Drug clerk. Chemist. Usher. Restaurant clerk. Janitor. Not specified.	. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1
Number of men in all four classes receiving financial remuneration	-
Average financial remuneration re- ceived per capita	\$129.16
received per capita	450.00
ceived per capita	7.00
receiving remuneration other than financial.	19
Average estimated monetary value of remuneration received per cap-	
ita	\$231.37
per capita	550.00
of remuneration received per cap-	18.00

SUMMER WORK.

To the ninth question, "How much money were you able to make the preceding summer with which to assist in meeting the above expenses? What was the nature of the work?" 54 stated that they had been engaged in some kind of work the preceding summer.

Average profit from preceding sum-	6 1.69.01
mer work	\$100.01
Maximum profit from preceding	
summer work	600.00
Minimum profit from preceding sum-	
mer work	30.00

The nature of the work done by these 54 was even more varied than that done by students of the School during the academic year. The different occupations in order of popularity follow: —

Summer camp. gricultural work. Hospital assistant. Clerk. Factory work. Musician aboratory assistant. Railroading.	lesman	 									
fospital assistant. Derk. Pactory work. Musician. Aboratory assistant.	ımmer camp	 									
fospital assistant. Derk. Pactory work. Musician. Aboratory assistant.	zricultural work	 									
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Musicianaboratory assistant											
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CRITCOMOTO P.											

Drug clerk 2	
State or Government employ 2	
Library work 2	
Clerical work 2	
Tutoring 1	
Proctoring 1	
Athletics 1	
Auto operator, 1	
Dentistry 1	
Social service	
Chemist,	
Express agent	

The preceding facts prove that the observation of one man is wrong, vix., that "it is very difficult to get summer work that will net one more than \$100 above all expenses." Of the 54 engaged in summer work, 37, or almost three fourths, received over \$100, while but 7 received just \$100, and 10 less than that amount.

REMARKS.

Some of the remarks are of value, as they show that considerable economy can be practised when necessary. Here is one: "I consider that the amount of money spent for board (\$150) and lodging (\$110) was very moderate, and only by luck did I happen to get it so reasonable. However, I had to economize considerably to get through with a total of \$700 expenses." Another emphasizes "the very excellent positions offered at the Psychopathic Hospital," whereby one may "do some work for board and room."

A few are working their way through the Medical School. Their comments follow: "I worked every minute I could get a hold of during 1914–15, as I did in 1913–14, and as I have in 1915–16. I went down to Rhode Island every Saturday afternoon, worked all day Sunday, and came back to Boston, and did some subscription work for the Curtis Publishing Company on the side." "I found it darned hard and hope nobody else will have to try as hard." Total expense in this case \$440. "I am

working my way through the Medical School and have paid all my expenses with the exception of my board and room which I receive free at home." This comment from a man who received no scholarship and whose total expense was \$366. "This account I consider as the limit of economy. It has been possible, only because it had got to." Total expense in this case \$530. No scholarship received, but a total of \$395.39 earned during the school year doing various kinds of work. Another member of the School worked the preceding summer but did not work for expenses while in Medical School. He says: "I could work my way through School here as I did in college but prefer to borrow the money."

Comments of appreciation are always received with welcome: "I am pleased to acknowledge my great indebtedness to Harvard Medical School and shall leave it with the most loyal interest. If I lost anything by earning my board and room, I more than made it up by attending summer school in an A+ school."

An exchange of certain necessary equipment among men in the School usually means a saving of expense for those concerned. This comment explains itself: "The cost for obstetric supplies would have been considerably more if I had not exchanged some necessary articles with others whose services were at different times from mine." One member of the School believes that the instructors could materially decrease the expenses of the students by referring them to dealers in students' supplies, other than textbooks, who do not make a practice of making very large profits on the supplies which they sell.

There is a growing feeling among

members of the Medical School that the time has come when the School should have a dormitory and dining-room. The lunch-room, to many, has filled a long-felt need, at least for one meal in the three, but the need does not end there. To any one who is obliged to live fairly economically, boarding at restaurants in the vicinity of the School and rooming where a good room is available at a low price, the need for a dormitory and dining-room connected with the Medical School is very apparent as well as urgent.

The following four comments emphasize this need: "A saving could be made if there was a dormitory and dining-room near the Medical School. At present it is impossible to get a good meal near the School except at noontime." "Though somewhat inconvenienced by living at home - one hour's ride from School - I much preferred this to living at a cheap boarding-place or rooming in cheap apartments and eating at poor restaurants. The man of moderate or very limited means greatly needs a school dormitory and dining-hall where he could live at least as cheaply and as well as do the undergraduates and graduate students in Cambridge." "To many of my class and to many of the present third- and fourth-year classes the lunch-room at the School seemed unsatisfactory, the same food being obtainable at downtown lunch-counters at a smaller price." (Such a comparison should consider many factors of time, cost, service, etc. - Ed.) "The well-regulated fraternity house of the present day marks the best-known method of providing good accommodations and living at a reasonable rate, short of the well-kept dormitory. Even with a dormitory system, the clubhouse offers some points of superiority."

A COMPARATIVE TABLE.

A comparison of the expense of a student in a Middle-Western medical school and of a student in a small New

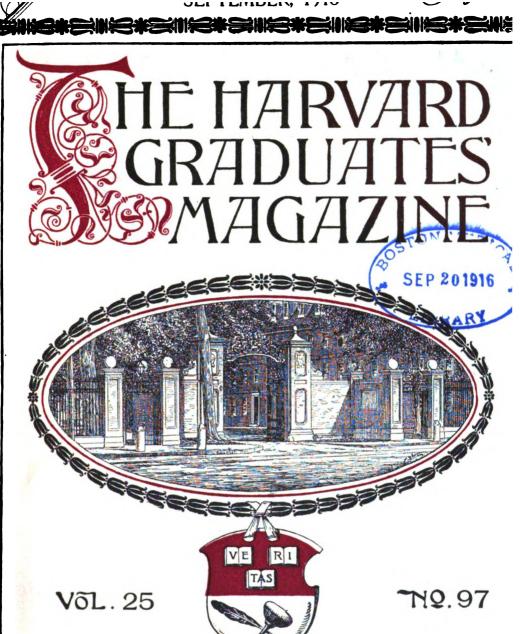
England medical school with the average expense of over 300 students in Harvard Medical School from Sept. 15, 1914, to June 15, 1915, follows:

Location of Medical School	Total expense	Board	Lodging	Total pay- ments to Modical School	Traveling expenses	Personal expenses
Middle West	\$663.19	\$153.84	964.00	\$173.00	\$50.83	\$222.00
New England	600,00		lodging re- remunera- ervices ren-	155.00	24.00	Not obtained
Harvard	775.28	204.77	109.46	221.22	61.80	238.94

MEDICAL SCHOOL EXPENSES.

College fees. The tuition of the Medical School is now \$225, of which \$135 must be paid at the beginning of the academic year and the remaining \$90 on or before Jan. 31. A matriculation fee of \$5 must be paid to the Bursar. also at the beginning of the academic year. On or before Jan. 31, first-year students are to make a deposit of \$10 with the Bursar to cover charges for breakage, damage, and loss of apparatus, in accordance with the requirements established by the several departments in which they occur. A student may rent a microscope from the School upon application to the Committee on Microscopes. A deposit of \$1 with the Dean will entitle the student to the use of a locker in the School buildings.

Every student is required to file with the Bursar on his entrance to the School a bond of \$50, executed by two sufficient bondsmen (one of whom must be a citizen of the United States) or to deposit \$50 in money, to cover the loss or injury of any property belonging to the University, or for which it is responsible. No officer or student of the University is accepted as a bondsman. Not later than Oct. 1 in each academic year, any student may pay to the Bursar the sum of \$4 for the maintenance of the Stillman Infirmary; and, on the order of a physician, every student who has taken advantage of this opportunity will be given, in the case of sickness, in return for the fee, a bed in a ward, board, and ordinary nursing for a period not exceeding two weeks in any one academic year.



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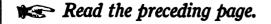




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